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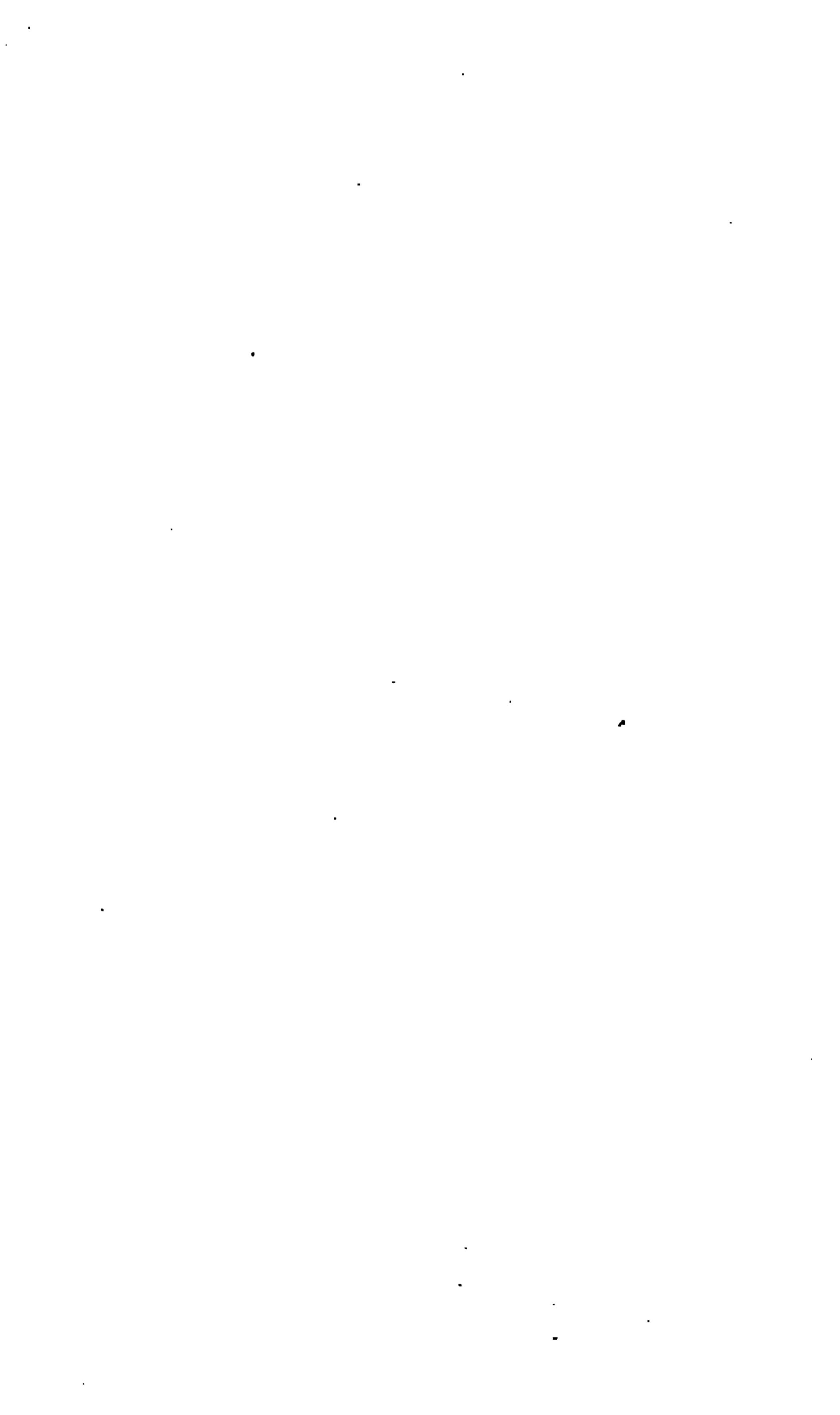
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DECEMBER 1903

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COMPILED BY

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PREFATORY NOTE

This list of current serials in the State medical library is divided into three sections: (1) periodicals; (2) society transactions and reports; (3) public health reports and vital statistics. The arrangement is alphabetic under each. Entries are under present form of title with present place of publication, giving volume numbers with years covered by volumes now in the library. When there are so many odd numbers and volumes that it is impracticable to specify each one, a note saying "imperfect" has been added. Numbers at the extreme right of the page, with letters following each entry, are call numbers of the serial. References have been made from recent well known forms of titles to the present form.

Public health reports and vital statistics including yearly, monthly and weekly reports are alphabetized under name of country, state or town.

In addition to list of current serials there is a list of the complete sets of periodicals no longer published, and the longer of the incomplete sets which have either stopped publication or for other reasons are not now regularly received. There are also odd numbers and volumes of many other serials not sufficiently important to put on the list.

The bibliography of cerebro-spinal meningitis is reprinted from the *Albany Medical Annals* with the addition of articles which appeared between May and September.

We earnestly request physicians to help complete our periodical list by sending odd numbers and volumes even if they seem to be of little value, as they may be of great value to us in filling gaps in incomplete sets.

SERIALS

CURRENT SERIALS

Periodicals

Albany Medical Annals.	v.1-date, 1880-date.	610.5	Oo
Alienist and Neurologist.	St Louis. v.1-date, 1880-date.	616.8	Oo
American Academy of Medicine. Bulletin. Easton Pa.	v.1-date, 1891-date.	610.6	Pl
American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record. New York.	v.13-date, 1884-date.	615.05	qN2
American Journal of Anatomy. Baltimore.	v.1-date, 1901-date.	611.05	Qi
American Journal of Insanity. Baltimore.	v.1-date, 1884-date.	132.1	Am3
American Journal of Nursing. Philadelphia.	v.1-date, 1900-date.	610.73	Qi
American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. New York.	v.1-date, 1868-date.	618	M9
American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery. Boston.	v.1-date, 1903-date.	617.3	Q3a
American Journal of Pharmacy. Philadelphia.	v.1-date, 1825-date.	615.05	I5
American Journal of Physiology. Boston.	v.1-date, 1896-date.	612.05	P8
American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Philadelphia.	v.1-date, 1827-date.	610.5	I7
Imperfect.			
American Journal of Urology. New York.	v.1-date, 1904-date.	616.6	
American Medicine. Philadelphia.	v.1-date, 1901-date.	610.5	qQi
American Physical Education Review. Boston.	v.1-date, 1896-date.	613.7	P6
American Veterinary Review. New York.	v.29-date, 1905-date.	619	
Anatomischer Anzeiger. Jena.	v.1-date, 1886-date.	611.05	O6
Annales d'hygiène publique et de médecine légale, Paris.	v.1-date, 1829-date.	614.05	I9
Annales de l'Institut Pasteur. Paris.	v.10-date, 1896-date.	616.01	607a
Annales d'oculistique. Paris.	v.95-date, 1886-date.	617.7	J8
Annales des maladies des organes génito-urinaires. Paris.	v.14-date, 1896-date.	616.6	O2
Annali di medicina navale. Roma.	v.1-date, 1895-date.	610.5	P5a

- Annals of Surgery.** Philadelphia. v.7-12, 23-date, 1888-90,
1896-date. 617.05 O2
- Archiv für Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte.** Leipzig.
v.1-18, 20-date, 1877-94, 1896-date. 611.05 N7
- Archiv für Augenheilkunde.** Wiesbaden. v.32-date, 1895-date.
617.7 N4
- Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis.** Wien and Leipzig. v.70-
date, 1904-date. 616.5
- Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie des Menschen und der Thiere.**
Bonn. v.62-date, 1896-date. 612.05 M8
- Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie.** Leipzig.
v.37-date, 1896-date. 616.05 N3
- Archiv für Gynäkologie.** Berlin. v.1-date, 1870-date. 618.1 No
- Archiv für Hygiene.** München. v.25-date, 1895-date. 614.05 O3
- Archiv für Kinderheilkunde.** Stuttgart. v.20-date, 1896-date.
618.9 qOo
- Archiv für klinische Chirurgie.** Berlin. v.1-date, 1861-date.
617.05 Mo
- Archiv für Laryngologie und Rhinologie.** Berlin. v.1-date,
1894-date. 616.22 qP4
- Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte.**
Bonn. v.1-date, 1865-date. 611.05 M5
- Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde.** Leipzig. v.40-date, 1896-date.
617.8 M4
- Archiv für Ophthalmologie.** Leipzig. v.1-date, 1854-date.
617.7 L4
- Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische**
Medizin. Berlin. v.1-date, 1847-date. 616.078 K7
- Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten.** Berlin. v.1-
date, 1868-date. 616.8 M8
- Archives de biologie.** Liège. v.14-date, 1896-date. 570.5 qOo
- Archives de médecine expérimentale et d'anatomie pathologique.**
Paris. v.1-date, 1889-date. 616.05 O9
- Archives de neurologie.** Paris. v.1-26, 47-date, 1880-93, 1904-
date. 616.8 Oob
- Archives des sciences biologiques.** St-Pétersbourg. v.1-date
1892-date. 610.5 qP2
- Archives générales de médecine.** Paris. v.103, 117-68,
177-date, 1859, 1866-91, 1896-date. 610.5 I3e
- Archives italiennes de biologie.** Turin. v.25-date, 1882-date.
570.5 O2
- Archives of Neurology and Psychopathology.** Utica N.Y.
v.1-date, 1898-date. 616.85 P9
- Archives of Ophthalmology.** New York. v.1-4, 19-date, 1869-74,
1890-date. 617.7 M9

- Archives of Otology.** New York. v.20-date, 1890-date. 617.8 M9
Archives of Pediatrics. New York. v.13-date, 1884-date. 618.9 O4
 Odd numbers of v.1-7.
 Includes *International Medical Magazine*.
- Archives of Physiological Therapy.** Boston. v.1-date, 1905-date. 616.07
- Baumgarten's Jahresbericht,** see Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte in der Lehre von den pathogenen Mikroorganismen umfassend Bacterien, Pilze und Protozoën.
- Beiträge zur klinischen Chirurgie.** Tübingen. v.29-date, 1900-date. 617.05 O3a
- Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und zur allgemeinen Pathologie.** Jena. v.29-date, 1901-date. 616.078 qO6
- Bender Hygienic Laboratory.** Studies (reprints). Albany. v.1-date, 1904-date. 610.7
- Berliner Klinik.** v.16-date, 1904-date. 610.5
- Berliner klinische Wochenschrift.** v.22-date, 1885-date. 610.5 qM4
- Boston—City Hospital.** Medical and Surgical Reports. v.1-date, 1870-date. 610.6 No Imperfect.
- Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.** v.1-127, 134-date, 1828-92, 1896-date. 610.5 qI9
- Brain; a Journal of Neurology.** London. v.19-date, 1896-date. 616.8 N8
- British Gynaecological Journal.** London. v.5, no. 20-date, Feb. 1890 -date. 618.1 O5
 Imperfect.
- British Journal of Dermatology.** London. v.8-date, 1896-date. 616.5 O8
- British Medical Journal.** London. v.3-date, 1842-date. 610.5 qKo
- Brooklyn Medical Journal.** v.18-date, 1900-date. 610.5 qO8c
 Odd numbers of v.1-4, 13, 14.
- Buffalo Medical Journal.** v.1-date, 1845-date. 610.5 K6
 Imperfect.
- Bulletin général de thérapeutique.** Paris. v.130-date, 1896-date. 615.5 J1
- California State Journal of Medicine.** San Francisco. v.1-date, 1902-date. 610.5 qQ3
- California University.** Publications: Physiology. Berkeley. 612
- Canadian Medical Review,** see Canadian Practitioner.
- Canadian Practitioner and Review.** Toronto. v.10-15, 18, 21-date, 1885-90, 1896-date. 610.5 qN6
- Canstatt's Jahresbericht,** see Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte in der gesammten Medicin.

- Centralblatt für allgemeine Gesundheitspflege.** Bonn. v.1-date, 1882-date. 614.05 O₂
v.14 wanting.
- Centralblatt für allgemeine Pathologie und pathologische Anatomie.** Jena. v.7-date, 1896-date. 616.05 qPo
- Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten.** Jena. v.1-date, 1887-date. 616.01 O₇
- Centralblatt für Chirurgie.** Leipzig. v.1-date, 1874-date. 617.05 N₄
- Centralblatt für die Grenzgebiete der Medizin und Chirurgie.** Jena. v.1-date, 1897-date. 610.5 P₇
- Centralblatt für die Krankheiten der Harn- und Sexual-Organe.** Leipzig. v.7-date, 1896-date. 616.6 O₉
- Centralblatt für die medicinischen Wissenschaften.** Berlin. v.1-date, 1863-date. 610.5 M₃
- Centralblatt für Gynäkologie.** Leipzig. v.1-date, 1877-date. 618.1 N₇
- Centralblatt für innere Medicin.** Leipzig. v.17-date, 1896-date. 610.5 Ooc
- Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie.** Berlin. v.19-date, 1896-date. 616.8 N8b
- Centralblatt für Physiologie.** Leipzig. v.1-5, 10-date, 1887-91, 1897-date. 612.05 O₇
- Centralblatt für praktische Augenheilkunde.** Leipzig. v.1-date, 1877-date. 617.7 N₇
- Charité-annalen.** Berlin. v.22-date, 1897-date. 362.1 qC₃₇
- Charlotte Medical Journal.** Charlotte N. C. v.9, 11-13, 17-date, 1896-date. 610.5 qP_{2a}
- Chicago Medical Recorder.** v.10-date, 1896-date. 610.5 qPr
- Chironian.** Lancaster Pa. v.1-date, 1884-date. 610.5 O_{4d}
- Cleveland Journal of Medicine,** see Cleveland Medical Journal.
- Cleveland Medical Gazette,** see Cleveland Medical Journal.
- Cleveland Medical Journal.** v.1-date, 1902-date. 610.5 Q₂
- College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. city.** Studies from the Department of Pathology. v.1-date, 1890-date. 616 Pod
- Colorado Medicine.** Denver. v.1-date, 1904-date. 610.5
- Delaware—Health, Board of.** Bulletin of the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory. Newark. no.1-date, 1899-date. 616.01
- Dental Cosmos.** Philadelphia. v.43-date, Jan. 1901-date. 617.6 Mo
- Detroit Medical Journal.** v.5-date, 1905-date. 610.5
- Deutsche Medizinal-Zeitung.** Berlin. v.17-date, 1896-date. 610.5 qN₅
- Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift.** Leipzig. v.21-date, 1895-date. 610.5 qN_{5a}

- Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie.** Leipzig. v.58-date, 1900-date. 617.05 N2
- Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde.** Leipzig. v.1-date, 1891-date 616.8 Pia
- Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin.** Leipzig. v.79-date, 1904-date. 610.5
- Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.** New York. v.1, no.3-date, July 1886-date. 613.05 qO6
Imperfect.
- Druggists Circular and Chemical Gazette.** New York. v.40-date, 1896-date. 615.05 fL7
- Druggists Circular Price List.** v.44-date, 1900-date. 615.05 fL7
- Eclectic Review; devoted to eclectic medicine and surgery.** New York. v.4-date, 1901-date. 610.5 qP8c
- Edinburgh Hospital. Reports.** v.4-date, 1896-date. 610.6 P3a
- Edinburgh Medical Journal.** v.1-5, 34-35, .39 pt2-date, 1885-date. 610.5 L6
- Ephemeris of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Therapeutics and Collateral Information.** Brooklyn. v.1-date, 1882-date. 615.05 O3
- Ergebnisse der allgemeinen Pathologie und pathologischen Anatomie des Menschen und der Tiere.** Wiesbaden. v.1-date, 1894-date. 616.05 qP6
- Folia Haematologica.** Berlin. v.1-date, 1904-date. 616.15 Q4
- Fort Wayne Medical Journal-Magazine.** v.17-date, 1897-date. 610.5 Oie
- Fortschritte der Medizin.** Berlin. v.8, 14-date, 1890, 1896-date. 610.5 O3
- Gaillard's Medical Journal,** see **Gaillard's Southern Medicine.**
- Gaillard's Southern Medicine.** Savannah. v.53-56, 60-date, July 1891-June 1893, Jan. 1895-date. 610.5 qM6a
- Gazette des hôpitaux civils et militaires (La lancette française).** Paris. v.22-date, 1849-date. 610.5 qI8
- Gazette hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie.** Paris. v.1-date, 1853-date. 610.5 qL3
- Gesundheit.** Leipzig. v.22-date, 1897-date. 614.05 qN5
- Glasgow Medical Journal.** v. 65-date, 1896-date. 610.5 I8a
- La gynécologie.** Paris. v.1-date, 1896-date. 618.1 P6a
- Hahnemannian Monthly.** Philadelphia. v.1-date, 1865-date. 610.5 M5a
- (Der) Hausdoktor.** New York. v.14-date, 1903-date. 610.5
- Health.** New York. v.51-date, 1901-date. 615.853 K5
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- Health Culture.** New York. v.6-date, 1900-date. 613.05 qP5
- Index Medicus.** Washington D. C. v.1-date, 1879-Ap. 1899, Jan. 1903-date. 616.61 qIn2

- Indian Medical Gazette.** Calcutta. v.31-date, 1873-date. 610.5 qM6b
 Odd numbers of v.8-10.
- Institut Pasteur.** Annales, *see* Annales de l'Institut Pasteur.
- Intercolonial Medical Journal of Australasia.** Melbourne. v.1-date, 1896-date. 610.5 P6a
- International Clinics.** Philadelphia. Ser.1-6, 13, no.2-date, 1891-Jan. 1897, Ap. 1903-date. 610.5 P1a
- International Dental Journal.** Philadelphia. v.21-date, 1900-date. 617.6 Oo
- International Journal of Surgery.** New York. v.17-date, 1904-date. 617.05
- International Medical Magazine,** *see* Archives of Pediatrics.
- Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde und physische Erziehung.** Berlin. v.49-date, 1895-date. 618.9 L8
- Jahrbücher für Psychiatrie und Neurologie.** Leipzig. v.1-16, 25-date, 1884-97, 1904-date. 616.85
- Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Chirurgie.** Wiesbaden. v.1-date, 1895-date. 617.05 P5
- Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie.** Braunschweig. v.1-date, 1847-date. 540.5 K9a
- Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte in der Lehre von den pathogenen Mikroorganismen umfassend Bacterien, Pilze und Protozoen.** Leipzig. v.1-date, 1885-date. 616.01 O6a
- Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Neurologie und Psychiatrie.** Berlin. v.1-date, 1897-date. 616.85 qP8
- Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte in der gesammten Medicin.** Berlin. v.11-date, 1851-date. 610.5 qK2a
- Jahresbericht über die Verwaltung des Medizinalwesens, die Krankenanstalten und die öffentlichen Gesundheitsverhältnisse der Stadt Frankfurt a.M.** 1865-date. 614.0943
- Johns Hopkins Hospital.** Bulletin. Baltimore. v.1-date, 1899-date. 610.5 qO9
- Reports. Baltimore. v.2-date, 1891-date. 610.6 qPo
- Journal de l'anatomie et de la physiologie normales et pathologiques de l'homme et des animaux.** Paris. v.32-date, 1896-date. 611.05 M4
- Journal de psychologie normale et pathologique.** Paris. v.1-date, 1904-date. 150 J82
- Journal of Anatomy and Physiology.** London. v.30-date, 1896-date. 611.05 M6
- Journal of Biological Chemistry.** New York. v.1-date, 1905-date. 540.5
- Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology.** Granville O. v.14-date, 1904-date. 591.48

- Journal of Cutaneous Diseases.** New York. v.1-date, 1883-date. 616.5 O3
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- Journal of Experimental Medicine.** New York. v.1-date, 1896-date. 610.5 P6
- Journal of Hygiene.** Cambridge, Eng. v.1-date, 1901-date. 614.05 qQ1
- Journal of Infectious Diseases.** Chicago. v.1-date, 1904-date. 616.91 Q4
- Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology.** London. v.5
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- Journal of Medical Research.** Boston. v.6-date, 1901-date. 610.5 P6d
- Journal of Mental Science.** London. v.42-date, 1896-date. 132 J82
- Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.** New York. v.13-date, 1886-date. 616.8 N3
- Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.** New York.
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- Journal of Osteopathy.** Kirksville Mo. v.5-date, 1898-date. 615.82
- Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology.** Edinburgh. v.1-date, 1893-date. 616.05 qP2
- Journal of Physiology.** London. v.19-date, Dec. 1895-date. 612.05 N8
- Journal of the American Medical Association.** Chicago. v.1-5,
7-date, 1883-85, 1886-date. 610.5 qO3a
- Journal of the American Osteopathic Association.** Chattanooga.
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- Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.** Carlisle Pa. v.3-date, 1888-date. 617.99 P1
- Journal of the Kansas Medical Society.** Lawrence Kan. v.3
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- Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey.** Newark. v.1-date,
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- Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.** London. v.1-date,
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- Journal of Tropical Medicine.** London. v.2, no. 18-date,
1900-date. 610.5 qP9b
- Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet.** v.9-11, 22-date, 1888-90,
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- Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde.** Stuttgart. v.1-date,
1863-date. 617.7 M3a
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- Kneipp Water Cure Monthly**, *see* Naturopath
- Körper und Geist**. Leipzig. v.4-date, 1895-date. 613.71 P2d
Continuation of *Zeitschrift für Turnen und Jugendspiel*.
- Lancet**. London. v.1-date, 1824-date. 610.5 qI3a
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- Lancette française**, *see* Gazette des hôpitaux.
- Laryngoscope**. St Louis. v.1-date, 1896-date. 616.22 qP6a
- Lubarsch und Ostertag**, *see* Ergebnisse der allgemeinen Pathologie.
- Lyon médical**. v.81-date, 1896-date. 610.5 M9
- Maryland Medical Journal**. Baltimore. v.20-date, 1884-date.
610.5 qN7
Imperfect.
- Massachusetts Journal of Osteopathy**. Boston. v.1-date,
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- Massachusetts Medical Society**. Medical communications. Bos-
ton. v.1-date, 1808-date. 610.6 G8
- La médecine moderne**. Paris. v.7-date, 1896-date. 610.5 fPo
- Medical and Surgical Monitor**. Indianapolis. v.3-date, 1900-date.
610.5 qP8b
- Medical Brief**. St Louis. v.33-date, 1905-date. 610.5 qP32
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- Medical Library and Historical Journal**. Brooklyn. v.1-date,
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- Medical Magazine**. London. v.5-date, 1896-date. 610.5 P2a
- Medical Mirror**. St Louis | v.1-3, 5, 8-date, 1890-92, 1894,
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- Medical News**. New York. v.1-13, 31-date, 1843-55, 1873-date.
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- Medical Notes and Queries**. Lancaster Pa. v.1-date, 1905-date.
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- Medical Record**. New York. v.1-date, 1866-date. 610.5 qM6
- Medical Review of Reviews**. New York. v.3-date, 1897-date.
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- Medical Times**. New York. v.15-date, 1888-date. 610.5 qL1a
- Medical Times and Hospital Gazette**. London. v.24-date,
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- Medical World**. Philadelphia. v.20, no. 5-6; v.2-date, May-June
1902, 1903-date. 610.5 qO3c
- Medicine**. Detroit. v.1-date, 1895-date. 610.5 P5
- Medizinische Blätter**. Wien. v.19-date, 1896-date. 610.5 qN8
- Medico-legal Journal**. New York. v.18-date, 1900-date. 340.6
- Medico-Pharmaceutical Critic and Guide**. New York. v.5-date,
1905-date. 610.5
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- Merck's Archives**. New York. v.1-date, 1899-date. 615.1 qP9

- St Petersburger medicinische Wochenschrift.** v.21-date, 1896-date. 610.5 qN6a
- Sammlung klinischer Vorträge.** Innere Medicin. Leipzig. v.5—date, 1890—date. 610.5 qNoa
- Sammlung klinischer Vorträge: Chirurgie.** v.5—date, 1890—date. 617.05 qNo
- Sammlung klinischer Vorträge: Gynäkologie.** v.5—date, 1890—date. 618.1 qNo
- Sanitarian.** Brooklyn. v.1-44, 46—date, 1873—date. 614.05 N3 Imperfect.
- Sanitary Inspector.** Augusta Me. v.1—date, 1887—date. 614.05 O7
- Sanitary Record.** London. v.16—date, 1884—date. 614.05 qN4 Imperfect.
- Schmidt's Jahrbücher der gesammten Medicin.** Leipzig. v.135-36, 249—date, 1867, 1896—date. 610.5 qL4a
- La semaine médicale.** Paris. v.16—date, 1896—date. 610.5 fOr
- Southern California Practitioner.** Los Angeles. v.11—date, 1896—date. 610.5 O6a
- Southern Medicine and Gaillard's Medical Journal,** see Gaillard's Southern Medicine.
- Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics.** Chicago. v.1—date, 1905—date. 617.05
- Teachers' Sanitary Bulletin.** Lansing Mich. v.3—date, 1900—date. 614.05
- Texas Medical News.** Austin. v.1—date. 1891—date. 610.5 P1b Imperfect.
- Texas Sanitarian,** see Texas Medical News.
- Texas State Journal of Medicine.** Fort Worth. v.1—date, 1905—date. 610.5
- Therapeutic Gazette.** Detroit. v.4—date, 1880—date. 615.5 qN7
- Therapeutic Notes.** Detroit. v.9—date, 1902—date. 615.5
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- Chicago Pathological Society.** Transactions. v.1-date, 1894-date.
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- Indiana State Medical Society.** Transactions. Indianapolis.
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- International Hahnemannian Association.** Proceedings. v.1-
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- Iowa State Medical Society.** Transactions of the 15th-30th,
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- Kansas State Medical Society.** Proceedings. Topeka. v.14,
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- Minnesota State Medical Association.** Transactions. St Paul.
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- Mississippi State Medical Association.** Transactions. Jackson.
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- Mississippi Valley Medical Association.** Transactions. Louis-
ville. Sess. 25-date, v.1-date, 1899-date. 610.6 N5a
- Missouri Medical Association.** Transactions. St Louis. v.45-
date, 1902-date. 610.6 Loc
Odd volumes of v.19-37, 1876-94.

- uri Pharmaceutical Association. Proceedings. v.3, 6-9
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- N. Y. (state)-Cancer Laboratory. Annual report. Buffalo.
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- New York State Medical Society. Transactions. v.1-date,
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Elmira. v.1-date, 1879-date. 615.06 N9
- North Carolina Medical Society. Transactions. Wilmington.
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618.2 Mo
- Odontological Society of Great Britain. Transactions. London.
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610.6 K6a
- Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. Transactions.
London. v.15-date, 1894-date. 617.7 Or
- Pathological Society of London. Transactions. v.46-date,
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1899-date.		615.4 N3
Rhode Island Medical Society.	Transactions.	Providence.
v.1-date, 1859-date.		610.6 L9a
Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland.	Transactions.	Dublin.
v.1-date, 1883-date.		610.6 O3
St Bartholomew's Hospital and College, London.	Reports.	
v.31-date, 1895-date.		610.6 M5
St Thomas's Hospital, London.	Reports. n.s.	v.1-date, 1870-date.
		610.6 J6b
v.20-22 wanting.		
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v.48-date, 1896-date.		610.6 Loe
Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.	New York.	
v.1-date, 1903-date.		610.6
Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association.	Transactions.	
Philadelphia. v.8-date, 1895-date.		618.1 O9
Tennessee Medical Society.	Transactions.	v.69-date, 1902-date.
		610.6 JOa
Odd volumes of v.29-66.		
Texas State Medical Association.	Transactions.	Marshall.
v.23-36, 1891-1904.		610.6 M9a
Odd volumes of v.1-16.		
Since 1905 printed in <i>Texas State Journal of Medicine.</i>		
Vermont State Medical Society.	Transactions.	Burlington.
v.79-date, 1892-date.		610.6 H4
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v.1-date, 1896-date.		610.6 Noa
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1867-75, 1900-1, 1904-date.		610.6 M8b
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Aberdeen.	Reports [monthly].	1898-date.	614.0941 O1
Some numbers wanting.			
Atlanta (Ga.)	Annual Report.	v.20-date, 1898-date.	614.09758
Odd volumes of v.1-18.			
Auburn (N.Y.)	Report [annual].	1889-date.	614.09747
Augusta (Ga.)	Annual Report.	v.3-4, 19, 21--date, 1880-82,	
1896, 1898-date.			614.09758
Baltimore.	Annual Report.	1883-date.	614.09752 G7
1895 wanting.			

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- Birkenhead (Eng.)** Report [annual]. v.34-date, 1897-date
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- Brighton (Eng.)** Annual Report. 1894—date. 614.0942 N
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- Bristol Port—Sanitary district.** Annual Report. 1897-d:
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- Buffalo (N.Y.)** Monthly Report. v.3, no.10-date, 1895-d:
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- California.** Biennial Report. v.11-date, 1888-date.
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- Charleston (S.C.)** Annual Report. 1880-83, 1886-95, 1897-d:
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- Chicago.** Report [biennial]. 1887-date. 614.09773
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- State of Chicago's Health [weekly]. 1903-date. 614.09
- Cincinnati.** Annual Report. 1896-date. 614.09771
- Cleveland (O.)** Annual Report. 1892-date. 614.09
- Statement of Mortality [monthly]. 1902-date. 614.12
- Colorado** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1876-date. 614.09788
v.2 wanting.
- Concord (N.H.)** Annual Report. 1882-date. 614.09742
Odd volumes wanting.
- Connecticut.** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1878-d:
614.09746
- Monthly Bulletin. 1897-date. 614.09
- Coventry (Eng.)** Annual Report. 1890, 1897-date. 614.0
- Cuba—Informe mensual sanitario y demografico.** Havana
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- Davenport (Ia.)** Annual Report. 1900-date. 614.09
- Dayton (O.)** Annual Report. 1883-93, 1896-date. 614.09
- Denver.** Monthly Report. 1893-date. 614.09
- Derby (Eng.)** Annual Report. v.3-date, 1879-date.
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- Detroit.** Annual Report. v.15-date, 1895-date. 614.09774
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- District of Columbia. Annual Report. v.1-date, 1872-date. 614.09753 N₂
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- Report [annual]. 1895-date. 614.09415 M₆
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- Dumbarton county (Scotland). Annual Report. v.1-date, 1891-date. 614.0941 P₂
- Erie (Pa.) Annual Report. 1897-date. 614.09748
- Florida. Annual Report. 1890-94, 1900-date. 614.09759
- Frankfurt a. M. Jahresbericht über die Verwaltung des Medizinalwesens, die Krankenanstalten und die öffentlichen Gesundheitsverhältnisse der Stadt Frankfurt a. M. 1865-date. 614.0943
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- Hartford (Ct.) Annual Report. 1891-92, 1894-date. 614.09746
- Haverhill (Mass.) Annual Report. v.2-date, 1881-date. 614.09744 O₁
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- Hawaii. Report [biennial]. 1900-date. 614.09969 N₂
 Also 1876-78, 1886-99.
- Henry Phipps Institute. Annual Report. Philadelphia. 1904-date. 614.542
- Holyoke (Mass.) Report [annual]. v.14, 17-date, 1894, 1897-date. 614.09744
- Huddersfield (Eng.) Annual Report. 1893-date. 614.0942 O₁
 — Report [quarterly]. 1898-date. 614.0942 O₁
- Hudson county (N.J.) Annual Statement. 1890-date. 6141.
- Indiana. Annual Report. v.2-date, 1884-date. 614.09772 O₃
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 — Monthly Bulletin. 1901-date. 614.09772
- Iowa. Biennial Report. v.6-date, 1891-date. 614.09777 O₂
 — Iowa Health Bulletin [monthly]. v.13-date, 1899-date. 614.09777 O₇
- Italy. Popolazione; movimento dello stato civile [annual]. Roma. v.9-date, 1870-date. 614.1 qM₂
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 Odd volumes wanting.
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- Kansas. Annual Report. v.1-date, 1885-date. 614.09781 O₆

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- Lanark county (Scotland).** Annual Report. v.2-date, 1892-date. 614.0941 Pi
- Lawrence (Mass.)** Annual Report. v.24-date, 1901-date. 614.09744
Also v.19-22.
- Monthly Statement of Mortality. v.24-26, 1899-date. 614.12744
- Leith (Scotland).** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1901-date. 614.0942
- Liverpool (Eng.)** Report [annual]. 1886-date. 614.0942 K7
- London.** Annual Report. 1893-date. 614.0942 qPo
- Louisiana.** Annual Report. 1890-date. 614.09763 N7
Also odd volumes, 1871-80.
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1903 wanting.
- Lowell (Mass.)** Annual Report. v.5-date, 1882-date. 614.09744 N9
Odd volumes wanting.
- Lynn (Mass.)** Annual Report. 1896-date. 614.09744
Also 1892.
- Mortality Statistics [monthly]. 1904-date. 614.12744
- Maine.** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1885-date. 614.09741 O5
- Manchester (Eng.)** Health of Manchester: weekly and quarterly returns. v.4-date, 1893-date. 614.0942 Poa
- Report. 1891-date. 614.0942 Pi
1897, 1900-2 wanting.
- Manchester (N.H.)** Annual Report. 1890-date. 614.09742
- Statement of Mortality [monthly]. 1897-date. 614.12742
- Massachusetts.** Weekly Bulletin. v.13 no. 42-date, 1895-date. 614.09744 qO3
Odd numbers wanting.
- Massachusetts**—Commonwealth, Secretary of the. Annual Report. v.1-date, 1843-date. 614.1 K3
- Massachusetts**—Cattle Commissioners, Board of. Annual Report. Boston. v.1-date, Jan. 1894-date. 614.9 P5
v.31-38, 41 wanting.
- Massachusetts**—Health, Board of. Annual Report. v.1-11, 18-date, 1869-79, 1886-date. 614.09744 No
For v.12-17 see *Reports of board of health, lunacy and charity*, 360 M381.
- Memphis (Tenn.)** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1879-date. 614.09768
v.4 and 21 wanting.
- Official Report [monthly] 1897-98, 1900-date. 614.09768
- Mexico.** Boletin Mensual. 1901-date. 614.0972
- Michigan.** Monthly Bulletin. 1901-date. 614.1 qP7
- Michigan**—Health, Board of. Annual Report. v.1-date, 1873-date. 614.09774 N3
- Michigan**—State Dep't. Annual Report. v.2-date, 1868-date 614.1 M7

- Milwaukee (Wis.)** Annual Report. v.12-date, 1879-date. 614.09775 M8
 Also v.5 and 10; 1892 wanting.
- Minneapolis (Minn.)** Annual Report. 1889-date. 614.09776
 Odd volumes wanting.
- Statement of Mortality [monthly]. 1898-date. 614.12776
- Mississippi.** Biennial Report. v.1-date, 1893-date. 614.09762 P6
- Missouri.** Annual Reports. 1901-date. 614.09778 O5a
 Also 1888, 1890-94.
- Montana.** Biennial Report. v.2-date, 1904-date. 614.09786
- Montreal.** Report [annual]. 1877-date. 614.0971 N7
- Mount Sinai Hospital. New York.** Reports. v.1-date, 1898-date. 616 P9a
- Nashville (Tenn.)** Annual Report. v.24-date, 1898-date. 614.09768 N5
 Also 1878.
- Official Report [monthly]. 1897-date. 614.09768
- Netherlands.** Verslag's Gravenhage [annual]. 1902-date. 614.09492 qM6
 Also odd volumes, 1896-1900.
- New Brunswick (province).** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1887-date. 614.0971 O8
- New Hampshire.** Annual Report. v.3-date, 1884-date. 614.09742 O2
- New Haven (Ct.)** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1873-date. 614.09746 N4
 v.1-2 wanting.
- Monthly Statement of Mortality. 1903-date. 614.12746
- New Jersey.** Annual Report. v.13-date, 1889-date. 614.09749 N7
 Also volumes 1-4, 9.
- New Orleans.** Report [annual]. v.2-date, 1900-date. 614.09763
 — Statement of Mortality [monthly]. 1902-date. 614.12763
- N.Y. (city).** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1870-date. 614.09747 N1
 Odd volumes wanting.
- Quarterly Report. 1901-date. 614.097471
- Weekly Report. v.3-date, 1893-date. 614.097471 P1
 Two numbers wanting.
- N.Y. (state).** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1880-date. 614.09747 Oo
 — Monthly Bulletin. Ap. 1884-date. 614.12747 qO4
- Newark (N.J.)** Annual Report. 1898-date. 614.09749
 Also 1885 and 1887.
- Newburg (N.Y.)** Annual Report. v.31-date, 1898-date. 614.09747
 Also 1888, 1892-93.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Eng.)** Annual Report. v.25-date, 1897-date. 614.0942
- Newport (R.I.)** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1885-date. 614.09745
 1902 wanting.
- Mortality Table and Contagious Diseases [monthly]. 1897-98, 1901-date. 614.12745

- Newton (Mass.)** Annual Report. 1888-date. 614.09744 O5
 ——— Mortality Statistics [monthly]. 1902-date. 614.12744
- North Carolina.** Biennial Report. v.1-date, 1887-date. 614.09756 O7
- Nova Scotia.** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1893-date. 614.0974
 v.5-6 wanting.
- Oakland (Cal.)** Annual Report. 1901-date. 614.09794
 ——— Vital statistics [monthly]. 1904-date. 614.129794
- Oakland Health Bulletin** [monthly]. v.2-date, 1904-date. 614.09794
- Ohio.** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1886-date. 614.09771 O7
- Ohio Sanitary Bulletin** [monthly]. Columbus. v.1-date,
 1895-date. 614.05 P5
- Omaha (Neb.)** Monthly Report. 1895-date. 614.09782
- Ontario (province).** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1882-date.
 614.0971 O3
 ——— Association of Executive Health Officers. Report of
 Annual Meeting. v.2-date, 1887-date. 614.0971 O6
 Wanting 1888 and 1902.
- Ontario (province)—Registrar-General Report** [annual]. 1878-date.
 614.1 M9
- Ottumwa (Ia.)** Monthly Report. 1904-date. 614.12777
- Paterson (N. J.)** Statement of Mortality [monthly]. 1904-date.
 614.12749
- Pennsylvania.** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1885-date. 614.09748 O6
- Pittsburg (Pa.)** Annual Report. 1880-date. 614.09748 L1
 Also 1874 and 1878; 1893 wanting.
- Plymouth (Eng.)** Health of Plymouth [annual]. v.7-date,
 1897-date. 614.0942 P2
- Portland (Me.)** Report of Deaths and Contagious Diseases
 [weekly]. 1898-date. 614.12741
- Porto Rico.** Report and Vital Statistics [monthly]. 1900-date.
 614.097295
- Portsmouth (Eng.)** Report [annual]. 1898-date. 614.0942 O1b
 Also 1896.
- Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York.** Medical and Sur-
 gical Report. v.1-date, 1896-date. 616 P6
- Providence (R.I.)—Health, Sup't of.** Annual Report. v.1-date,
 1857-date. 614.09745 L7
 v.2 and 3 wanting.
- Providence (R.I.)—Registrar.** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1855-
 date. 614.1 L6
- Quebec (province).** Annual Report. v.1-date, 1895-date.
 614.0971 P5
- Queensland.** Vital Statistics [annual]. v.32-date, 1891-date.
 614.1 qMi
 ——— Vital Statistics of Greater Brisbane [monthly]. 1891-
 date. 614.1 qMi

- Reading (Pa.)** Annual Report. v.3—date, 1875—date. 614.09748 N4
- Rhode Island—Health, Board of.** Annual Report. v.2—date, 1879—date. 614.09745 N9
v.10—14 wanting.
- Rhode Island—Vital Statistics, Registrar of.** Report [annual]. v.41—date, 1893—date. 614.1 L4
Also odd volumes, 1—34.
- Richmond (Va.)** Annual Report. v.10—date, 1881—date. 614.09755 N2
Odd volumes wanting.
- Rochester (N.Y.)** Annual Report. 1894—date. 614.09747 K4
Also odd volumes, 1867—84.
- St Louis.** Annual Report. v.19—date, 1887—date. 614.09778 M9
Also v.15.
- Statement of Mortality [monthly]. 1895—date. 614.09778 qO4
April 1898 wanting.
- St Paul (Minn.)** Annual Report. 1896—date. 614.09776
- Condensed Statement of Mortality. [monthly]. 1898—date. 614.1
- Salem (Mass.)** Annual Report. 1894—date. 614.09744
Also 1890 and 1892.
- Salt Lake City.** Statement of Vital Statistics [monthly]. 1896—date. 614.12792
- San Antonio (Tex.)** Annual Report. 1898—date. 614.09764
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OF THE

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NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1906

STATE OF NEW YORK
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Regents of the University

With years when terms expire

1913	WHITELAW REID M.A. LL.D. <i>Chancellor</i>	New York
1906	ST CLAIR MCKELWAY M.A. L.H.D. LL.D. D.C.L. <i>Vice Chancellor</i>	Brooklyn
1908	DANIEL BEACH Ph.D. LL.D.	Watkins
1914	PLINY T. SEXTON LL.B. LL.D.	Palmyra
1912	T. GUILFORD SMITH M.A. C.E. LL.D.	Buffalo
1907	WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM M.A. Ph.D. LL.D.	Syracuse
1910	CHARLES A. GARDNER Ph.D. L.H.D. LL.D. D.C.L	New York
1915	CHARLES S. FRANCIS B.S.	Troy
1911	EDWARD LAUTERBACH M.A. LL.D.	New York
1909	EUGENE A. PHILBIN LL.B. LL.D.	New York
1916	LUCIAN L. SHEDDEN LL.B.	Plattsburg

Commissioner of Education

ANDREW S. DRAPER LL.D.

Assistant Commissioners

HOWARD J. ROGERS M.A. LL.D. *First Assistant Commissioner*
EDWARD J. GOEWYN LL.D. L.H.D. *Second Assistant Commissioner*
AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING M.A. *Third Assistant Commissioner*

Convocation Council

1905	Prin. MYRON T. SCudder	New Paltz Normal School
1906	Dean JAMES E. RUSSELL	Teachers College Columbia University, New York
1907	District Sup't DARWIN L. BARDWELL	New York
1908	Prof. GEORGE P. BRISTOL	Cornell University
1909	Prin. HOWARD CONANT	Elmira Free Academy

Department Bulletin

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43d UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

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PLAN OF THE CONVOCATION OF 1905

In the plan of the University Convocation for 1905 it was determined to depart from the miscellaneous program of previous years and to give the entire time of the meeting to the intensive study and consideration of one subject. To warrant this procedure, the subject had to be of vital interest and acknowledged timeliness to the educational and general public.

In conference with the Convocation Council it was agreed that the one topic which overshadows all others in public interest is the industrial and commercial development of this country and the training which should be given our youth in the public schools, colleges, universities and special schools to best fit them for the changing conditions which the 20th century is bringing upon us.

The subject seems naturally to fall into three subdivisions; viz, Education for Commerce, Education for the Trades and Other Industries, and Education for Agriculture; the arrangement of the program and the selection of speakers were made accordingly.

It was desired that the leading papers be followed by thorough discussion. Many of the leading educators of the State were asked to participate, but there was no preference on the program and all were invited to give their aid, in the hope of securing practical suggestions for the use of our school and college curriculums.

43D UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION**SUMMARY OF SESSIONS****Wednesday afternoon, June 28****The Ten Eyck****3 p. m.** Informal gathering at headquarters**4 p. m.** Executive session of Convocation Council**Wednesday evening, Court of Appeals****7.30 p. m.** Registration**8 p. m.** Announcements

Dean JAMES E. RUSSELL, for Convocation Council

Prayer by REV. D. O. MEARS D.D.

8.15 p. m. Chancellor's address

Regent DANIEL BEACH Ph.D. LL. D.

9.30 p. m. Informal reception in the State Library

All members of the convocation and guests were cordially invited to meet the Regents of the University and the Commissioner of Education.

Thursday morning, June 29, Court of Appeals**9 a. m.** Registration**9.30 a. m.** Announcements

Dean JAMES E. RUSSELL, for Convocation Council

Presentation of the subject of the convocation by

President EDMUND J. JAMES LL.D., University of Illinois

Address: The Teacher and the Business Man

President CHARLES D. McIVER, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro N. C.

Discussion led by

CHEESEMAN A. HERRICK Ph.D., Director School of Commerce, Philadelphia

Thursday afternoon, June 29, Senate chamber, 3 p. m.**EDUCATION FOR THE TRADES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES**

Report of committee on consolidation of state organizations

DR GEORGE P. BRISTOL, Cornell University, *Chairman*

Address: Industrial Education from a Layman's Point of View

Hon. ROBERT C. OGDEN, New York, Chairman Southern Education Board

Discussion on how to fit industrial training into our courses of study led by
Dean JAMES E. RUSSELL, Teachers College, New York

Thursday evening, June 29, Senate chamber, 8 p. m.

EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE

Address: A New College Degree

Hon. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Vice President, National City Bank, New York, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Address: Education for Commerce in the Far East

· Prof. J. W. JENKS, Cornell University

Friday morning, June 30, Senate chamber, 9.30 a. m. . . .

Announcements

Dean JAMES E. RUSSELL, for Convocation Council

EDUCATION FOR AGRICULTURE

Address: Agricultural Education in America and its Importance to the Commonwealth and the Nation

Dean W. A. HENRY, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin

Address

Hon. W. M. HAYS, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

Address: Ways and Means of Fitting Education for Agriculture into the School Curriculum

Pres. JOHN R. KIRK, State Normal School, Kirksville Mo.

Discussion led by .

Prof. L. H. BAILEY, Cornell University

CLOSE OF CONVOCATION

The opening session of the convocation was held in the chamber of the Court of Appeals on the evening of June 28 and was opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr David O. Mears.

Following the prayer the annual address of the Chancellor of the University was delivered by Senior Regent Daniel Beach Ph.D. LL.D.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS

Members of Convocation: In the absence of the Chancellor, and upon the invitation of the Vice Chancellor, the agreeable duty devolves upon me to greet you on behalf of the Regents of the University. This is your convocation. It would be superfluous to repeat formal words of welcome to your own. The University Convocation is a continuous body, although not decorated with a formal charter. The personality of its constituents is continually changing, but its perpetuity is guaranteed by more than parchment authority. Its records of speech for 40 years hold priceless treasures. They embody unity in variety, a unity not of lifeless unanimity or slavish concurrence in details, methods and nonessentials—a virile variety of treatment of topics from differing viewpoints. If those utterances could be edited for condensation only, they would make a most valuable textbook in pedagogy, and a comprehensive history in school and college development. In all these the purposes of the founders were faithfully and consistently observed.

When the University Convocation of the State of New York was organized in the year 1863 its purpose, among others, was declared to be to secure an interchange of opinions on the best methods of instruction in the colleges and academies, and as a consequence to advance the standard of education throughout the State. In the year 1879 a further declaration of the purpose of the convocation was made, which shows that in those 16 years conceptions of educational work had broadened, demanding a larger field for discussion and effort. By ordinance of the Board of Regents the previous declaration of 1863 was extended so as to include the consideration of literature, science and art, and to advance their standards in this State. The program prepared for this occasion is a logical outgrowth of that enlarged declaration. It is but a step from the domain of science, with all that it includes and implies, to the field of industrial and commercial activities. In no partisan spirit therefore, and with a full recognition of all the good there is in the old, as contrasted with, or rather supplemented by the new education, it is proposed to take up this year and consider exclusively, for the first time in the history of the convocation, the relations of academic training to the business, industrial and commercial world.

There are obvious reasons why these subjects and kindred ones have not heretofore been given larger prominence here. The manifold educational problems, consequent upon the marvelous growth

of the schools of all grades in the State within the last half century, questions of school organization, methods of instruction, the training and qualification of teachers, pioneer work—all, at first, left little room for the treatment of many other topics. Added to these the problems of higher education in college and university, so fully and ably treated in convocation year after year, it is no wonder that many other themes awaited later consideration.

And now, when the times are ripe for a somewhat different line of discussion appropriate to this occasion, there could not be, I think, a more fitting period for a new departure than now at the beginning of a new era, marked by the unification of educational work in the Empire State. Nevertheless we are reminded by recalling some occasional discussions within the past 10 years, that the topics now presented are by no means entirely new. Although delayed, they have not been entirely ignored. Just now there is a demand for a more specific recognition of industrial and commercial interests in academic instruction.

It is not my purpose to enter upon the discussion of the topics which are to come before you. It may be helpful if I shall state some facts of history, and remind you what has been done in this State and by the State in this regard.

First as to

Commercial schools

Early instruction in these was limited to arithmetic, penmanship, and a primitive kind of bookkeeping. The initiative was in the private business schools. From the earliest one, known as Dolebear's Commercial College, founded in New York city in 1833, according to the records of the National Bureau of Education, to the Bryant & Stratton schools located in eight cities of this State and also in other states about the year 1853; the Eastman Commercial College at Poughkeepsie in 1859, and Packer's Commercial College in Brooklyn; there was then what has been called the "golden age" of the business college. Afterwards there sprang up similar institutions of varying degrees of merit and usefulness. These being entirely private and proprietary, were not subject to inspection and outside supervision. They were advertised as business colleges, but when the law of 1892 sought to restrict their use of that term, the proprietors as a rule dropped it. From 1896 to the present time a system of registration has been in use in this State. This was brought about through a conference between a committee of the National Convention of Business Educators and the

Regents of the University. The standing indicated by registration is determined by inspection of the schools. This is done by a competent inspector, to whom much credit is due. At the outset it was ascertained that there were in the State 73 business schools. Of these 41 applied for registration the first year. Those showing proper equipment and at least six competent instructors and satisfactory work, are entitled to full registration; others giving evidence that they will in a reasonable time fulfil those conditions, are registered provisionally. During the past year the number of students in the registered business schools was 14,091. These schools are growing constantly in the number of students and in the scope and character of instruction. Advanced subjects have been added since the first registration, including commercial geography and the history of commerce, making the courses much stronger in educational value.

These statements relate to private schools not in any way receiving financial aid from the State. Of the schools in the University having courses in commercial education there are, exclusive of colleges and universities, 45 in all. Of these 34 are high schools, and 11 others are of academic grade. One of them has a five years course; only one a three years course; the other 43 a full four years course. Their work, both in scope and quality, is fully up to the standards prescribed. In addition to these there are 74 other academic and high schools that took at least five of the business subjects at the last regular examination, and it is expected that most of these will in a short time develop full four year courses. A most encouraging feature is that in addition to the public secondary schools already mentioned, 421 other secondary schools took examinations in from one to four of the commercial subjects, exclusive of elementary bookkeeping. Of the 799 high schools and academies, business education has been systematically established in 540 of them. These facts raise serious questions and suggest obstacles. How shall room be found in the academic courses without overcrowding? What shall be displaced if that occurs? I notice with pleasure that we are to have a discussion on how to fit industrial training into our courses of study. I am sure we shall all watch with eagerness for answer to that question.

Another matter kindred to the general subject of commercial education and an outgrowth of it, is the education leading to the new degree of C. P. A., certified public accountant. The number of persons attaining that distinction by actual and thorough examination in this State is 316—a worthy and most useful profession.

Education in the trades and other industries

Assuming that this ground is covered mainly by the engineering courses in the colleges and in the professional schools, I call your attention briefly to what has been done in them in this State. It is well known that the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute established in 1824, was the pioneer school in theoretic and practical science, and that it was organized in 1849 upon the basis of a general polytechnic institute. Its course includes the recognized branches of engineering and its last catalogue records 375 students.

Cornell University records a class of 376 in civil engineering, and 1039 in mechanical engineering.

Columbia University, New York University, Syracuse University, Clarkson Memorial School, The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Union University and Manhattan College have departments of engineering. The total number of students in these courses in the higher institutions in the State of New York for the year 1905, equals 1640. Alfred University has a successful plant and a large class in clay-working and ceramics.

Academic education in agriculture

is comparatively recent. The College of Agriculture in Cornell University, founded on the land grant act of 1862, was an early move in that direction. As set forth in the statement of that institution it provides for a system of education that "shall have direct and definite relations with the daily work of persons who must earn their own living in the arts and industries." It has an experimental farm, with full equipment for agricultural and horticultural work, a department of entomology, a chemical department and an agricultural library. The students in this work in Cornell number 184.

Beyond this academic work in the interest of agriculture, the State aims to impart information to its citizens by means of bulletins from its Agricultural Experiment Station, and from a similar department at Cornell. The State Entomologist engages largely in the investigation of insects injuriously affecting various fruits and agricultural crops, and in the dissemination of information by means of bulletins and reports. The State Botanist also attends to matters in his department that relate to agriculture in any way.

Without extended comment upon these statements and statistics relating to commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, we

are justified, I think, in saying, first, that the business school and the commercial courses have earned full recognition as most important agencies. The day of discussion of their utility has passed. The old apprenticeship system in business, as in law and medicine, has been modified. The labors of the student and clerk in the office have been lightened and brightened by the instruction and guidance of the living teacher.

In respect to agriculture, the mother of all cultivated growths for the sustenance of mankind, many things beneficial can be taught in the schools. I need not enumerate them.

The results of academic training in the trades and industries are not yet largely manifest. It is a broad field and may include the whole domain of physical science. There is nothing in the material world reachable by the hand or conceivable by the mind of man, that does not or may not contribute either in matter or natural forces to the arts, trades and industries. As the field of research and discovery seems unlimited, so the factors that contribute to the constructive industries are equally boundless. To receive academic instruction in such things seems like groping in the dark unknown by infant hands. Nevertheless, with strong hands to guide satisfactory results may come.

The achievements of discovery and invention in this young century appeal to our admiration and quicken the imagination. Whence do all these come? Are they fruits of inspiration more than of earth? It may not be an unwarrantable stretch of fancy in view of the amazing discoveries in science throwing light upon old mysteries in nature, to conceive with all reverence and humility that such wonderful things may not be so much the achievements of unaided human genius as the unconscious obedience of man to the primal decree, "Let there be light."

I am impelled to call your attention again to the character of the addresses, papers and discussions of former years in convocation. They furnish examples worthy to be followed. They were upon the broad lines of sound scholarship. They tolerated no one-sided development, nor the substitution of glitter for solid acquirement. I do not apprehend that speech and work here, now or hereafter, will be upon any lower plane. Expansion of work into new fields should not mean the abandonment of the old. Extension of boundaries should not imply or involve the destruction of cherished and established landmarks. There is ample room for consideration and recognition of both the old and the new education, each for its special ends and aims.

In conclusion let me urge that in all proper earnestness and zeal for the training of the youth, we should not forget that it is manifestly not alone the benefit to them personally that is to be considered. John Stuart Mill said: "Education is the culture which each generation purposely gives to those who are to be its successors, in order to qualify them for at least keeping up, and if possible for raising the improvement which has been attained." Amplify this by characterizing culture as moral, mental, physical, and as including all things that promote civilization, good government and good citizenship, and we have an epitome of an ideal education from the viewpoint of public interest and public policy. This attained, each generation will pass on to the next a civilization as good as it found. While it is true that in this country every child is entitled as a personal right to an adequate education, which may incidentally be of use to him in earning a livelihood, the greater ultimate purpose should be the education of the whole body of citizenship by the training and culture of its individual units, primarily, and even exclusively, for the good of all, in intelligence, morals, and in everything that tends to promote the highest civilization and conserve the common weal—the commonwealth.

Following the address of Regent Beach an informal review of the subject of the convocation was made by Commissioner Draper, in which was set forth the trend of modern development in the fields of commerce, industry and agriculture and the demands made upon the educational system of the country.

Thursday morning, June 29

Presentation of the subject of the convocation

THE PROBLEM OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

BY PRES. EDMUND J. JAMES, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Introduction

I understand that my duty is to open the discussion for those who are to follow. Therefore my remarks will take the form of rather dogmatic statements put in such a form as to call forth the largest amount of dissent which such statements may call forth on questions about which there is destined to be as much difference of opinion as there is on this subject; if we really go to the bottom of things and raise the real issue. The point was

brought out yesterday evening by Dr Draper when he said the question before the American people today, so far as our educational system is concerned, is, are we ready to face the issue of establishing on an adequate scale a system of trade and professional schools? Are we ready to face the issue plainly of introducing into our elementary, secondary and higher schools the principle of trade education, using that word "trade" in the largest sense? Are we willing to quit attempting to defend the introduction of manual training into our elementary schools and high schools on the ground that its sole purpose is to develop the intellectual and moral side of our pupils, and admit the fundamental fact that one of its great purposes is to assist in preparing students to earn a livelihood and for living in a large sense? That it seems to me is the fundamental thought in this whole discussion.

Now I do not deceive myself as to the improbability that the American people are willing to take a favorable attitude on this subject at present. I am inclined to think it will raise a lively discussion and the more definitely the issue is stated and the more it is pressed, the livelier the discussion will be. I am certain that the protest that one hears on all occasions against any attempt to make our public schools in a measure trade schools, or the possibility or desirability of introducing this element of trade education into our public schools, is an indication of the general feeling at present. Now, I believe the real essence lies in that very proposition,—are we ready to begin to train our American boys and girls to be efficient in the struggle for life, by adding to the general training one may get in the ordinary public schools this new element of special training for vocation. If we are not ready to do this, then we are not ready to deal with this question in any fundamental way. The real question then is, are we now ready to begin to put our school system as a whole in the service of that training for efficiency which the American people need certainly as much as any other people?

I shall give you the summary of my paper at the very outset. And you will thus have before you the points on which you may express your dissent subsequently.

My proposition, in brief, is that the wonderful expansion of our American system of education during the past century has been accompanied by two important developments; i. e.

1 The increasing application of the principle of school training for vocation.

2 The introduction of the ideal of productive scholarship.

In fact it has been maintained that these two forces have been in large part the very causes themselves of this expansion.

We see this most clearly, perhaps, in the universities. They have become, especially the older and stronger institutions, in large part, groups of professional schools—law, medicine, theology, teaching, engineering and farming.

Even the colleges are developing the same way. The elective system, where the financial resources of the college are adequate,

permits the student to concentrate his attention on a few subjects and those practically professional. The graduate school is almost purely professional. It contains no students except those who are preparing to teach or for some one of the practical vocations, like chemist, bacteriologist etc. The senior year, and in some cases the junior year, in many of our institutions, is devoted in large part to what are really professional studies, though they are sometimes called preparatory to the professions.

This development has been beneficial, especially owing to the application of the second principle in the higher schools; i. e. the idea of productive scholarship as the basis of a true professional education.

This latter in its extreme form is a German idea; i. e. that the best school training for a learned profession is that which trains the candidate to the ability to advance the scientific state of his particular profession, and inspires him with the desire to do so, leaving to the profession itself the actual induction into practical life.

Thus the best method of training a teacher in mathematics is, according to the German idea, not to fill up the candidate with the knowledge of all mathematics, but rather to train him in such a way and to such a point that he may become an independent investigator in the domain of mathematical research. In the same way the training of the physician, as far as it is undertaken by the university, aims at making him an independent investigator of disease, qualifying him to take up in a scientific way any special case of disease which may come up in his practice.

What is true of the university is also true of the higher technical schools and increasingly so as the years go on.

Now as the universities have thus developed in the direction of special and professional education for those people of the community who wish to enter the so called learned professions, so the desire of the community for greater efficiency in every department of its industrial and commercial development has led to an increasing perception of the necessity of, and an increasing belief in the efficacy of specific and special training for each and every calling for which it is possible to work out a feasible curriculum. In other words, the desire of the people for a practical education has led in the past, and will lead still more in the future to a general acceptance of the principle of theoretical and practical school training for vocation.

This means, in brief, that we are to have not simply law schools and medical schools and theological schools and engineering and farming schools; those we have already, but schools suited to each and every kind of calling in which skill is a matter of any importance. It means the trade school for the artisan as well as the professional school for the lawyer; and the support of the latter out of the public treasury can certainly not be justified on any other grounds than those which will amply justify the support of the former.

The century which is now drawing to a close will be known to posterity, among other things, for three great features: increasing wealth, rising democracy, spreading education. It will be characterized as the age of wealth, the age of democracy, the age of education. No preceding century in the whole history of the world has seen anything like the absolute and relative increase of wealth which has marked the past hundred years. The significance of this remark will be borne in upon our consciousness if we reflect for a moment that it is the age of steam and electricity. The power of men over Nature has been indefinitely increased and expanded. Men had used machines for many centuries preceding the dawn of the 19th. They had developed at certain places and certain times remarkable applications of natural and human force to overcoming the obstacles which Nature offers to man's dominion. But taken altogether, and taking all nations and all times, no such increase in human power has ever been marked within so brief a period as that which we have seen within the last hundred years. Time and space, those two great obstacles to man's control of the powers of Nature, have been largely eliminated. The effective force of one pair of hands has been indefinitely increased. A slight notion of what this means may be gained by considering the fact that in the year 1892, even a country like Germany was reputed to have possessed in its mills and on its railroads steam engines with an aggregate horse power of 7,500,000. As the maximum amount of work done by a horse power is equal to that of 42 human laborers, there was in the laboring force of the German Empire, represented by its steam engines, a total equal to the power of 350,000,000 able-bodied men. There were then not over 20,000,000 able-bodied laborers in the German Empire, and the steam engines alone represented therefore about 15 times the aggregate power of all the laborers within that domain. It is not too much to say that the *population* of the single state of Germany, with an area not exceeding that of Texas, is equal today in working force to the combined

efforts of the population of the whole world at the beginning of the century. The United States has today within its borders an effective power in the engines at work, far surpassing the total possible power of the entire population of the world a century ago. In many lines of work one man, with the aid of a small machine, may do as much as 50 or 100 men could have done at the beginning of the century. While in other departments, owing to the development of the application of steam and electricity, one man may do what all the population of the world combined could not have accomplished 100 years ago. This enormous increase in the power of man over Nature, and the consequent increase in the sum total of wealth, has made several things possible which seemed to the men of even a century ago unrealizable, perhaps, in the whole history of the human race. The application of machinery upon this large scale makes it possible for the human being to get a sufficient subsistence from the soil by working a comparatively small number of hours and has thus given us the possibility of the leisure which is necessary to the development of a higher type of civilization in all classes of the community.

We are, of course, simply at the beginning of this development, and the achievements of future ages will doubtless cast far into the shade anything which we have accomplished since 1800, but I believe that for all time to come the last century will be known as the one in which the beginning of this development was made, a beginning so great, so powerful, so sudden, that it will strike the imagination of men in all future ages, and will continue a fundamental epoch in the history of civilization distinguishing future developments from past.

Intimately connected with this increasing wealth has come another development which will be no less characteristic, and that is the rise of democracy, the beginning of a development which will in the long run result in the government of the people, and by the people, and for the people. Democracy in this sense is something absolutely unknown on any large scale to any previous century. The ancient world produced no specimens of a democracy in the sense in which the United States is a democracy, or in the sense in which England is a democracy, or France a democracy, or even Germany, Australia and Italy. The political systems of the cities of Athens and Rome, which at one time had certain democratic forms of government, were based upon the slavery of the many, the absolute subjection of the mass of the people to the control of the few. No possibility seemed to have entered the minds of the Greek and

Roman statesmen that a time would ever come when all human beings, by virtue of the fact that they are human beings, should be recognized as having an equal value in the eye of the law, and when the normal adult males in society should have a direct voice in shaping and controlling the government under which they lived. This is an absolutely new idea in the history of institutions and it has been reserved for the last 25 years to fairly accept it, and thus open the era of democracy. Our own country could certainly lay no claim to being a democracy in any true sense of the term, as long as its welfare rested in large part upon the institutions of human slavery, nor had it any claim to be considered a democracy in the largest and truest sense of the term, nor has it any claim to be considered even now as anything more than a democratizing community, that is a community, growing toward a democracy, until we have reached a time when at least every adult male of sound mind, shall have been brought to such a point that it will be safe to permit him to have a direct and proportionate share in determining the policy of the government in which he lives. Unfortunately this time seems to be still far in the future, if the recent developments in the Southern States of our Union may be taken to indicate the line of movement.

Prior to the year 1848 one of the most powerful and enlightened countries of Western Europe—Germany, had in its most important members no recognition in the law of any participation in the act of governing or legislating on the part of the great masses of the people. The first representative assembly with any real legislative power did not meet in Prussia until after 1850. Since that time, with giant strides, the idea of popular government has moved with ever increasing force, and although we have not by any means solved the difficulties in the organization and working of such government, we have at least arrived at a time when any other government is impossible.

I have said that the rise of democracy was intimately associated with the increase of wealth, a fact which we are sometimes too prone to overlook. No large society could possibly be democratic which was not also wealthy. As long as the average human being finds it necessary to devote his whole mental and physical energies to the mere matter of keeping soul and body together, as has been the case during all the preceding centuries of human history, there is no chance for a democratic government in which every man shall have a proportionate and equal place with every other. To democracy, to participation in government, a certain leisure is necessary,

and until the power of man over Nature has developed so far that he can acquire the necessities of a subsistence in a small portion of his time, it is impossible to secure that amount of leisure for the great mass of humanity which is necessary to the development of free government. The only way in which a shadow of democracy was possible in the ancient world was to be found in the absolute subjection of the many to the few, who thus obtained a certain amount of leisure which they might devote to the higher sides of human civilization. In other words, a condition of practical slavery whether legalized or not, was the necessary condition of the great mass of human beings until the age of machinery made possible the creation of wealth which secured to the great mass of men a degree of leisure absolutely unknown to preceding generations. The men therefore who sometimes talk about the accumulation of wealth as a source of danger to our democracy, are prating, it seems to me, of idle things. One great need of our civilization, as it has always been, is wealth, more wealth, and even more wealth, with a consequent increasing ease of life, increasing leisure and increasing possibility of improvement in the great masses of the people. So this age will be known, in my opinion, to future generations as distinctly the age in which democracy took a start in such a different way, and on such a different scale, and in which wealth began to increase at such a different rate as to distinguish it from every similar period of development in the whole history of the world.

But this age will be known for a third characteristic, no less important and at the same time intimately connected with the two preceding, and that is the ever spreading and ever deepening education. For the first time in all human history, we have set before ourselves the problem of bringing the possibility of an elementary education to every child in the community. We have definitely assumed the burden of unlocking for every person, so to speak, the treasures of the world civilization, or at least of giving a key to those treasures to every individual in society. Universal education has seemed to past generations, so far as they have thought of it at all, to be not merely an impossible and impracticable thing, but to be dangerous, indeed a ruinous thing, if it should be possible to carry it out. The Athenians educated the male free citizens of the Athenian state, a mere handful of the members of that community; the Romans educated in the same way the male free citizens of that state, a still smaller handful, and even the most advanced of our modern European communities had never until this century in their utmost state of advancement, done more than to

propose universal education, than to talk about universal education, or at the most to make feeble advances toward securing it. Indeed the idea of universal elementary education, which involves almost necessarily, as a practical matter, although not necessarily as a logical matter, a free elementary public school, I say this idea and its external realization is a creation even more distinctly than democracy itself of the last quarter of a century. It was not until the waves of the Civil War had subsided in this country, and not until legal slavery had been abolished, that even our own American states took up in earnest the problem of establishing a sufficient number of free public schools in all parts of their territory to bring home to every child the possibility of such training as an elementary school may offer. England, in many respects the most enlightened of our modern states, did not grapple with this problem seriously until after 1870, and it was not until after the Franco-Prussian war that France and Italy took up in earnest this problem, and made such progress as to justify us in saying that they also have not only accepted this as a principle, but are rapidly realizing it in the actual institutions in the life of the people. This idea has found expression in the practical determination of modern nations to assume as a public function the burden of organizing and supporting the elementary school. The extent to which this has gone one may find reflected in the sums of money which modern nations expend on elementary education. If you take the budget of any of our modern cities which have a life extending back over a century or more, and compare the total expenditures for public purposes today with that of 100 years ago, and note the purposes for which this expenditure is made, you will be struck, I think, first of all by the astonishing way in which the budget for education has grown. If you examine the budget of the city of New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore a century ago, you will find practically no sum set apart by those communities as communities for the support of education, or at least only very small sums, while you will find that today, the largest single item of expenditure in all those cities is for education: You will find that whereas our American states devoted almost no money at that time, and even 50 years afterward, to this same end, the appropriation for education today by the American state government exceeds perhaps the appropriation for any other purpose, and even the federal government itself has been appropriating, in the form of grants of public lands, and lately of *cash, enormous sums* of money to the support of this same cause. *And this same development has been no greater in the United States*

than in other countries. We sometimes imagine that European countries are devoting themselves so exclusively to the development of their military systems that they have no money to spend upon education, but as a matter of fact, even those nations which spend the most money upon their military systems have been increasing enormously in every direction the money spent upon their educational system.

So this age will be known, not simply as the age of wealth, the age of democracy, but also as the age of education. And at bottom these three great things are parts of one and the same thing; no great development along either of these lines, such as we have seen in this century, could possibly have occurred without a similar development in the others. No such development of wealth could have taken place except as the incident to a steadily rising standard of education, to an ever increasing efficiency of the individual laborer growing out of his education, and as a result of the countless contributions to invention and to industrial progress springing from the growing intelligence of the great mass of the people; nor would that wealth have been created except by free laborers, and by people who were becoming freer. No such total average output could ever have been associated with slave labor under any condition, and the increase has mounted rapidly as the individual laborer and the laboring mass has become freer. Nor could freedom, nor could the democracy have been possible, not simply without the wealth which I mentioned before, but without education, since nothing is more generally accepted than the proposition that to the successful democracy an educated citizenship belongs. On the other hand, education could not have taken the shape which it has taken today unless society, owing to its increasing wealth, had been able to assume the increasing burdens connected with its diffusion, and unless, owing to the rising spirit of democracy, the demand for education had continually increased. Upon this trinity, therefore, wealth, democracy, education, will be based the claim of the last century to be ranked among the remarkable centuries in the world's history, and upon this trinity will be based the progress of all subsequent centuries to come.

On this occasion, I desire to call your attention especially to one of these three features; i. e. the growth of education, and by education I mean the kind of training and instruction which is given in definite educational institutions organized for the purpose of giving this training and instruction. I am aware that education *has a much larger meaning*; we are educated by all the count-

less influences of the family, church, industrial, social and political life which work in upon us from every possible direction. Indeed, we might almost be tempted to say that the sum total of those indirect influences is far greater and far more important than the sum total of those direct and specific educational agencies which take part in our preparation for living. But while this is true, these are the influences which in one way or another have worked upon the human being to a greater or less extent since the dawn of history. They have taken a peculiar and special coloring in this century, and under modern conditions. They have become more comprehensive and more intensive, and in any exhaustive discussion of education they would certainly have to be taken into account, and their proper sphere assigned to them. But for immediate purpose today, we need not concern ourselves with other things than those particular educational influences which are organized into specific institutions with a definite purpose of training, instructing, educating the children, youth and adults of a community.

This spread of education has shown itself along every line of national and community life. The development of elementary education has been no more remarkable than the growth of secondary and higher. This, of course, is natural, and what would be expected by any student of education, but it is a fact which sometimes has escaped the attention of the general public. No sooner had the elementary free school system become firmly established in our American states than the demand for facilities for secondary education began to grow up, and we find emerging, here and there, at first slowly, with halting steps, finally more boldly, with an ever increasing claim to consideration, and with an ever more rapid movement, the free secondary school, known in this country as the public high school. In proportion as the intelligence and wealth of our communities have increased has this demand for more and better high schools become more imperative. The development of this institution has been remarkable, and has had a most profound influence upon our American system of education, lower as well as higher. But even before this institution had taken firm root, the demand had already arisen for a still higher type of institution, which should express the aspiration of the community after a still higher education, as well as offer facilities for the same. We find, therefore, in most states of the Union, as a result of a complex of influences, which I need not stop to describe, the state university. Hand in hand with the de-

velopment of this institution has gone a general enlargement and development of facilities and equipment, in all the higher institutions of the community, which taken together shows quite as remarkable an advance as on any other side of our modern life.

On this occasion I desire to call your attention to this development of education to which I have referred as it has been affected by what may be called the principle of special or technical training. And in order to put this matter into a concrete form, I may lay down as the proposition to which I wish especially to call your attention this evening, the statement, that the development of education in the United States during the last century and a half is particularly noticeable for the development of special, technical, professional training.

We can not of course divide education by any hard and fast line into different classes, but for our special purpose we may divide education as a whole into two classes—general or liberal education, and special or professional education. By the former we mean that education which has for its primary object the general development of the individual, the training of his powers considered as an intelligent being; by the latter, the training of the individual conceived as a member of a calling, his training to undertake and carry out the specific duties of some special occupation.

General or liberal education has sometimes been defined as education for living; technical education as education for a livelihood. The former has to do primarily with the attempt to excite and train all the different sides of the human being. The latter with the attempt to train especially and particularly what may be called the peculiar quality of the individual with a view of preparing him for some specific vocation.

As I said a moment ago this division of education can not by any means be strictly upheld in attempting to mark off either the work of individual schools, the work of individual teachers, or the work of individual branches or departments of a school system. All education is liberal and general, no matter how technical it may be. All education is technical and special no matter how liberal it may be. Thus if we take those objects which are considered par excellence, liberalizing, i. e. those underlying, common subjects of all education, reading, writing, ciphering, drawing, singing; all these subjects do not merely open the mind of the child, do not merely give him a general or liberal training, but *prepare him specifically all the better for every individual occupa-*

tion he may take up, they are tools in any calling. They are, therefore, even in this widest and most general sense technical and special. On the other hand, the most narrowly technical subjects, like technical chemistry or the study of the strength of materials, or mechanical drawing—all these do not merely prepare for some specific calling or some group of specific callings, but they also perform the function of opening the eyes and quickening the hearing, of training the judgment to as high a degree perhaps as any subjects mentioned before.

But not only are all the subjects commonly classed as general or liberalizing, in reality technical or special in the sense which I have just indicated, in that they prepare the persons who take them the better for any occupation which they may pursue; but those subjects which are ordinarily spoken of as general or liberal par excellence, i. e. the study of language and history and general mathematics and pure sciences or a curriculum based on these subjects exclusively is of itself highly special and technical as the whole history of our education demonstrates. When the proposition was made some years ago to establish manual training high schools, the argument was advanced against such a policy—that it was no part of the business community to look out for technical or special education; its function was completed when it had established or maintained what may be called a general or liberal high school curriculum containing only those elements which are common to the education of all classes such as was characteristic of the existing general high school courses. An examination of actual facts showed that the so called general or liberal high school course was in many respects a highly technical one, at least in the common idea and notion of the general public. Thus it was found that the people refused to send their children to the high schools unless they were looking forward to going to college or going into some form of business life in which the specific knowledge acquired in that high school course was supposed to be of special value to them. It appears that the great bulk of the boys and girls in the high schools of even the old liberal or general type were there because their parents fancied that they would get something in that curriculum of special utility to them in the callings which they expected to take up. In the second place it was found that of the pupils who actually finished the high school course, the vast majority went into a comparatively few callings, so that at any rate the bias produced by the completion of such a course of study

was strongly in the direction of a few specific occupations, and strongly away from the great mass of others. The same thing was true of the old-fashioned literary so called liberal general course in the colleges.

Men took this course often not because they were concerned about getting this liberal or general training which ought to underlie all special training, but because they thought that the particular so called liberal training of the college would prepare them the better for the particular calling which they had chosen.

In spite of this consideration, however, in spite of the fact that all education worthy of the name is at once liberal and technical, or to repeat what I said a moment ago, that all general education is special in a certain sense, and all special education is general, it will still be found to be of advantage for the purpose of our discussion this evening, if I accept this general division as expressing a certain broad distinction between the purposes, and to a certain extent, the functions of two great classes of schools—the schools which aim to give a fundamental and common training, that is the training common to all the specific callings, and therefore, a training to be called general or liberal; and the schools which take for their specific aim the purpose of training the individual for some specific definite calling. Now, my proposition is that the great improvements in American education which have been effected in the last century or century and a half have come about largely through the increasing acceptance of the principle that every human being ought to receive a special, specific, technical or professional training for his future life work if such a training be possible. I may go further and say that the history of the last century in the United States demonstrates in a striking way the growing faith of the public in the efficiency of school education as distinct from the so called practical training of active life; that with every passing year we see a wider acceptance of the proposition—that it is possible to construct a special school curriculum adapted to specific training for the given calling which it will be worth the while for the individual to complete if possible before taking up the practical work of his profession. There are multiplying on every hand evidences of a growing belief in the superiority of the well planned, carefully elaborated, properly administered school curriculum as a preparation for life over the haphazard training of the shop, the factory, the farm, or the street.

Now, let us for a moment glance at the history of American education and see whether in its broad outlines this proposition is substantiated. If we were to take as a starting point the year 1750—it is only a century and a half ago—all the original colonies had been established and had developed the wants and needs of civilized life as the standard of that time demanded. Some of them had been established over a century; important cities had developed on the Atlantic sea coast and a high standard of civilization had been actually achieved at very many centers within what is now the limits of the United States.

If we examine the educational system of that time we shall be struck by the marvelous meagerness both as to the variety of institutions in existence and as to the equipment for work in the institutions which had been established. There was generally speaking the elementary school, in which those children in the community whose parents especially desired it found an opportunity to acquire the rudiments of an education. In New England, the most developed section of the country, the elementary school had gone hand in hand with the settlement of the community and every town was supposed to be looking out in an adequate way for this opportunity of an elementary, that is to say, fundamental, general, liberal education. There was further, the grammar school, in the old New England sense of the term, the school which prepared for college, which took the children of the well to do and offered them an opportunity to extend somewhat the scope of the elementary training. And finally there was the college which gave the only form of higher training which that community knew, and this higher training was nothing more than an extension of the grammar school. Language and mathematics formed almost the entire curriculum of the institution; Latin, Greek, a little Hebrew, arithmetic, the elements of algebra, geometry and the Holy Scripture formed the basis of the entire system of higher training offered in the colonies. The college was intended primarily for the education of the clergymen, it was not only a liberal, or general course in one sense of the term, but it was a special or technical course in preparation for the study of divinity.

You do not appreciate what this means until you look at the negative side of the picture and find out what was absent from this educational system. The elementary system itself was confined to reading, writing, and ciphering. Drawing, singing, *history, nature study, manual training*, any one of the numerous

so called fads which are valuable features in some of the best schools of today were conspicuous by their absence. Even in the grammar school and the college, of the scores of subjects which are today to be found in our greater colleges and universities which may be pursued by the individual student as branches of his liberal training only three or four were to be found at all.

But even this system of higher education which was primarily a preparatory training for the clergymen did not offer any specific technical or professional training such as we are accustomed to associate with the better organized school of theology. The student who desired to become a clergyman after completing this course in the college then took his special divinity studies with some practising minister. There was no opportunity for the physician or the follower of any one of the numerous branches of medicine to get even elementary instruction in physiology, to say nothing of the technical subjects of a medical course. The physicians, like the surgeon and the dentist and the veterinary surgeon, so far as they had any training whatever, were compelled to obtain it from some actual practitioner who was willing to take them into his office and give them such a training as they might acquire from watching him practise his profession.

The same thing was true of the lawyer, and as there was no medical school so there was no law school in the colonies at that time, no opportunity to obtain any instruction in the elements of the sciences underlying this career. Even the teacher had no special opportunity to prepare himself for the work either in a general or special way. It was supposed that if he graduated at college he not only knew enough of any subject-matter to enable him to teach it in any position to which he might be called, but that he was also thoroughly qualified from a professional point of view. There was no normal school, nor was there any one of the numerous special schools which are a striking characteristic of our society of today. No music school, or business college, or art school, no school for any one of the engineering callings. In a word, absolutely no opportunity for any man to acquire special training in preparation for the special calling or profession. What I have described as the condition in 1750 was in a broad way the condition in the year 1800. The principle of technical education had been recognized, it is true, by the establishment of a medical school in connection with the University of Pennsylvania and by the establishment for brief periods at two or three different institutions, of professorships in law, but other-

wise there was no recognition of what we are coming to feel is a fundamental principle of modern social, industrial and educational life, i. e. that it is possible to offer a school training in preparation for many callings at any rate which should be of great value to the persons who are thinking of taking up these callings.

It was reserved for the last century to establish at first in a slow and halting way, but subsequently by enormous strides, a vast variety of special schools in which a special preparation for some special calling or pursuit is offered. Broadly speaking, it was the double decade from 1840 to 1860 which saw a distinct recognition of this principle in such a form as to give some slight inkling of the enormous extension which it was to receive within the last two decades of a century.

The principle of technical education in the engineering profession had been recognized by the establishment of an incomplete scheme of training as early as the year 1824. Theological and law and medical schools had been established at various places in the country prior to 1830, and it was the last year of the thirties that saw the establishment of the first normal school in the United States of America. But in the 20 years which elapsed from 1840 to 1860 the number and variety of special schools increased with marvelous rapidity. They were years of enormous material prosperity in the United States; they were years of great territorial expansion and a rising standard of civilization, of increasing wealth, increasing education, increasing complexity of social life, and increasing difficulty in the great material problems which the country was called upon to face.

The start which was taken in these two decades has been kept up with marvelous energy and marvelous persistence during the 40 years which followed, and today we find most striking evidences in every direction that whatever else the last century may have brought to us it has established once and for all the feasibility, desirability, nay, necessity of special technical professional education for all classes in the community, for all occupations for which such a training can be elaborated.

As in so many other departments of human life, especially in this country, this development had been very unequal in many parts of the country, and in many kinds of callings very incomplete. It is perhaps more complete today in the field of medicine and in the field of the engineering professions than in any other *departments*.

I can remember the time when it was no uncommon thing to hear a physician advise a young man who desired to practise medicine not to go to a medical school, on the ground that he would be wasting his time, advising him rather to go into the office of a practising physician and there learn the business practically. I think it is safe to say today that the physicians who would give that advice are very few and far between and belong only to the most ignorant of their class. There are perhaps dentists who would give the same advice, but they are becoming fewer with every passing year.

The principle for which we are contending has not by any means acquired the same wide validity in the field of legal education as in that of medicine. It is still no uncommon thing for the lawyer to advise a young man not to go to a law school on the ground that legal training in the schools is nonsense and far inferior to the practical education offered in the lawyer's office. I still find many clergymen who depreciate the value of theologic training in a theologic school. It is still true that the average teacher in our public and private schools has not received any special technical or professional training in pedagogy or the various branches of knowledge connected with it. It is still true that the average college professor of the United States performs his work with the simple knowledge of the subject which he had upon leaving college; to say nothing of devoting any time or attention to what may be called the purely professional aspects of his work. Many are the engineers who have not had the benefit or the injury, if you choose to call it so, of special school training in the technical institutions. But in all these departments the victory of the well planned, well ordered curriculum over the irregular and uncertain training of so called practical life is becoming more and more assured.

The very meaning of the term university in its modern significance shows this change of attitude, this change of mind. What is a university? It is today a great complex of professional or special schools having for its object the special, technical, or professional training of its students for the callings which they expect to take up. Nearly all universities have, it is true, also a college as a constituent part or appendage, but the college in the sense of a department in which liberal studies are offered to students who do not yet know what they want to pursue as a livelihood is destined to play an ever decreasing part in our great universities. Our so called graduate schools are purely technical

or professional departments. You will find no students at work in them except those who are preparing for some definite pursuit; they specialize their work, they devote their attention to few subjects. They are looking forward chiefly to an academic career and expect to become teachers in high schools, colleges or universities.

The technical school in the narrow sense has played a most important part.

Its function has been a twofold one of great advantage to all. The school of technology has in the first place done valuable service for the community in offering a special training for certain specified callings. It has thereby conferred a great service on the individual benefited by qualifying him better to earn a living. It has done a still greater service to society by supplying it with a more numerous and a far better personnel in the technical callings. But it has done more than this—one of the most striking services it has done for education in general is to be found in the reflex influence which the whole idea for which it has stood has exercised upon higher education in the United States. In the field of medicine, and law and theology, and above all in teaching there has been great need of a high degree of special, technical, professional training. The technical school, the schools of technology, the schools of engineering and polytechnic institutes and by whatever other name they may have been called exercised a steady, persistent and powerful influence in educating the people as to the desirability of a higher standard of technical and professional excellence.

Such schools as the Massachusetts School of Technology, the Rensselaer Polytechnic, the Stevens Polytechnic and the corresponding department of our state universities have exercised a most profound influence upon university policy and university ideas. If the engineer or the architect or the chemist needed a special training, certainly the physician, lawyer and clergyman and teacher needed it as much. And as these technical schools have demonstrated their right to an existence by the value of their great service to the community, so they have demonstrated the need of a sounder training in all the other callings for which it was not their function especially to care.

The technical school has not only trained the American public to believe in engineering education, but it has given a powerful impetus to all kinds of special and professional education in other departments of life.

To illustrate still further the idea I have in mind, I should like to formulate briefly from one point of view—that of the student of economics and politics—the function of an American system of education and you will see in this formulation and in the brief argument which I may connect with it, my own conception of the fundamental importance of technical education, using that term in the largest sense in any national scheme of training.

What, then, should be the fundamental object of an American system of education, looking at it from an economic point of view? My answer in brief is the fullest possible development and training of all forms of ability, mental, moral and esthetic, which at present exist or which may be cultivated in the American people. This does not mean merely the development of the ability of a few individuals to the highest point, or of a few types of ability in many individuals, but of all useful types of ability in all individuals.

We may draw a useful comparison from the economic world. In my view the economic policy of a country should be directed toward developing all its material capabilities. All the advantages of soil and climate should be exploited to their utmost. Its natural water ways should be corrected and improved. New means of communication should be opened. Its rivers should be bridged, their navigable channels deepened and widened; railroads built, canals opened; turnpikes constructed; its mineral wealth made accessible and available; its agriculture encouraged along all possible lines; its live stock improved, new and better crops introduced, its forests cultivated, fish planted in all its streams, in a word, everything which will develop the material resources of the country and place them at the disposal of man. This demands a careful and well considered policy, directed toward developing our industrial resources, manufacturing, commerce, mining, agriculture and forestry. Is there a gold mine or a silver mine or coal mine in some remote portion of the national domain? If so, the economic policy of the country should find it out and make it a part of the available resources of the nation. Is there a possibility of some great crop which will revolutionize agriculture, and make a thousand grains grow where one grew before, if so, the economic system should discover this crop and naturalize it. Is there the possibility of some great and fruitful industry which can bring the blessings of civilization to an otherwise barren waste? If so, the economic system should introduce and develop it.

In the same way, the educational policy of the country should be directed toward calling forth and training all of the resources of the human being, so to speak; to exciting and developing all the various forms of faculty, using that term in the good old New England sense. Is there the possibility of a great singer in some outlying rural district? If so, our educational system should find it out, and having discovered it, it should never let go its hold on the boy or girl—sent of the gods—until the very highest possibility has become a reality. Is there in some lonely schoolhouse among the hills, a possible Edison, or Newton, or Faraday, or Darwin, or Stevenson, or Webster, or Elliott, or Gilman, or Brooks, or Beecher, our educational system should seek him out and put him on the highroad to his loftiest usefulness. Is there in some city school on some bench in the slums a boy who has it in him to be a great farmer, our school system should reveal that fact to him and put him in the way of this real opportunity. No less should the school system take hold of the child of moderate or mediocre abilities and by bringing out the best that is in him make a new center of life and power where none would otherwise be.

Our common schools then should not only teach the absolute minimum, not merely impart a certain amount of instruction, which every child in our society should have; but it should engage very largely in what for lack of a better term I must call the exploring work; i. e. its curriculum should be so constituted that it may assist in discovering the capabilities of children. It must then furnish them so far as possible efficient assistance in developing their capabilities in every direction, and this means a vast variety of technical, professional and special schools of high school grade, of college grade and of university grade. This development may be illustrated by the needs of commercial training.

We are now ready, I believe, to take a great step in advance and to wrestle with the problem of providing a special training for that large proportion of our young people who expect to go into mercantile, commercial or business life. Thus far, with few exceptions, the only special provision for such training has been made by the so called business or commercial colleges, which are such a striking characteristic of our American educational system. Proprietary institutions nearly all of them; having a purely practical—one might almost say material aim. I do not wish to say a word against them. I believe they have done and

are doing a most valuable service both to the young people who attend them and the business classes whose interests they subserve. I have no sympathy with the current slurs upon their function or their character. Such belittling criticism as is usually meted out to them springs, it has always seemed to me, from ignorance of the work of the schools and the practical needs of our American life. Lincoln has well said that you can fool some of the people all the time; and all the people some of the time; but not even the shrewdest of knaves can fool all the people all the time. The fact that year after year young people (who have to earn their own money) can be found by the hundreds and thousands who will pay high rates of tuition for the teaching of these schools and that they will advise their friends to do the same thing, and will send their own children to the same kind of schools is, to my mind, a proof of the valuable service they are rendering our society, which the unanimous testimony of all the college presidents in the country to the contrary, would not weaken in the least.

They are, however, usually of a purely elementary character, far from being as efficient for the purpose as they should be even in the best specimens, and in their worst they almost justify the severest things said about them.

Now even this work I believe our public school system should take up, and our endowed academies and institutes should cultivate and foster because I believe they would do it better and under better surroundings than the average commercial college can do it. They could turn out stenographers and typewriters and bank clerks of a higher type because the spirit of the school would be more liberal and educative.

The easy objection to this is that this would be paying for trade and professional education! Of course it is. But by what system of reasoning can you justify the support of high schools to prepare the children of the well to do for college and the professional school as is done now in every state of the Union; or the support at public expense of universities where the children of the well to do can get the training for the practice of medicine, or law, or divinity, or engineering, or farming as is done in nearly 40 states of the Union, and yet deny all opportunity to the children of the less fortunately situated to get a training which will prepare them to be more efficient members of society in their field of work?

The properly organized, well equipped commercial high school such as exists in France, Germany, Austria and most other European countries, will serve this purpose. I believe that every large city in this country should have such an institution, and the large cities several—schools which would insist thoroughly in the disciplinary and liberal quality in their curriculum, while at the same time they would offer the opportunity to get that practical knowledge and skill which could facilitate the obtaining of employment. If the curriculum is properly constituted and properly taught the young people will get a valuable mental discipline and culture, though it may not carry with it a knowledge of the philology or history of the wonderful peoples of antiquity.

But in our scheme of national education, we should not stop with providing facilities for commercial training for pupils in our secondary schools. We must advance to the higher schools. We must prepare to train leaders in commerce and business and not merely clerks and bookkeepers. We must insist that the college and universities shall turn their attention to training men for the careers of railroading, banking, insurance, merchandizing, as they now do for law and medicine and engineering.

The common answer to this by institutions that are unwilling to adopt innovations or have no money to establish new departments is: The best training for business is a general college education which will unloose a boy's powers, set him intellectually and morally free, and then let him go into the practical work. It has not been so very long since we heard that doctrine preached in regard to the training of the clergyman, lawyer, physician, dentist, engineer, farmer, teacher. It is the same old objection which has always been made to any kind of special, professional or technical education.

Surely we need such education badly enough if it be found practicable to elaborate a curriculum.

Look at the state of the business world today even in the most successful and commercial countries. We have the greatest banks in the world; and the greatest bankers. Yet look at the banking system of the country! In a chronic state of fear bordering on a panic because of the obscure system of government finance, and yet no bankers or statesmen seen to have been developed thus far who can devise a scheme which will be practicable and acceptable at the same time. I do not suppose that a lot of college professors constituting the faculty of a school of commerce could devise such a scheme—I know them too well to dream

such a thing—but I do believe that if such schools turned out young men with a sound training in the sciences underlying this great department of business some of them would become wise enough in the great school of life to solve this and similar problems as their brothers from the technical schools do over bridges and over skyscrapers.

Look at the condition of our railway system today. We have the greatest railways in the world; the fastest long distance trains; the lowest long distance freight rate; the ablest railway managers, and yet who will say that conditions are even approximately satisfactory from any point of view? Who does not believe that if our railroad men were better educated and trained as a class we should have a better managed railway system?

It has grown clear beyond their abilities to grasp or control. A prominent merchant in Chicago assures me a freight car leaves the city of Pittsburg today for Chicago much as the old time sailing vessels left New York for London. It is launched upon a trip whose duration no one can foretell. Not even the system of wireless telegraphy enables any shipper or railroad official to trace its course. After the lapse of many days it may arrive at Chicago only to be lost in mazes of a freight yard whose intricacies the combined wisdom of the freight agents of Chicago can scarcely trace. What do the long history of railway bankruptcy (over three fourths of the railway mileage in this country has passed through bankruptcy in one form or another) and recent consolidation of railways mean except that a majority of the men who have been in charge of railways for the last 50 years have not understood their business? They managed so poorly that bankruptcy finally stared them in the face, in spite of such an abundance of traffic that at times they could scarcely move their trains. Take the whole system of trusts and combinations which is exciting such universal attention. Many are the conspiring causes leading to this marvelous development, economic, social and political. But no one can doubt who studies the question that one of the prime causes is the inefficiency, ignorance, lack of courage, and initiative enterprise of so many of our business men. Statistics show that a majority of the men who take up a business career fail. Messrs Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman, Hill etc. are able men—marvelous men, but they are largely so, relatively speaking because the average man engaged in business is such a small man. Like his counterpart in any other calling, he is timid, distrustful, resourceless, helpless in the face

of a sudden crisis, ignorant, uneducated, untrained, even in his own business. And thousands go from one branch of business to another—failing in all alike. The people perish from lack of knowledge even as they did 2500 years ago in the time of the Hebrew prophet.

Who can doubt that our business classes, like all other classes, need education, training, not in the classics perhaps, though I have no objection to that, of course—quite the contrary in fact—but also in the principles underlying their own practice.

Do not mistake my meaning. I am not here talking of the successful business man, of course, but of that great majority who fail, if statistics are to be believed. I go even further. It is well known that the man who has a genius for business will succeed, training or no training—or rather he is sure to get his training in the business. So the man who has no sense for business will never succeed no matter how much training he receives, or rather he can never get a training no matter how long he toils at it.

The right kind of training, however, will facilitate success even to the genius; it will minimize failure even to the dullard in this line, while it will do an enormous amount for the average man forming the vast majority in this as in other occupations. It will render success for him more certain; and make failure more rare. A general training of this sort would make such performances impossible as the presidents of our great insurance companies have been guilty of. The remarkable development of our society in its economic, social and political aspects has caused a marvelous development in our educational system, and at the same time has determined the form and substance of this education. Our schools have, of course, had a great influence on our economic advance, but the latter has had a determining influence on the former.

It may well be questioned whether it is a great medical profession which has created the great medical schools or the great medical schools which have created a great medical profession. They have, of course, reacted on each other, and the truth is, perhaps, that they have each been created by circumstances outside of both.

An advancing and educated society demands by the very laws of its own development an educated and trained body of leaders in all departments of its life. This body of men it will have. If life itself produces them without the intervention of the schools, well and good; we may safely leave it to life. If life fails to do

this and the schools have any thing to offer we may be sure that their services will be in demand. I believe that we have reached a time in this country when all conditions are favorable to larger development of special training in our secondary and higher schools for the future business man.

In the first place, the country demands now as never before, and the demand will become more and more imperative that its business men shall be educated gentlemen as well as good business men; and experience teaches that the rank and file of a profession or calling will get a high degree of education only in connection with professional or special training.

In the second place, the business men themselves are beginning to demand of their sons who will succeed them in business a higher standard of education than they accepted for themselves, and they are looking about for a center of study and curriculum which will not wean their boys from business, but will stimulate their interest in business while it qualifies them for its problems.

In the third place, the youngster who feels within him the desire of going into business is now asking himself as his predecessor never thought of doing—now, is there any school where I can prepare myself better for my future career, and so he is looking about for just this opportunity.

In the fourth place, the progress of the economic and social sciences has finally begun to give us a body of doctrine and knowledge which furnishes us the requisite means of training the intellect by the study and application of principles at the same time that it supplies a mass of fact which interpreted by the principles may become the basis of practical training.

And finally the colleges and universities themselves are waking up to this need as never before and they are all asking, what can we do to supply it.

President Wilson of Princeton asked sometime ago, "Why, you wouldn't have the colleges teach business, would you?" Most certainly we would, and if not the colleges then the universities and all institutions which aspire to be in that category.

Twenty years ago when I first took up the subject of higher commercial education my voice was that of one crying in the wilderness. The University of Pennsylvania led the way. But it remained for nearly 15 years without an ally. And then the other universities began to wheel into line. California, Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois followed within the space of five years. Colum-

bia has announced its intention to follow as soon as it can get the money. It is only a question of a brief period when all our leading universities will be committed to the policy.

As the University of Pennsylvania in its Wharton School of Finance and Economy was the first university to lay out a college curriculum for the future business man, it was natural that the city of Philadelphia should have been the first city to incorporate in its high school system a distinct recognition of the value of this commercial training in secondary education. Other cities had previously established high schools—with two or three year courses, called *commercial*, but they were simply commercial colleges of the ordinary type supported by public taxation. The Philadelphia school was the first experiment of a modern type. New York followed on a large scale and it will only be a short time when other cities will do likewise.

In closing I wish to repeat what I said above, viz., that the most cogent ground for my belief in the steady, irresistible development of this movement is to be found in the character of our civilization. Ours is a commercial and industrial as well as agricultural country. Our great leaders for a generation to come will be our business men. But our country is becoming civilized and educated. We shall insist that our leaders shall be educated and trained men. The rank and file of no great body of men ever became educated and trained except in connection with a training which leads directly to their calling. Hence a great commercial school will be developed. As these schools must base their training—if it is to be higher training at all—on the sciences underlying the art they will be most easily and effectively developed in intimate relation with the other schools which train for the highest sort of leadership, and those schools make up the university. Hence the home of the highest sort of commercial training, like that of the highest sort of any kind of training, will be the university. We may accelerate the movement somewhat if we work for it; we may retard it a little if we oppose it, but in either case its progress is sure, its ultimate victory inevitable.

MONOGRAPHS, PAPERS, AND ADDRESSES ON COMMERCIAL EDUCATION BY EDMUND J. JAMES

- 1 Das Studium der Staatswissenschaften in Amerika. Conrad's Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik N. F.: VII Band. Jena 1883.
- 2 Outline of a Proposed School of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia Social Science Association 1885.

- 3 The Study of Politics and Business at the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia 1889.
- 4 Schools of Finance and Economy. Address before American Bankers' Association. Saratoga 1890.
- 5 Economic and Social Aspects of Public Education. American Institute of Instruction. Boston 1891.
- 6 The University and the Higher Education of Business Men. National Education Association. Toronto 1891.
- 7 A Plea for a Commercial High School. Address before the American Bankers' Association. San Francisco 1892.
- 8 Philadelphia's Need of a Commercial High School. Address before the Philadelphia Board of Trade. Philadelphia 1892.
- 9 Education of Business Men in Europe. Report to the American Bankers' Association, New York, 1893. Ed. 2. Chicago 1898.
- 10 What should be the Curriculum of the Commercial High School? Address before the Educational Club of Philadelphia 1894.
- 11 The Business Man and Higher Education. Missouri Bankers' Association 1896.
- 12 The State University and the Higher Training for Business. Address before the State University of Missouri 1897.
- 13 The Modern University. Commencement Address before the University of California 1898.
- 14 The Public High School and Commercial Education. Report of the Chicago Educational Commission 1898.
- 15 The Function of the City University. Commencement Address before the University of Cincinnati 1899.
- 16 Commercial Education. Monographs on Education in the United States. Department of Education for the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 13 and 15, discuss the subject of commercial education only incidentally as a part of the general work of the university or as that of special departments of politics and economics.

THE TEACHER AND THE BUSINESS MAN

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES D. MCIVER, STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, GREENSBORO N. C.

The general theme of this convocation seems to be the proper recognition of industrial education as it relates to general scientific and literary culture. I take it that the object aimed at in your program is to define this relation and to secure a general recognition of it among all classes of citizens. A greater sympathy on the part of every class of workers in the world for the work of every other class is necessary. I hope, therefore, that what I shall say upon the subject, "The Teacher and the Business Man," will be in accord with the purpose of this meeting.

Of the various classes of workers to whom the world is in debt for the progress of its civilization two important classes (and each an essential class), frequently appear to be in open or secret conflict. One class, led by the teacher, the preacher, and the editor, uses all the money it can command to convert into ideas. The other class, led by the merchant, the banker, and the manufacturer, uses all the ideas it can command to convert into money. The extremist among the former class, in his zeal, is apt to undervalue money because he knows that real ideas, the outcome of correct thinking, result in noble ideals. The thoroughgoing money-maker, on the other hand, too often regards an idea as of no consequence unless it can be converted directly and immediately into dollars.

There is, however, a sensible middle ground between these extremists where well regulated citizens may stand. Money is worth nothing without ideas and ideals, and yet ideas and ideals can make little headway in promoting civilization without the sympathy and the cooperation of wealth and wealth producers. There would be fewer extremists on either side of the proposition and more general progress in the world if there were more knowledge of each other's work and a closer bond of sympathy between the typical teacher and the typical business man. A prominent college president and party once visited the mountains of North Carolina, and spent the night with a typical mountaineer. As they were entering the mountaineer's home, the old man said to the college president, "I guess you 'uns knows a good many things that we 'uns don't know nothing about." To which the college president replied as modestly as he could: "I presume that is true." "And I guess," said the mountaineer, "that we 'uns knows a good many things that you 'uns don't know nothing about," to which the visitors laughingly assented. The old mountaineer did not smile but replied solemnly, "Well, mixin' will larn us both."

It would be easy to show where the business man generally falls short of his obligation to the work of the teacher and the un wisdom of this course; and if I were addressing a company of business men I should discuss that phase of the question; but as I am speaking to representative teachers and educators of a great State, I desire to call special attention to where we, as a profession, fall short of our obligation and opportunity.

Educational leadership

Aggressive educational statesmanship among teachers and public officials is the need of our time, and every state that has not developed such leaders will do so within the next five or ten years. We have made some headway in this direction in North Carolina recently, and decided educational progress has been the result during the past four years. Little of this progress, however, would have been possible but for the long continued agitation for the past fifteen years by the teachers themselves, who must always and everywhere be pioneers in the great movements of civilization. Their patient sowing has prepared the way for the great reaping of the present and the greater reaping of the future. The preacher must lead the battles of the church, the lawyer is the natural leader of legislation, especially as it relates to civil rights and courts of justice, the physician leads in sanitary legislation, and the banker in financial thought; so the teacher, who knows the entire educational question from the standpoint of the child, the schoolroom, the teaching profession, and the citizen must point the way in matters of education. If we can not do this, then society will finally demand teachers who can do it, and the sooner the demand is made and met, the better it will be for the world. The teachers of this country must learn to become tactful mixers with men and active agitators for more liberal educational investment. To some extent we are doing this already. Undoubtedly the teacher is more influential as a citizen than ever before. We have passed away from the time when the old woman, being asked how many children she had, replied, "Five—two living, two dead, and one teaching school."

Until recently almost no candidate for political leadership appeared before the people of North Carolina outside the cities, advocating an increase of taxation for schools. But two years ago I was startled when on Thanksgiving day I heard a clergyman in his prayer express gratitude for the spread of the local taxation idea. The last democratic platform of North Carolina rejoices in the educational activity of the people, and for the first time, so far as I know, in the history of political platforms, expresses gratitude to the teaching profession in the following language: "And we further express our cordial commendation of the work of the teaching profession for the mental, moral and material advancement of the people, and pledge for the future our best endeavors to strengthen and increase the usefulness and efficiency of our whole public educational system."

In the newspapers of North Carolina a few days ago, there appeared the advertisement of a large commercial establishment headed: "The teaching profession underpaid. Forceful, wide-awake teachers in demand in other callings." The following language is used in the first two paragraphs of the advertisement:

It is a well recognized fact that the teaching profession is less adequately compensated than any other, and that no other calling includes in its ranks so many underpaid men of force and talent.

It is also true that the forcible, wide-awake teacher is in demand more and more in other fields of endeavor just as honorable and far more remunerative.

Your attention is called to these last three incidents to show how thoroughly the agitation, begun and continued by the school teachers of North Carolina, has permeated its entire life. With the pulpit grateful to God for the spread of local taxation, and the dominant political party of the state expressing its gratitude to the teaching profession for agitating questions the very mention of which, fifteen years ago, frightened the average politician, and with the commercial interests not only recognizing and advertising the fact that the public does not adequately compensate teachers for their work, but also paying them the compliment of trying to tempt them into business, we can almost see the "promised land."

Compared with the large investments made by many wealthy states in other sections of this country, North Carolina's figures would seem insignificant, yet I have heard of wealthy states, dead and shrouded in self-satisfaction, with which I would not be willing to exchange educational conditions. I would rather be a healthy man at the foot of the mountain advancing steadily and with the upward look of hope and faith than to be a corpse on the peak, or the blasé traveler who has gone over the entire road and is slowly descending while possessed with the delusion that he is standing still on the summit. When a man is on the right road it is not of great importance whether he be at one point or another. The direction in which he is moving and the rate of his speed are the important questions. The glory of the struggle to which Southern educators are called and the prospect of certain victory is such exhilarating inspiration that I feel sorry for those in other sections who have not the opportunity and for those in our own section who lack inclination or the resolution to participate in the struggle.

Most serious educational problems not peculiar to any section

It is not my purpose, however, to discuss questions peculiar to one state or one section of the country. I do not hope to entertain you by solving or even announcing any new problems. If I were to suggest a new one it would be, "What shall we do with our problem solvers?" Many of the so called problems would solve themselves if we could have an epidemic of lockjaw or palsy among the solvers. I shall not discuss new questions nor mysterious doctrines. Sam Jones, the Georgia evangelist, when discussing the mysteries of the Bible once said, "The mysteries of the Bible do not disturb me; it is the things I understand that give me trouble."

Teachers' salaries

In studying the educational conditions of the various states, as my limited time has given me opportunity, I have been amazed to find that with all the differences of climate, population, industries, and wealth, the essential educational needs of New York and of North Carolina are not so different as might be expected. Both states are wrestling with the question of school consolidation; both states are laboring under the delusion that they can save money by employing low priced teachers, and statistics show that New York, like North Carolina and all the other states, still regards a carpenter or an ordinary laborer with very little skill as deserving better annual compensation than is paid to its elementary teachers who are the builders and sustainers of its civilization.

The average annual salary of elementary teachers in the rural sections of the United States where more than half our population lives, is about \$300, which, all things considered, is less than the average wages earned by unskilled labor in the fields. The minimum salary of teachers in New York ought to be \$500. The minimum salary in Maryland is \$300, and Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania have set an example to the other states by establishing by legislation a minimum salary rate.

Defect in the teaching profession

Whose fault is it that more than half the citizenship of America is trained by teachers whose average salary is less than a dollar a day for the working days of the year? Directly and indirectly, it is largely the fault of the teachers themselves. The trouble is that the teacher is not such a citizen as he ought to be. The

lawyer is not only the adviser of his clients in the office and their representative in the courthouse, but he is the civic guide in his community especially as to lawmaking and the management of the details of courts of justice. The physician not only heals his patients in their homes and at the hospitals, but he is the adviser of his community on sanitary legislation. In other words, the lawyer and the physician not only do their professional work, but they are citizens of the community in which they live. Likewise the school teacher should be not only the teacher of the youth of his community, but also the most influential adviser on all matters of legislation that pertain to schools and the rearing of children into useful citizenship. Every community, and nearly every family, has its hero physician—a kind of local oracle—its hero lawyer, its hero banker or business man, but the hero school teachers are dead. We do not live with our contemporaries but are content to spend our time almost exclusively with the generation which is to follow us. Our voice does not have due weight in our own generation even in legislative matters relating to education. Of all the skilled workers in the world the teacher is probably the only one who is ever refused the privilege of selecting the tools with which he will work or the weapons of his own warfare. I have seen textbooks decided upon by a committee, not a member of which had been in a school for twenty years, and the committee's only influential adviser seemed to be a lawyer who was paid an attorney's fee to give the advice. Imagine, if you can, carpenters allowing brick masons to select their tools, or fishermen allowing field hands to determine for them the character of their fishing tackle or the bait that shall be used!

What is a citizen?

What is a citizen? It is a person who does the work of his particular calling according to the best of his ability and who contributes something in thought, leadership, or other service to the public welfare. I once asked a class in civics to describe briefly an ideal citizen. A young woman gave this answer:

He is a man who works and who earns a living for himself and for those dependent upon him; who pays his taxes promptly and cheerfully; who obeys the laws of his state and country and who studies those laws with a view to helping to improve them; he must love his country; in time of war he must be willing to give his life for it, and in time of peace he must not complain if called upon occasionally to contribute a quarter to a torchlight procession or a free barbecue.

If the teacher will only be this kind of citizen he can influence the opinion of his contemporaries, but if he lives exclusively with children, and receives such meager compensation that he can not mingle with the world either through its literature or through travel or through daily association with the business people of his own generation, he must wait until he is dead before his opinions on civic matters have any weight. I do not mean to imply that all lawyers are citizens or that all physicians are citizens. The fault that is almost universal with our profession is a fault common to a large part of every profession and calling. Frequently the business man is only a mere money-maker.

I do not forget that the teachers of this country are the seed corn of its civilization. It is their business to hand down from one generation to the next the best that their own generation can do and know and be and dream. They are the seed corn and none but the best and strongest is good enough to be used. We ought, however, not only to train children to become good citizens but we ought to help teach adults what true citizenship means.

Taxation not a necessary evil

There is a common error among people that taxation is a curse, or at best, only a necessary evil. Some one has said in another connection, "If it is necessary, it is not evil; and if it is evil, it is not necessary." The fact is that taxation is the mark of civilization. The savage alone is exempt from it. Let us teach the world that liberal taxation, fairly levied and justly used for the public good, is a blessing. One reason that the compensation of teachers is small is that we have never had a large enough company of bold educational leaders who were determined to make the people see the truth in regard to taxation and in regard to teachers salaries and other educational investments. If we are willing to go to the tax books and find out how many taxpayers there are in our community, and, by making a calculation, show how few there are who are contributing in taxes as much as \$5 or \$10 a year for the public school system; we would make many a man ashamed of himself, who is now complaining bitterly because he imagines that he is paying the entire school tax of his community. Let us teach honestly and boldly that education is not only the *best* thing in our civilization for which public money can be used but that with the exception of ignorance it is also the most expensive. What does education cost?

The cost of education

The elements in the cost of education are three: money, the teacher's life, and the pupil's drudgery.

An educated man or woman at 21 years of age has cost some one of some institution about \$5000 in money, but this is the smallest part of the cost of his education.

The second element, the sympathy and vital force expended on the part of his teachers, if they have done their full duty, is a much greater and much more precious expenditure.

But more important than the money and the teacher combined is the drudgery invested in education by the person who is trained. Education can not be given to any one. It can not be bought and sold. It is as personal as religion. Each one must work out his own mental and spiritual salvation. This is the fact that makes democracy possible. It is the salt that saves the world.

Parents and philanthropists and cities and states can provide the money and furnish the opportunity; the teacher, if what he ought to be, can furnish the encouragement and inspiration, and all this ought to be done in generous and masterly fashion; but the principal ingredient in education must be furnished by the self-denying drudgery of the student. He is the pearl of great price for whom we can afford to sell all that we have and in whom we can afford to invest it. Probably not one child in ten can be persuaded to do the drudgery necessary for scholarship.

But the public welfare, the preservation of the ideals of civilization and even the production of wealth depends upon that one tenth of the population. The world can ill afford not to tax itself to the utmost to secure leaders of thought.

When at a banquet George Peabody, the great philanthropist, made his first donation to his native town of Danvers, now Peabody Mass., he was not present himself but sent with his donation the following sentiment as a toast: "Education, a debt due from present to future generations." Education is not a charity. A boy or girl can not be pauperized by giving him or her a chance to drudge for a period of fifteen years at the hardest labor ever done. We must not only do our duty as teachers in the classroom but let us use our influence as citizens to persuade the men and women of today to discharge their debt to the generation that has preceded them by the most liberal provision for the generation that must take their places.

DISCUSSION

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK PH.D., DIRECTOR SCHOOL OF COMMERCE,
PHILADELPHIA

I am very sure that the chairman of this meeting has expressed the sentiment in the minds of all of us that a discussion is entirely out of place after the impression that has been made by these masterful addresses. I want to express my appreciation of the help Dr McIver has given me today, and of the great work he is doing in his own state in the advancement of the high ideals for which he has just spoken. It was my good fortune to spend some time in his state and to know from personal contact of the great educational reform in which with President Alderman, now of the University of Virginia, and Hon. Charles B. Aycock, formerly Governor of North Carolina, Dr McIver has had a very large part. I shall never forget a statement of Dr Alderman to the effect that it used to be that the county courthouse was the chief center of interest, the thing about which the people talked and where they found the inspiration for their lives; but Dr Alderman says of North Carolina, and I believe it is coming to be true in other parts of the South as well—and it certainly ought to be true in a larger degree in this fair land of ours—that the school and the things for which the school stands are the center of life.

There is another personal acknowledgment for me to make in the discussion of this morning. I wish to express my great indebtedness to President James, a man under whose instruction I sat for several successive years and to whom I owe more than I can tell in inspiration and in stimulation for the work which I have later undertaken to do.

In attempting to gather up some of the threads of this discussion it may be that President James will pardon me if I attempt to interpret and restate some of the things that he said. It seems to me in the first place that President James has almost defined anew for us professional and technical education; with him a professional and technical education is liberal; his trade school is not a trade school in the old traditional, conventional sense of the word, but a school which gives breadth of training, one which gives an attitude toward life as well as toward a trade or calling; a trade school is thus one which furnishes the broad fundamentals of a particular occupation and sends out the product of the school to serve his apprenticeship in the actual work of the world. The best professional schools today, I believe, are those *that give a broad training in the great fundamental principles*

of the professions. We have cut out of professional training a vast deal of the minute and detail of the professions. We do not try to equip the practitioner with every possible bit of information, with specific solution for every problem that will arise in the future practice of his calling, i. e. minutiae and detail would be largely forgotten in any event and when the future practitioner needs them we know he can very readily acquire them if he has the proper discipline of mind and attitude toward his work, that is, if he has been grounded in the great fundamentals of his profession.

And what is true with regard to the professions is true with reference to preparation for a career in industry or commerce. We have today had set before us the ideal that men should be prepared to serve an intelligent apprenticeship. They should be sent forth equipped to do the work of a particular trade or calling and not given ready to hand every bit of information that will be needed. We have sometimes had the thought that it was the business of the special school to equip the follower of a particular calling with every detail that he might need, but we are coming more and more to depart from that ideal and to hold to the other view that if the future practitioner is grounded in the fundamentals of his calling he will himself take care of the details as he goes out into practice. The Baldwin Locomotive Works does not want employees trained in their trade, they want them thoroughly instructed in drawing, familiar with the principles of engineering and having some conception of materials; they want apprentices with that sort of preparation that they can train to do the work in their own establishment, and it is that kind of applied education that will be of most worth to our young people. Some have had the conception that our schools of commerce were going to turn out trained and finished business men who could go into a great export house and carry on commerce with distant parts of the world and immediately and directly become directors of great industrial enterprises. I do not believe that we shall ever accomplish that result. The best we can hope to do is to give our young men a grounding in the principles which underlie their future callings, give them a professional attitude and an insight into and love for their work, a determination to do the work to which they go with their best effort and with their best intelligence; and if we can accomplish that much in the special commercial school we shall have realized the ideal which President *James has set before us today.*

I am not sure that I follow President James's statement concerning the character of the trade school he would have. One may doubt whether it is the proper business of public education to attempt to reproduce in the form which he suggested at the close of his address the old-time commercial school or business college or the trade school in a narrow sense. It seems to me that there is a fundamental distinction that we should here make affected by the people who want to get their training in the shortest space of time. If they want that sort of thing they ought to be required to pay for it. But when we come to education that is founded upon public support we should consider not the particular individual, but in a broader way the entire community of which the individual is a part, and we ought to consider the broader training which will result in a better community life and any public opinion which we endeavor to form by these discussions should be favorable to that broader education. The community needs the preparation for a broader citizenship rather than the training for a narrow specific trade.

I believe further in the statement of the second speaker that the teaching profession has too largely been in the world but not of the world. Teachers have set themselves peculiarly aside. It is not a new thing that is here noted. It is the old distinction between the world and the cloister that prevailed in medieval times. We have met it with regard to every branch of our education. I can remember when the distinction was very sharp indeed between the so called "hayseed" farmer and the college trained farmer; when the scientific agriculturalist was looked upon as a bookman who did not know what he was dealing with; and on the other hand this person looked upon the practical farmer as ignorant and narrow. That was the case also with regard to our engineering and technical education at one period of its development, and that is the case now with regard to a broader development of commercial education. Schoolmen pride themselves on lack of the qualities which make business men successful, and business men pride themselves on the possession of those very qualities. They are somewhat like the Pharisee in Holy Scripture who thanked himself that he was not like other men in general and in particular that he was not like some particular man. Society has fallen into the way of regarding the teacher as being outside the pale and as having little in common with other people. I have in mind the director of a large and important commercial department who served in that position for many years, but who was

without business instinct or business experience and who habitually over-drew his bank account; and I heard recently in a gathering of teachers a man make the statement that he was notoriously unable to manage his finances and often had to borrow money from the other members of his family before the end of the month. I meet frequently business men who are disposed to cast reproach upon books and the influence of books. They point to themselves and say "I began as a boy of 13 or 14 in the office and I worked my way to the head of the business and I think that is the thing to do."

Lack of understanding has led the school and the business world to fall more and more apart. But taking that as a fact I want to say two or three words with regard to ways in which that line of division may be broken down. I can of course only make suggestions along these lines. In the first place it seems to me that we ought to bring more of the business world into the school by way of counsel and advice. We ought to seek out the representative business men of the community in which we reside and we ought to learn enough of their business so that they will respect us and be ready to cooperate with us, and let us cooperate with them in making the work of the schools better. We ought to become factors in the community; and we can get a patronizing attitude from our business friends or a cooperative attitude from them according as we do or do not understand something of the work that they are doing.

Not only ought we to seek these men for advice but we ought also to bring them from time to time into the school and ask their aid in carrying their ideas into operation; and I have found in my own experience a readiness and a capacity on the part of representatives of the business community to come into the school and talk about their work. In this way we will broaden and enrich our school curriculums. Addresses of the sort mentioned should be followed by class discussions and quizzes which will make sure that the material which they present is understood and that it is coordinated with the other work of the school. We will thus encourage more practical work in the school, broaden the school horizon and prepare those who go out of the school to meet the conditions of the actual world. But this is not all we will do. Immediately and directly that sort of thing will have its result upon the men who come. While they are instructing us we will also be instructing them. The very fact that a business man is asked to talk about *his business dignifies* it in his own mind. He will raise his ideals

and standards and he thus becomes a better man in his calling. It is just here that we are a success or a failure in bringing the spirit of the actual world into the school. We have somehow the false conception that if we have carved panels and plate glass and mahogany furniture and if we have the school fixed up so that it looks like an office or a bank, that is all that is necessary. But I want to say that these are dead things and you might have all the business furniture in Christendom in a school and yet fail to breathe into that school the life and spirit of the world outside; and to my mind there can be no force going into a school worth more for its up-building on the practical side than the bringing of representatives of the world into the school and hearing from them of their work and coordinating that work with the work of the school.

There is another aspect of this question touched upon this morning that stirs me very deeply; that is the demand which the life of the present places at the door of every educational institution. The words of President Roosevelt in his address at Harvard yesterday serve as a suggestion that we need men with high ideals in public life, and we need them just as much in business and in the professions; and it is for the establishment of high ideals in these several callings, for the dignifying and broadening and enriching of these callings by putting instruction on them into the schools that we ought particularly to work. We had also yesterday a declaration from three new directors in the Equitable Insurance Company that they needed directors in that company who would regard as a distinct violation of trust the use of the funds of the company directly or indirectly in the promotion, underwriting or syndicating of new or uncertain enterprises, or in the investment of such funds in speculative stocks or securities; and further that men who are more concerned in making money for themselves than in discharging a sacred trust should not be directors in any life insurance company. These are high ideals and it is only by bringing the commercial world into the school and projecting the school into the commercial world than these ideals will be realized. In brief it seems to me that it must be borne in upon us by public events, by these circumstances and by a multitude of others, and by the life of the cities and the nation that we are going through a great economic and industrial change, almost an industrial revolution—destructive of life, destructive of property, destructive of morals. I saw recently a most startling tabulation of the killed and wounded in the great battles of the Civil War, and the killed and wounded *annually on the railroads of the United States and in the Pennsyl-*

vania coal mines; the loss of life which stirs our deepest feelings when it happens in war is permitted to go on unchecked in our industrial and commercial enterprises and without disturbing us in the slightest degree. Our great strikes are destructive of life through violations of law and also through the suffering which they cause. Incompetents are being crowded out and are lost to civilization; and all this goes back to our system of education and demands that we train a higher type of men than we have trained heretofore and a higher type of men than we are training by holding tenaciously to inherited and traditional forms of education.

Thursday afternoon, June 29

Convocation called to order at 3.10 o'clock, Regent Daniel Beach in the chair. The chairman announced that the first order of business would be reports of special committees.

Dr George P. Bristol—At the last meeting of the convocation a year ago, after some discussion on the floor and particularly after a very earnest address of the Commissioner of Education a committee, of which I had the honor to be named chairman, was appointed to investigate the subject of a possible consolidation of the various state organizations now existing in this State.

The committee has met; we have conducted correspondence and we have been looking into the question and even discussed it. The committee finds three bodies of teachers in this State and we find that there is a general agreement among the teachers that we have too many state organizations; too many organizations with annual meetings, an attendance upon them involving considerable expense; too many organizations to make it possible for the teachers of New York State to have any one single way of expressing themselves. When it comes to a hard and fast agreement upon some satisfactory scheme for improvement and for bettering our present condition there is but little unanimity of opinion; and so, Mr Chancellor, on direction of the committee I wish to make a report that the committee has studied the question intrusted to it and wishes to report progress and express its belief that satisfactory means of union will be found and to respectfully ask that the committee be continued for another year.

Chairman—If there is no objection the report will be received and the committee is continued as requested.

EDUCATION FOR THE TRADES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FROM A LAYMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

HON. ROBERT C. OGDEN, NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD

My appearance as a speaker in this presence suggests that I am here in a position analogous to that of the frightful example at a temperance lecture. In the attempt to express some impressions of a layman concerning education for industry my task is to present, and personally illustrate, the appeal of the uneducated.

My first impression is that most positively I represent the class for which I am to speak. The attempt to find the bearings of this occasion has brought vividly to my own consciousness my ignorance of the general conditions of education and more especially public education. It is clear to my mind that I am in this respect only one of a very numerous class.

Residents of New York city may learn casually from a brief newspaper item that in the last fiscal year the appropriations for public education in their city were, in round figures, \$40,000,000; that this sum was realized from four different sources of taxation and was distributed upon a half dozen lines of expenditure. Men think of financial questions in millions, but with the great majority the remoteness of personal relation with any of them dulls individual interest. Actual millions by hundreds, thousands of millions in stock certificates make the warp and the woof of current commercial news. Thus it comes about that the senses are so dulled by figures as to cause statements about great aggregations of money to fail of impression. The lack of civic pride, a deficient sense of public responsibility, careless familiarity with great figures of municipal expenditure, all combine to create ignorance and indifference with the average citizen in respect of public education. The same condition exists in regard to the higher institutions of learning. A small academic circle maintains an active interest in Columbia University and its colleges, New York University, the College of the City of New York, but these titles, with that of the public school system, are but nebulous terms to the vast majority of the people.

This condition should not exist. The statement of it is doubtless dull and trite. But nevertheless a campaign of education is needed whereby the comfortable, wellfed, wellclothed, wellhoused,

smug, self-complacent people of New York should be instructed concerning the fountains of intellectual life in their own community. At this point both the ignorance of the intelligent and the ethical sense of the righteous demand skilful treatment. The fine boundary, if such a line exists, that marks the border between intelligence and godliness is difficult to find and the attempt would be needless. If, however, popular knowledge respecting the constructive force of education as now proceeding in our country could prevail, many of the cheap, pietistic platitudes concerning materialism and commercialism would fall powerless. Every one knows only too well that the tendency to measure all things in money terms exists. It gives a foothold for current cowardly cant upon the decadence of the national conscience. Like the servant of the Hebrew prophet, good people stand aghast at the things that appeal to sight and hearing and cry, "Alas! What shall we do?" Just here comes in the prophetic power of this and similar organizations. The need of American democracy is stronger backbone, a larger development of faith. That faith will follow a greater knowledge of the vast forces now working for intelligence and righteousness in this land of ours. Traditionalism needs to learn that change is not of necessity decay, that progress is multiform and many-sided.

I have no apology for this little wandering in a field not contemplated by my instructions—it is simply the call of the ignorant to a convocation of the wise. And yet the suggestions I have ventured to make may be entirely within the scope of education for industry from a layman's point of view. If my facts are truly facts, they indicate a field of industry for educators.

Possibly, an illustration of popular ignorance may be found in the fact that to a vast majority the terms "manual training", "industrial education" and "technical education" are interchangeable and synonymous, having practically the same meaning. It is important that the distinctions between these points should be known and understood by every intelligent person, but for my present task their exact definitions may be dismissed. From a pedagogic standpoint education for industry presents many interesting angles for study and discussion, but none of these details at present concern us. To the man of affairs education for industry requires a much broader definition than industrial education and even technical education. The demand for larger industrial efficiency is even greater than yet recognized by the greatly increased educational opportunity. The scope of educational theory should be so *broadened* as to include the needs of commercial and industrial,

equally with professional, life. Educational practice should send into the world of work boys and girls, young men and young women, who may desire special training, equipped in some degree for specially selected occupations.

The demands of the mechanical and scientific trades and of the learned professions for specially trained candidates are admitted, but the numerous and diverse occupations, each requiring special knowledge by the worker, having to do with the distribution of merchandise seem thus far to have escaped the particular attention of educators.

Ample illustration of the public demand for intelligent service and the lack of supply for that service can be found in the experience of retail merchants, and more especially in the management of the large concerns that concentrate in one organization the handling of many diverse sorts of goods.

These establishments of the larger sort need many sorts of service. Daily mechanical needs call for carpenters, plumbers, steam-fitters, electricians; executive requirements call for many sorts of accounting, for stenography and typewriting; and merchandise management must command accumulated knowledge of markets and products. Everything is special and technical, but the merchant must depend, save only in mechanical service, upon men and women specially educated by himself or by some other merchant.

Changing conditions not only call loudly for changed service, but give new and wide opportunity. General public intelligence grows apace in respect of taste in selection and knowledge of the merits and qualities of articles and fabrics. Persons having money to expend upon the decoration and furnishing of houses, or upon articles for personal use involving questions of art, require, in making a transaction, intelligent and well informed service concerning the particular goods under consideration. But more especially the merchant needs trained sales persons, possessed of the intelligence to present his wares with knowledge to the intelligent and with instruction to the ignorant, persons who can speak with the confidence born of real knowledge upon the merchandise they are employed to distribute. These conditions are repeated throughout the whole vast collection of different classes of goods, staple and fancy, prosaic or elegant.

Into technical occupations like these thousands of young people are annually seeking entrance from the high schools and grammar schools. They come with high hopes, with honest pride in the *successful result of graduation examinations*, and confident that, with

education secured, they are in position to rightfully draw upon the world for a good place in its service.

But, almost without exception, this great contingent comes to the wage-earning, self-supporting period of life without any special knowledge of the particular things with which they are to deal, and so deficient in practical knowledge as to raise a serious question as to the quality of the education upon which the State expends so much money. Incidentally, it may be asked whether the addition of a moderate sum would not vitalize and perfect, to a point of practical efficiency, the rudimental education now in vogue.

The attempt to present a statement of the case in hand opens a wide and bewildering and impossible range of suggestion, from which it is not easy to select desirable points for consideration.

A few simple illustrations may, perhaps, make my meaning more intelligible. A young man or well grown lad presents himself for employment and suggests furniture as the sort of merchandise which his taste and preference indicates as interesting and therefore the best line for his endeavor. But he knows nothing about furniture and his employer must become his instructor. His real technical education must go forward in such haphazard fashion as the exigencies of the business may permit and the boy's enthusiasm and wit may inspire. He knows nothing of the various woods from which furniture is made, and their characteristics, the particular uses to which each may, with greatest advantage, be applied; the countries or states from which they come; their comparative values. He has no knowledge of construction, the manner in which joiner work should be done for durability, and thus lacks the ability to judge of the mechanical quality of his merchandise. He has no knowledge of decorative art, is ignorant of the various schools and periods that supply the features in shape and ornament of nearly all furniture. The want of this knowledge makes it impossible for him to think clearly or speak intelligently upon even the simplest questions that arise in the business of his choice. Thus he is constantly exposed to mortification and ignorant failure.

How is he to get the required knowledge? In a business even above the average grade he finds himself among older men whose training has been deficient as his own. The average of them have, perhaps, a little superficial knowledge, a smattering only of technical terms that convey but slight meaning to their alleged minds and that communicate even less to the minds of any with whom *their duties bring them in contact*. Only in the case of a beginner

in furniture possessed of rare initiative and extraordinary perseverance, with ambition far beyond his environment, the ten talent youngster, will there be an advance beyond the dull dead level of mediocrity out of which he is expected to exact the technical training for his life work.

Had the boy in question the opportunity for a thorough course in manual training, carpentry or cabinetmaking; nature study in respect of woods; and a course of instruction in decorative art—all life would have taken on a different tone for him. Given these chances, he would have started trained, and not handicapped, for the business race, free and hopeful—not confronted with his own ignorance, not weighed down by the ignorance of others. Working out an intellectual idea closely associated with beauty and art, his life (more completely rounded) would be spiritually joyful and materially successful.

Or, again, a young woman just out of school seeks a business woman's place. She also thinks her education should be the passport to agreeable employment in some branch of merchandise toward which her taste may lead. Laces may be her choice. Equally with the lad in the furniture is she discounted by ignorance. She knows nothing about the history of the art of lace-making, the place of laces among the fine arts, the countries producing them, terms of classification, the uses, the differences between the products of the hand and the machine, and the information that will distinguish between values. Her technical knowledge must be acquired from an environment of ignorance relieved only by such trifling knowledge as she may acquire from the association in stockkeeping and handling of laces as mere merchandise by others whose educational limitations were a reflex of her own.

These roughly stated illustrations may stand for a long line of similar conditions of deficiency. Thus is created a great gulf between young people who are compelled to earn a livelihood and the conditions that confront them at the threshold of the mercantile world. A recitation of this long and lengthening line of conditions does not concern our present purpose. If I understand my task correctly, it is to discover, if possible, from a worldly and practical standpoint, whether there is a lack in providing educational methods of preparation for life and living. Or, again, upon the assumption that the overwhelming mass of our people must work for a living, is there a missing link in our education for industry?

It is my belief that there is not only a missing link but an absent chain, not only a gulf but a great chasm. The consideration of what has been accomplished in certain lines of education for industry does not concern this discussion except the mention that the splendid achievements in mechanical and scientific education should be subjects of gratitude to every sincere American, not only for progress secured but for the prophecy of further attainment. The business of the hour is to find the undone margin. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women must find the beginning of a career, or perhaps a full life work, in selling goods. But I have yet to learn of any public school, or other regular institution of learning, that has taken up the study of the subject of how to sell goods. Special private schools exist for this purpose, and some of them display positive ability. Young Men's Christian Associations have classes for the instruction of salesmen in decorative art as applied to furniture, carpets, upholstery and wall finish. Trade journals print primers of instruction upon various lines of goods. If energy, intelligence and capital can find successful employment for private gain, and philanthropy find place for service in teaching for daily work, why is not the question worthy of attention by public educational authorities?

Other tens of thousands must be employed as merchants clerks. Why not then a comprehensive study of the theory and practice of merchandizing? I know perfectly well about certain instruction in bookkeeping and forms of business transactions, but I am not aware of any systematic public instruction upon the principles of the conduct of business, including auditing, cash handling, accounting, the receipt and delivery of merchandise, the moral obligation of perfect accuracy.

In this connection it may be quite proper to ask why so few of the thousands of stenographers and typewriter operators are so poorly equipped for the technical work they assume to perform? Why the slightest capacity for correspondence is so rare in that numerous class who apply for positions as experts? Occasionally, some high school graduate will appear with some knowledge of rhetoric and fair capacity for the use of English who is also trained in stenography and typewriting, but, so far as my observation goes, the occasion is so rare as to excite unusual remark. Possibly, the reason is that the commercial world is compelled to rely upon Christian Association classes and schools of business for shorthand and typewriter operators rather than upon students of public schools and private institutions in which the subject should receive the care and attention it so richly deserves.

It is quite evident that industrial and commercial education for industry are correlated at very many points. Knowledge of wood, metal, leather or textile working is immensely advantageous in many lines of merchandising. A clothing merchant knowing tailoring, a hardware merchant knowing metal working, a furniture merchant knowing cabinetmaking, a wool merchant knowing textile manufacturing—each in his own special occupation will be vastly the better and abler if possessed of mechanical knowledge of his merchandise. And the reverse is true—every mechanic will be the better for some knowledge of general business.

Much is heard of the frills and fads of education. Many things that may seem fanciful to the professional educator may have a clear value to the man in the thick of practical affairs. Not long since we were laughing loudly at the name and purpose of domestic science, but now we are showing our admiration and respect to the science that is reforming thousands of homes and making more orderly, and therefore more happy, still other thousands. Many of us with no capacity for scientific statement are feeling in many ways the power of the scientific spirit, the potency of the scientific method.

Probably at no one point in our entire system of education is the need for a thorough scientific method so keenly demanded as in the matter of provision in our public education for the training that shall bring every young man and young woman, willing to receive it, up to the entering point of active business life prepared to do something that the world requires to be done.

The employer who needs to have his work done better demands it with almost despair in voice and manner. He feels that the character is not lacking in American youth, but he knows from long, painful and discouraging experience the loss and disappointment that come to him through the crudeness, the narrowness, the ignorance, the superficiality of the young element upon which he has to depend for the proper care of his affairs. He reasons, and reasons rightly, that something must be lacking in the method by which the young intellect is brought to the birth of active responsible business life.

The young life of the country demands it. The incalculable loss of time and effort in the long stern chase for the knowledge that proper education can easily be made to supply in advance. The vast loss in earning power caused by technical ignorance that the school can easily remove. The gross injustice of an education that does not educate, of preparation that does not prepare, of

the omission to reveal real conditions, with teaching of how to meet them. The absence of charm in life and work that comes from the training of the mind to the world of interest that inheres in common tasks.

Young America has a divine right to ask the reason why education has, to so great a degree, withheld the needed preparation for the vital elements of business life—all life.

Society demands it. The widening range of knowledge demands service in trade that will be responsive to human need. Just so far and so fast as men and women come into the larger life that arises from a comprehension of beauty, a knowledge of art, in the same proportion will trade be compelled to answer with larger intelligence. How daily needs, and the methods of their supply, enter into social service is a natural suggestion of our subject. Like several others it must be passed with scant recognition.

This threefold cry of the public, the employer, the employee must be heard, will be heard. It is an echo of the dogma that business must be ranked with the learned professions. It is the voice of democracy emphasizing its protest against the aristocracy of education. It is a draft of human need upon human intellect.

Scientific education for commercial industry is just a single element in the great advance movement to which this entire audience is in some form committed and is promoting. It is a service that is to make prosaic things interesting, barren things productive, to cause scales to fall from blind eyes that they may witness the revelation of bounty and beauty in nature. So farming will become a learned profession, dreariness, loneliness and barrenness will disappear from many a dull farmhouse, and rewarding dollars spring, at the demand of science, from a heretofore reluctant soil in volume so vast as to match the imaginary figures of present fanciful finance.

Thus too, the sneer “the department store” will pass and that great embodiment of executive organization, which commands capital, science, energy, originality as servants, will be recognized in its varied social service as a people’s university. Thus material, industrial, commercial life will become humane, interesting, spiritual through the progressive power of practical education.

DISCUSSION ON HOW TO FIT INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INTO OUR COURSE OF STUDY

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"How is it that the United States can afford to pay a half dollar in wages when we pay a shilling, and yet compete with us in the markets of the world?" This is a question addressed to industrial England by an English business man whose knowledge of industrial conditions in three continents qualifies him as an expert. When Mr Moseley put that question he thought the answers could be found in American education. Accordingly he invited a score or more of the leading teachers, ablest scholars and keenest investigators of Great Britain to help him study American schools and methods of teaching.

What was the result? In the report of the Moseley Commission we can see ourselves as others see us—*some* others, at any rate—critics who tell us some unpleasant truths. To a man these English experts declare that it is not because of our schools that we succeed; some of them insist that if we keep up the pace it will be in spite of our schools and schooling. What is it, then, that gives us such advantage of our old-world neighbors? One answer is as follows:

America's industry is what it is primarily because of the boundless energy, the restless enterprise, and the capacity for strenuous work with which her people are endowed; and because these powers are stimulated to action by the marvelous opportunities for wealth production which the country offers. These conditions have determined the character of all American institutions—the schools included. The schools have not made the people what they are, but the people, being what they are, have made the schools.

Moreover, it is pointed out that our present schools are too young to have had any perceptible influence on our industrial activity or social life. Our leaders of today were trained under the old régime or have come to us from abroad, some with good schooling, others with little of any kind. Our workmen, the best of them, are self-trained or imported ready-made. The only native quality that we apparently have or exercise is, as Professor Armstrong says, "cuteness." And in this respect schooling is of little account. He says:

In point of fact, American cuteness would seem to be conditioned by environment rather than by school education. The country was settled by adventurous, high-minded men; the adventurous and restless spirits of Europe have been attracted there for genera-

tions past; the conditions have always been such as to develop enterprise and to stimulate individuality and inventiveness: so that, during the whole period in which the continent has been gradually acquired and settled on, there has been a constant and invigorating struggle going on against nature in one form or another, the Indian probably having played no mean part in the education of the race. Such being the case, it is important to remember that some at least of these influences are now withdrawn and that development may, in consequence, be along different lines in future, especially as the enervating influence of machinery is also coming into play more and more.

Perhaps we should not expect a foreigner, least of all an Englishman, to understand us, but I must say that these Englishmen, with minor exceptions, size us up pretty accurately. They come to us with 20 years experience in developing technical schools for the training of efficient workmen, only to find that as yet we are hardly aware that workmen need special training. They concede that our schools, especially the elementary grades, are admirably adapted to the development of individuality, but they contend that for a practical people we exhibit some curious inconsistencies. When we set ourselves to training military leaders we take boys with little more than an elementary school education and after four years of technical instruction we put them into the field to command men. In our professional and technological schools we jumble together the high school boy and the college graduate as though the higher education had no bearing on success in everyday life. We laud the practical training of Hampton and Tuskegee for their success in equipping the southern negro to earn a livelihood under adverse social conditions. But nowhere do we give the white boy an equal chance in the struggle for existence. Every year we send out of our schools some millions of boys and girls who must do the day's work, but it is apparently no concern of the schools that the day's work shall be well done. For the boy who wishes to become a preacher, lawyer, doctor, engineer or teacher, or enter any one of a hundred vocations reserved for the trained specialist, the public maintains palatial establishments equipped with the best that men can give or money buy. Teachers we have a plenty, but what of those who make up the rank and file? Do we think we can summon them at will? Are they "minutemen" who will respond promptly when the call to battle comes? Or do we count on paying a generous bounty and then dangle a pension before their eyes to keep them loyal? If there is work to be done and training can be given that will interest the worker, make his work more

valuable and increase his efficiency, why do we not have such schools supported at public expense? Is the training that the farmer boy gets at home for his "board and keep" of so great educational value that we can afford to dispense with agricultural schools? Ask the New Englander who is making so hasty a retreat in the face of foreign invaders. Are the chances so easy and the teaching so good in the building trades that the apprentice has no need of trade schools? Consider the rules and regulations of the labor unions and learn wisdom therefrom. Why is it that we make ample provision for training the head and give so little heed to training the hand?

The distinctive peculiarity of American education from the beginning almost to the present day is its *selective* character. Like the Scotch schoolmaster, we have rejoiced more over the one "lad of pairts" who somehow gets ahead, despite our instruction perhaps, than over the ninety and nine who need our help. We boast of an educational ladder that reaches from the gutter to the university, and we see nothing amiss in making our elementary schools preparatory to the high school, and the high school preparatory to the college and university. In other words, that which few need all must take.

No other great nation that I know of thinks it worth while to train everybody for everything—and nothing!—and to do it at public expense. Germany has its great system of schools leading to the university and to professional life, and any boy who will may go forward as surely if less easily than with us. But Germany has, too, a system of public education which connects direct with practical life when the boy or girl leaves school at the age of 14. To be sure, it is little more than a beginning that can be made in training for practical life before the age of 14, but in the past 20 years astonishing progress has been made in supplementing the common school training and continuing it over a period of two, three or four years after the boy has left school and while he is learning a trade. In making Germany a dangerous rival of England and the United States in the markets of the world the continuation schools are doing quite as much by supplying the skilled workman as the technical institutes and universities are by sending out engineers and scientific experts. If you want a chance to do some hard thinking and self-criticizing, send to the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington for volume 33 of the Special Consular Reports just issued [1905] and read that able treatise of 314 pages on *Industrial Education and Industrial Conditions in Germany*. If

that does not provide food for reflection there is something wrong with you—or with me.

My conviction is that instead of being satisfied with our school system in New York we should be thoroughly ashamed of it—ashamed not of our good schools and the good work that is being done, but ashamed that we as a people are being contented with so restricted a system of public education and so narrow a curriculum. We accept the politician's dictum that we are too poor to spend more than we do on education, when the fact is we are too poor to spend so little. More, much more than we now spend on education would be money in our pockets if only we knew how to expend it aright.

France, heavily burdened as she is, maintains in addition to her great system of elementary, secondary and higher schools (including universities, professional schools and schools of science) the following institutions for teaching the industrial arts:

One national institute of arts and trades, 1 central school of arts and manufactures, 8 high schools of commerce, 1 advanced school of commerce, 1 commercial institute, 4 national schools of arts and trades, 1 national school for training superintendents and foremen, 2 national schools of watchmaking, 4 national professional schools, 26 commercial and industrial schools for boys, 6 commercial and industrial schools for girls.

In addition to the foregoing the municipal bodies of towns of any importance have opened professional schools for the elementary teaching of trades, industries or arts (design, weaving, lace-making, dressmaking, dyeing, electricity, bookkeeping, and stenography). There are also numerous private schools and societies for the improvement of the artisan, which are well attended.

What France is doing is also being done—and done better in some instances—by Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and England. In order not to overemphasize our remissness I will cite only one more example of a country which is poor and knows it—Würtemberg.

Würtemberg is a country of 2,081,000 inhabitants with a revenue of nearly \$10 a head of the population. Besides elementary and secondary schools for all, it supports outright or largely subsidizes: one state university, Tübingen, of honorable history and, in some branches of instruction, of world-wide fame; one technical high school (practically a technical university) and one royal building trades school, both at Stuttgart; two special technical schools (Reutlingen and Schuennen) for textile and mechanical industries respectively; three weaving schools, two weaving workshops, and one knitting school, scattered about the kingdom; 231 indus-

trial improvement schools in towns and villages; improvement courses wherever they can be justified by the attendance, providing special instruction for braziers, joiners, painters, metal workers, bootmakers etc.; 18 improvement schools for women in which serious instruction is given with a view to preparation for household management or independent industrial occupation; one fully equipped commercial college at Stuttgart, and two commercial improvement schools at which instruction is given, morning and evening, outside of business hours; one elaborately organized agricultural high school at Hohenheim, and numerous farming schools throughout the country; one art school, and one art trades school for the training of artistically skilled workmen in branches of industry connected with art.

There are two sufficient reasons for our not following Europe's lead: (1) we don't want to, and (2) we don't need to.

We don't need to follow Europe's lead because life in this country is still easy. It isn't half settled yet. Some day we shall have 500,000,000 here. I suppose we have land enough, and land good enough if tilled properly, to support a population 10 times as great as we now have. But even 50 years from now at our present rate of increase we shall begin to appreciate what competition means. What will it mean when necessity compels us to use at its best every square foot of land we own? Then the man who will not work, surely may not eat. And if he would preserve American traditions of decency and competence he must work harder and more effectively than the man of today has to work.

It must be obvious to any fair-minded student of our educational system, as it was to the Mosely Commission, that we are doing next to nothing either to ward off threatened dangers or to prepare for those which are bound to come in future. Instead of doing the practical thing, we, a so called "practical" people, are content to produce "cuteness." The business world expects every man to do his duty—but it is very obvious that his first duty is to *hustle* and to get results. I once heard a colored teacher in the South illustrate the spirit of the age in this wise: "Once we measured time by grandfather's clock, which said 'Ever—forever, never—forever'; nowadays we use a Waterbury, which says, 'Git thar—git thar.'" Our aim is to "git thar"—in our college sports, in professional life, in business, everywhere we count on winning, honestly if possible, dishonestly if necessary and if the chances of getting found out are not too great.

Contrary to the findings of most members of the Mosely Commission, I believe that our schools are partly responsible for confirming us in our besetting sins—not by what they teach but in

the prevailing methods of teaching. One of the Commission refers to it euphemistically as our way of developing individuality; another notices that our teachers do less teaching and more hearing of lessons than are common in England. Be that as it may, the fact is we do look for results and are not overparticular how these results are obtained or whether they are just right or not. We are too easily satisfied with a plausible rendering of a foreign text; we are prone to measure proficiency by the amount of work done or the time spent in doing it, rather than by excellence of accomplishment or accuracy of method. We encourage guessing and the prize too often goes to him who shows greatest skill in concealing his ignorance. In a word, we are too easily satisfied with appearances and attach too little weight to the moral effects of doing honest work.

There is another reason, as I have said, why we do not choose to follow European methods of education—*we don't want to*.

We don't want to because we are not bound by social traditions. Our society is a social democracy. Our schools are designed to grant equal opportunity to all. In most other countries, England included, the school system is deliberately intended to keep some down while helping others up. So long as our mode of government endures we can not shut the door of opportunity in the face of any citizen. It is the greatest experiment the world has ever seen, and while there are many who would gladly see it fail, it is our bounden duty to make it succeed. It would be presumptuous to say after only one century of trial that success is already assured. This is only the beginning. We are just coming to realize some of our blessings, as we see more clearly for the first time some of our dangers.

How can a nation endure that deliberately seeks to rouse ambitions and aspirations in the on-coming generations which in the nature of events can not possibly be fulfilled? If the chief object of government be to promote civil order and social stability, how can we justify our practice in schooling the masses in precisely the same manner as we do those who are to be our leaders? Is human nature so constituted that those who fail will readily acquiesce in the success of their rivals, especially if that success be the result of "cuteness" rather than honest effort? Is it any wonder that we are beset with labor troubles, or that the socialistic vote in the recent presidential election should make statesmen fear for the consequences? We are indeed optimists if we see no cause for *alarm in our present social conditions*, and we are worse than fools

if we content ourselves with a superficial treatment of the ills that afflict us. Legislation may do much to help us out of trouble, but it is only education of the right sort that can permanently keep us from ruin. There never has been a time when we were more in need of sound education, and in the struggle for existence that is yet to come we shall need a better education than we conceive of today.

There is one educational principle that is peculiarly American. It is that every man, because he is a man and an American citizen, should be liberally educated so far as circumstances will permit. A man, according to our Magna Charta, is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The first business of the schools is to make life worth living, liberty worth striving for and the pursuit of happiness something for which no man need be ashamed. We need, in my opinion, one more article in our educational creed. It is this: In making a man, make him good for something. It is a practice easily recognizable in the history of our universities and professional schools. Time was when the service of church and state alone required special training. But with the advance of science, the introduction of machinery and the narrowing of the world's horizon, leaders, trained leaders, have been called for in a thousand fields. Once the need arises for trained leaders, a professional school springs into being. And in this respect the past 50 years have outdone the record of all time before.

The next step is to see that the common man is equally well provided for. A beginning has been made in the enrichment of the course of study in our elementary and high schools, thus giving a choice of studies and better preparation for life if the pupil knows how to choose wisely; in the introduction of the natural sciences, manual training and the domestic arts, thus giving some acquaintance with the industrial processes underlying our civilization if the subjects be well taught; and finally in the differentiation of the school courses and school work whenever the future vocations of our pupils are definitely known, as in the negro schools of the South, the county agricultural schools of Wisconsin and the trade schools of some of our eastern cities.

But all this is only a beginning. At best but little can be done before the age of 14, but that *little* can be of the right kind. In teaching arithmetic we can as well present problems of everyday significance as those which are never met with out of school; in reading we can read about that which it is worth while remembering; in history we can dwell upon some events which are not

political; in science we can prepare for farming as well as for college; in manual training and the domestic arts we can do in the small what the race has done in the large in its efforts to provide food, clothing and shelter and to perfect means of communication and transportation. If nothing else is gained from the elementary school than a wholesome respect for man's industry, a good basis is afforded for participation in man's occupations.

The serious preparation for practical life begins for the great majority of us at the age of 13 or 14, on leaving the elementary school. The most dangerous period in the life of a boy or girl lies just ahead—say up to the age of 19 or 20. This is the time when the average boy must learn to be self-supporting and when the girl must fit herself for domestic duties. It is the time, too, when technical training counts for most. I contend that every American boy and girl is entitled to practical help in this time of greatest need—and at public expense, too, if the State maintains high schools, universities and professional schools for those who aspire to leadership in professional life. My reasons for this contention are these:

1 Anything that will contribute to the greater efficiency of the workman is a contribution not only to his own well-being but to the wealth of the nation.

2 Anything that will lead the workman to take more pride in his work tends to make him a better citizen and a more conservative member of society.

If it be possible to make each man, no matter what his social standing may be, an honest leader in his own field, a workman who is not ashamed of his handiwork, then we need fear no criticism of our colleagues across the sea, nor need we as an industrial people fear the competition in the world's markets. More than that, we need never lose faith in the righteousness of American ideals or dread the consequences of our social democracy. If there be those who say the task is impossible, I answer in the words of General Armstrong when someone doubted the possibility of negro education, "What are Christians for but to do the impossible?"

To summarize: In our efforts to help the common man, whom the Lord loveth, as Abraham Lincoln said, because He makes so many of them, there are several things to be done.

1 Our prevailing method of teaching must be so reformed that honesty of effort and of purpose shall triumph over sham and "cuteness."

2 *The old subjects of our elementary curriculum should be given with modern and concrete applications.* This does not imply any

sacrifice of discipline or culture, or any loss of mental acumen or individual initiative. It means stronger work and better results because it appeals directly to the child's appreciation of what is of most worth.

3 New subjects, the "fads and frills" if you please, must find a place, provided they give an understanding of modern industrial processes and a knowledge of industrial development.

4 It may be that part of the regular course will ultimately be given over to trade instruction. I am not so sure of that because I fancy that when public sentiment reaches the stage of demanding so much, it will quickly ask for more—more general training as well as more specific instruction.

5 We must have, at public expense too, if in no other way, trade schools of many kinds, both for the sake of making efficient workmen and also particularly for making safe and efficient citizens in a republic pledged to all the world to help all men up and to keep no man down.

Dr Joseph King—I have found pleasure in being present at these meetings for more than a third of a century and have hurried away from the alma mater to take in some of these sessions and congratulate myself on having heard part of the paper preceding and this last paper in full. I am touched by the sound and convincing arguments of Professor Russell that we provide better for the rank and file. We have much in our schoolhouses and public school system that we plumb ourselves upon, but we want to remember when we look at the result that only a comparatively small number avail themselves of the advantages of the high school for more than the first year. Very few, comparatively, take the whole course, and a much smaller number go to a college or university. So it occurs to me that we give too little chance for electives. I hope that in the enlargement which you are talking about now something will come that will prove of benefit to the rank and file.

Thursday evening, June 29

EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE
A NEW COLLEGE DEGREE

BY HON. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CITY BANK,
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In this gathering of professional educators I presume nothing less than the traditional bravery of the foolish would lead a layman into a discussion of a new phase of higher education. That would seem to be particularly true in the face of a recent utterance by that revered dean of American learning, President Eliot of Harvard, when the subject chosen is commercial education. President Eliot has recently told us that it is monstrous—the strong adjective is his—that it is monstrous that the common schools should give much time to compound numbers and bank discount, and little time to drawing. In the face of that vigorous declaration against utilitarianism, the layman must be foolhardy indeed who would raise his voice in advocacy of an education especially adapted to men who are to lead commercial lives.

President Eliot has told us further that the main object in every school should be—not to provide students with means of earning a livelihood—but to show them how to live happy and worthy lives inspired by ideals which exalt both labor and pleasure. That desirable object he seems to believe can be best obtained by teaching children how lines, straight and curved, lights and shades, form pictures; rather than by leading their young minds into the waste places of compound numbers and bank discount.

On any subject connected with education there is no opinion that should be more revered than that of the president of Harvard. His position is unique; his words are the voice of authority. This slighting opinion of bank discount and compound numbers which Dr. Eliot has expressed can, I presume, hardly be taken as representing his unqualified view regarding practical education. Through all time there have been many distinguished utterances by philosophers and teachers as to the meaning of education. These men, however, have rarely agreed in their concepts of the purpose and the aim of education. Since the days of the Greek philosophers there has been little progress toward a generally accepted view of what education should aim to accomplish. When the doctors of learning themselves disagree perhaps a layman may be forgiven for differing from them on some points.

It is certain that the college curriculum has undergone many changes and much development even within the period of years during which most of you have been actively connected with educational matters. We have seen great changes, marked broadening and much significant development in the studies generally prescribed as requisite for a college course. Those changes have been sufficiently marked to indicate that there is still, in the minds of those who are directing education, indefiniteness as to what is absolutely best in the way of instruction. The changes which have been going on have been sufficiently rapid and recent to lead one to believe that there may still be important changes, still material broadening, in the courses which our colleges offer. It is logical, therefore, to believe that our system of higher education has not settled into anything like permanent form. The alterations which we have seen indicate that there are more to come. Curriculums which are today regarded with the highest veneration, may in some tomorrow, be found lacking and in need of modification. It is in the belief that the college curriculum is still in a period of transition and enlargement that I venture to give my views of one phase of higher education in which I think we are soon to see distinct developments.

The experience which I have had in business, and particularly the experience which I have had with young college men in business affairs, leads me to the firm belief that much may properly be asked in the way of a broadened university curriculum. Much could be added that will be of great advantage to the individuals who are to be future leaders in business life. But the added courses would be of value, not alone to those individuals, but in the future development of commerce along right lines and thus of importance in working towards the general well being of the commonwealth.

I believe in the educated man in business. I believe the present college course is not the best that can be devised for the training of men who are to be leaders in commercial and financial life. It is true that we have scientifically classified a few of the principles and underlying laws of commerce and finance, and we teach them more or less well. I believe many more of those laws and principles can be scientifically classified, and can be taught, and that the result of such teaching will make better business men, will qualify men for great responsibility earlier in life, will help solve the problems that new commercial conditions have raised, and will work to our national advantage, not only in the way of our pre-eminence in commerce, but also in the direction of a clearer under-

standing of the true relation between government and business and therefore toward a better discharge of our duties as citizens.

There should be no failure on the part of our educators to appreciate the increasing demands that are, by the changing character of commercial affairs, being laid upon the abilities of business men. The last two decades have witnessed changes that make necessary an entirely new order of ability in business life. Those changes demand a greatly superior training. We have seen the capital employed in business enterprises jump from millions to billions. That change is significant of something much more than mere growth in the magnitude of commercial operations. It is significant of fundamental alteration, in conditions and methods. We have seen struggling lines of railways united into systems and systems into vast nets, all operated under a single management. We have seen whole industries concentrated into a few combinations, and those combinations dominating their especial markets throughout the world. These new conditions have surrounded us with problems for the solution of which experience furnishes neither rule nor precedent. To solve them we need a grounding in principles, an understanding of broad underlying laws.

The world is in great measure becoming a commercial unit. The eye of every business man must be farsighted enough to observe all markets and survey all zones. A significant word spoken in any marketplace or parliament of the world, instantly reaches the modern business man, and he should be prepared to correctly interpret its meaning.

Electricity has annihilated the geographies, for it has destroyed the distinctions which gave geographic boundaries their significance. Political distinctions will continue to live, languages and religions will continue to differ, but the peoples of the earth, regardless of political boundaries, of racial differences, of national ambitions, are coming rapidly to form one great commercial unit, one great economic organism. There are no tariff walls against capital. The language talked by money is a universal tongue. The modern business leader, therefore, more than was ever the case before, needs a mind educated to think clearly, needs the ability to accurately trace effect to cause, and needs the training that will enable him to understand the true relation between far separated conditions and widely diverse influences.

With the limitless wealth of resources which we have had in America, the successful conduct of a business enterprise has been a comparatively easy matter. Nothing short of egregious error

has been likely to lead to failure. Any ordinary mistake in judging conditions or in the application of principles has, as a rule, been obliterated by the rapidity of the country's growth and the extent of its industrial and commercial development. If some of the men who have made notable commercial successes had been forced to face the harder conditions that exist in the old world, the measure of their success might have been a very different one. Had they been confronted by a situation where population was pressing upon the means of subsistence, where all the soil was under cultivation, where the mineral resources were meager and where there was lacking the wealth of the virgin forests, they would have needed greater abilities and better trained faculties in order to achieve such marked success. We are easily inclined to believe that we have the best business men in the world. I am disposed to agree with that view. But one should not lose sight of the fact that the lavishness of opportunity has brought commercial success to many who have come into the field poorly prepared and with small ability. Any one who is familiar with the commercial life of Germany and has seen the successes there built up out of a poverty of resources—successes perhaps not comparing brilliantly with some of our own, until one studies the difficulties that had to be surmounted in achieving them—must perceive there some elements of business ability superior to our own. There has been an astonishing increase of wealth and an enormous expansion in commerce in that nation. No one searching for the fundamental reasons why German commercial progress is relatively so much greater than that of other European nations, will fail to reach the conclusion that one of the greatest factors in that country's development has been the prompt and intelligent use which has been made of the schools. The Germans have to the highest degree made practical application of their learning. They have brought the true scientific spirit to bear upon their everyday problems. Industry and commerce have both profited in the largest degree. Today we find in that nation, in spite of its lack of natural resources, preeminence in many industrial fields, a striking preeminence in foreign commerce, and a superior intelligence in the administration of finance. Those successes can all be, in the greatest measure, traced back to the schoolmaster.

A certain unequaled native ability, coupled with unparalleled natural resources have united to help American business men achieve a measure of material success that has been in many cases, I believe, quite out of proportion to the ability brought to the work. *In American business life the coming years can hardly be expected*

to offer so many easy roads toward business success as have appeared to the commercial wayfarer at every turn in years past. Our resources of course are far from reaching the complete development common in the old world countries. We have nevertheless advanced to a point of development where there will be less chance for success to come as a reward for haphazard and misdirected work. The successes of the future will be for better trained men. That is true not alone because we have in a measure already exploited our great resources, but because the field of commercial activity has so vastly broadened, because there has been such an enormous gain in the magnitude of commercial operations, and because of the increasingly intricate relationships which have resulted from this broadening and this growth. The changed scope, character and methods of modern business have united to demand men with a training superior to anything that was ever needed before, as the successful commercial leaders of the future. That general training can not be had in the highly specialized process of the routine work of the office. The practical school of experience is too wasteful as a teacher of general principles. There will, of course, be the exceptional man who will come up through that routine training and dominate his field by the force of his intellect, but in the main the new conditions of affairs demand a superior training such as only the schools can give.

I know the majority of business men trained in the school of routine work will doubt the feasibility of teaching in the classroom, in a scientific and orderly fashion, those principles which they have gained only through years of hard experience and which they even yet recognize more by a sort of intuition than by conscious analysis. The engineers of an earlier day thought that blue overalls and not a doctor's gown formed the proper dress for the neophyte in engineering, but we have come long ago to recognize that the road to success as an engineer is through a technical school. So, too, I believe, we will in time come to recognize, though perhaps not to so full an extent, that the road to commercial leadership will be through the doors of those colleges and universities which have developed courses especially adapted to the requirements of commercial life.

When I speak of a higher commercial education I am referring to an ideal education for commercial and financial leaders. An ordinary machinist does not require to be graduated a mechanical engineer. A riveter of bridge bolts has no need to have taken *honors* in a course of civil engineering. A bookkeeper, a

stenographer or a bank clerk does not require such a commercial education as I am suggesting. For all those positions there should be special instruction, fitted to the character of the duties. My thought at the moment, however, is directed particularly towards the ideal form of university education for leaders in financial and commercial life.

In advocating a so called higher commercial education, I would not be regarded as desiring a college course highly specialized and devoted to technical subjects at the expense of a broad cultural training. I would not be understood as advocating changes that will work towards a narrower college education, but rather changes that will work toward a broader one. I am not going to outline specifically what I think the curriculum should be for an ideal higher commercial education. At the present time such a definite outline is impossible. It is impossible because textbooks must be written and teachers must be taught before that ideal course can be given. An ideal course such as I have in mind must at best be the development of years. There will be necessary action and reaction between university life and business life. Men must be better trained in the university for their business careers, and then out of that business life, and from among those better trained men, must in turn come men who will bring to the universities that combination of theory and practice, that knowledge of principles combined with familiarity with practical detail, which in the end will make both ideal teachers and ideal business men.

There is little or nothing that has been proven good that will need to be cut from the present college course. I believe the additional work and training that will be necessary in an ideal commercial education can easily be made possible within the present term of university residence by more effective and economical use of time. It will not be necessary to discard present requirements that have been found to be useful and have been proven productive of good results. It will only be necessary to apply to both the years of preparatory work, and to the years of the college course, the business man's keen antipathy to waste. The time can then be saved that will be needed for the mastery of those special lines of study that will differentiate this ideal commercial course from the work which is at present demanded for a college degree.

I believe it is too nearly the truth that a college degree in America today does not mean a great deal more than four years of residence at a college. It certainly does not mean that there have *been four honest full years of hard and conscientious work as an*

absolute requisite for that degree. There is undoubtedly opportunity for a man to put in the fullest measure of industry, but there are few institutions where that full measure is absolutely required before they will give the stamp of their approval in the form of a degree. The schools that are most tenacious of classical tradition should hardly feel proud of the fact that practically the only institutions of learning in the country that absolutely demand a full and honest return of work done in exchange for the honor of their degrees, are the technical schools. If as sharp a demand for time well spent were made in all colleges, a long step would be taken toward gaining sufficient room in the curriculum for the studies that will be necessary to make up an ideal commercial course.

I am perfectly aware that among the various conceptions of the true aim of education, there are many which agree with that of Dr Eliot that a school is not for the purpose of providing the student with a means of earning a livelihood. I sympathize with those conceptions which hold that the purpose of education is to create noble ideals, to encourage the growth of the taproots of sound character and to cultivate the blossoms of culture, but do not believe that my ideal of a commercial education is necessarily at variance with these ideals. In advocating it I do not think it is necessary to adopt the view of the utilitarians, who believe that education should be merely a course of technical training, fitting the student for some practical work. I would not make the mistake of planning a course of study which would merely be an anticipation of the duties of the countingroom. I know there are some who measure the value of the work of a college by its success in being of practical and important advantage to those who are preparing for professional life. They believe that the school which will, in the briefest time, turn a man into an able lawyer, a competent engineer, or a skilful physician, should be regarded as the most successful. People holding that very practical conception of the purpose of education should at least be glad to welcome a new field in which university training may be applied with practical results, but I do not believe it necessary to hold such narrow views in order to agree that higher education may be so shaped as to be of especial advantage to young men looking forward to business careers.

There are some who regard the university as primarily a center for the diffusion of learning. That conception is imperfect, but I should think that those who hold it would recognize a field of *the very greatest importance* in the work which might be done in

the way of disseminating correct views in regard to financial and commercial subjects. If we had in our universities professors capable of a thoroughly scientific understanding of the principles underlying many of the problems of finance and commerce, these men would help us to see distinctly and to think clearly in regard to some of our everyday practices and tendencies. The dissemination of such knowledge would surely be of great value.

There are some whose conception of a university is that its greatest work should be in the field of scientific research. They have a noble ideal. They believe that the development of new knowledge is a work even superior to that of its diffusion. They aim to inculcate a spirit which will lead men to seek truth for its own sake, and to create an enthusiasm for scientific exactness. That idea is not at all out of harmony with the possibilities of a higher commercial education.

In the popular mind the motives of business men are often maligned. I know leaders in the business world who have as little concern for personal reward in what they seek to accomplish as would be the rule with men engaged in scientific research. These men are devoted to certain commercial ideals. The making of money happens to be inseparably connected with those ideals, but the making of money is not the great motive force. They are interested in the expansion and development of business, in the discovery of new fields of operation and in the introduction of improved methods. Their interest in that work is no more ignoble than is the interest of any other specialist. Men who already have more than most ample means, are not for personal gain pursuing business with an absorbing intensity. It is with them empire building, perhaps on a small scale or perhaps on a great one. Their lives are not sordid. They may be narrow, as the lives of all specialists are narrow, but the popular idea in regard to men whose lives are given to commerce, the view that these men are devoting their existence to mere money getting, is in great measure erroneous. They have the same high type of imagination which usually marks men who attain eminence in any other line of activity. They are, in a large way or in a small way, as may be determined by their environments, using similar qualities to those that make great statesmen, great scholars, or great scientists. I believe, therefore, that a proper education for the highest work in commercial life might be so outlined as to be entirely in harmony in its practical application with the ideals of those who conceive that a university should be a place for scientific research, a place where the scientific

habit of mind should be created, and where truth should be sought purely for the love of the truth.

A higher conception than all those others perhaps is a definition which Dr Hadley gives us. In his view the most profoundly important work which falls to the lot of the American citizen, is his duty in guiding the destinies of the country. He believes that if we train the members of the rising generation to do this well, all other things can be trusted to take care of themselves; but if we do not train them to do this well, no amount of education in other lines will make up for the deficiency. Suppose then we accept that as the final test of a university training. How can the duties of citizenship best be taught? What are the requisites for a training in citizenship? I would answer, training in the highest conceptions of business. Of what does the work of guiding the destinies of the country consist? Consider what are the political problems of the day and of the generation. A great part, nearly the whole of the work of government in a country like ours, is merely the conduct of business on a very large scale. Look over the political platforms of the last generation or study the messages of the presidents, and you will find a very large percentage of the political questions that have been raised, are in their ultimate definition, merely commercial questions. What have they been? The money standard; the control of trusts; the regulation of interstate commerce; railroad rebates; questions affecting the currency and banking; customs duties; schemes of taxation; the building of canals and the creation of plans for irrigation. These and questions like them have made up almost altogether the political questions of the day. They are in the end merely business questions. No purely ethical principle is at stake. We have now no necessity for a discussion of the rights of man. Our government in the main is a great business enterprise and our political problems in the main are economic problems.

In respect to such questions, what sort of training is wanted? Can any one answer them so well as a thoroughly trained business man, granting first that he is governed by the highest ideals of patriotism and honesty? Will not the man who is thoroughly well grounded in the principles of commerce and finance, be better qualified to guide the destinies of our country, than one who has merely had a training in the love for the beautiful or one who has won class prize in Greek declamation? If we adopt President Hadley's view as to the most profoundly important work of the university, I believe that noble ideal is most distinctly in harmony with the conception I have of what is possible in the way of a higher *commercial education*.

In this connection Dr Hadley has made one of the most striking statements that has come from any modern educator. He has told us that every change in industry and political methods makes it clearer that mere intelligence is not sufficient to secure wise administration of the affairs of the country, but in addition there must also be developed a sense of trusteeship. There is nothing so much needed in American life today, in my opinion, as a cultivation of a sense of trusteeship. That need is by no means confined to political life but is the need surpassing all others in commercial life. If the schools can teach it, and in a measure I believe they can, they will do more for commerce than they have done for engineering, or law, or science. If I were to name one thing preeminently to be desired as a result of a course of higher commercial education, it would be the cultivation of a proper sense of trusteeship. I do not regard that as an impossible ideal. A truer understanding of the real relation and relative importance of the principles of commerce would give men a far clearer view and a more just appreciation of the responsibilities of trusteeship. We have men holding positions of great trust in our commercial life today who have a childish ignorance in regard to their responsibilities as trustees. These men are honest men, they are well meaning men, but they have never learned the elemental principles upon which a sense of trusteeship must be built. I am not so optimistic as to believe that a college course could be so designed that those having its benefits would afterward in active life always be embued with the highest sense of trusteeship, but I do believe that Dr Hadley uttered a great truth when he pointed out that the cultivation of such a sense is the most important work that a college has to do. If it is important in the education of the American citizen, it is doubly important in the education of that class of American citizens, who have to deal with the commercial and financial life of the country.

We are having an illustration today of how a clearer understanding of underlying principles of commerce illuminates ethical considerations. A generation ago, before we had thought very deeply or accurately in regard to the nature of common carriers, there were many men who saw nothing ethically wrong in a railroad rebate. Men regarded a railroad as a piece of private property and railroad transportation as a commodity which might with perfect propriety be bargained for and sold to the best advantage. The whole community has since been educated to a clearer comprehension of the fundamental principles of transportation, with the result that we have built up ethical standards which abso-

lutely did not exist before. This I believe is an illustration of what might happen in many other directions with a better education embracing principles and underlying laws.

I want to quote again from the president of Yale. Dr Hadley says:

An intelligent study of science whether it be physics or biology, psychology or history, should train a man in that respect for law which is the best antidote to capricious self-will on the part of the individual. The student learns that he is in the midst of an ordered world. If he has the root of the matter in him, he thereby gains increasing respect for that order and readiness to become himself a part of it.

That statement we must all recognize as eminently true. Is it not equally true of the study of the science of commerce? Will not such a study train men in that respect for law which is the best antidote to capricious self-will on the part of the individual? Is it not that of which the country is today standing in the greatest need? What do we need more than an antidote to capricious self-will on the part of the accidental millionaire? Does not a lack of knowledge of fundamental principles lead to a lack of respect for the great fundamental laws of finance? I believe that is true. I believe when we have reached the point of really making a scientific classification of the principles of finance and commerce, a classification which without question can be made, and when we have developed a class of teachers capable of giving adequate instruction and so made possible a course of study truly worthy of serving as the basis for a new college degree, we will then have taken a long step in the direction of creating that respect for law of which we are now in need. There will be a respect for economic laws because we will better understand their significance and force. There will be a greater respect for legislative laws because, with wiser legislators, those laws will more surely be based on correct economic principles. If all this is true, then whatever your ideal of education may be, can not you all unite in helping to evolve a college course which will be worthy of upholding a degree of master of commerce.

EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE IN THE FAR EAST

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The discussion of education for business has been so ably carried on along general lines either by men immediately engaged in directing such education in schools and colleges or by those doing business that in speaking of the subject in its rather limited application to the commercial problems of the Far East, it has seemed best for me to take the position of an economist who has had some interest in the study of Far Eastern conditions, and from that viewpoint to comment upon some principles of business, well known to be sure, but often overlooked in current discussion. We should note the conditions to be met before deciding the educational problem. It must be kept in mind that the work of the economist is simply to hunt out and to state the principles of actual business. There is no economic science that is not based upon actual business, and there can be no sound business education that does not rest upon study of business conditions.

The nature of commerce

The subject of commerce includes retail and wholesale trade on the one hand, and local, national and foreign trade on the other. Each one of these divisions has its own problems and its own methods, and to a considerable extent the training for each must be special. Naturally some fundamental principles, those of accounting, for example, are similar in all. It is necessary in every case that the business be so analyzed and understood that the reckoning of costs and the determination of profits and losses can be made clear; and in many other ways the lines of business will be found similar, whatever their scope. On the other hand, the methods of purchase and sale of the retailer of necessity differ decidedly from those of the wholesaler. His methods of advertising, his systems of credit, his percentages of profit, his knowledge of markets, his whole range of information and activity must be vastly different. Likewise the person who buys and sells locally, whose transportation of goods is limited by the delivery wagon, has problems quite different from those of the man whose business is largely a mail order or express business if he is a retailer, or whose range of sales is national if he is a wholesaler. Still a new and entirely different set of problems come up for the merchant whose business is international in its scope. Not merely

has he many of the same problems that have perplexed the other merchants mentioned, but in addition come the problems of tariffs in the countries of purchase and sale, the questions of international exchange of moneys affected both by the character and quality of the moneys themselves and by the relative demand of each country for the goods of foreign countries as compared with the supply of its own goods which it ships abroad. In many instances, also, aside from the more narrowly business questions, there enter into commercial transactions on a large scale questions of politics which can not be ignored if one's business is to be successful; and again the question of national politics in the one instance may easily broaden into one of international politics in the other. The merchant in Chicago may find his business considerably hampered by the teamsters' strike and may find that this question is complicated by relations which may arise with the city government, the state government or even the federal government; but if his dealings are with the Far East, let us say, he may find that a shipment of machinery has been diverted from Tientsin to Vladivostok, as in one case of which I knew, because it happened to be carried on a ship that carried also contraband of war.

In the other discussions, many of the more fundamental principles of commerce and the education which is requisite in order to enable our young men to cope with the problems which may arise in their business, have been or will be adequately considered. I may assume, therefore, that these general principles are accepted and carried into effect, and I have to answer simply further questions as to the peculiarities of commerce in the Far East which will require certain special training to be added to the general training already outlined and discussed. Among the problems comes first:

The problem of the balance of trade

In most of the late discussions on the trade of the United States with the Orient, there has been emphatic insistence upon the necessity of our "extending our markets into the Orient," of our finding a field in which we may "dispose of the surplus of our manufactures." We have been repeatedly assured that if we are to become a great world power, it is necessary that we reach out and capture these oriental markets for our goods as far as possible in advance of our rivals. So far as my own observation in connection with these discussions goes, relatively very little has been

said about the possibility of our finding in the Orient opportunities for purchases which may satisfy our own needs; and I have even found persons who have been speaking and writing upon these questions somewhat embarrassed when they were asked what they proposed to accept in return for the goods which they wished to sell in the Orient. It seems to have been thoughtlessly assumed either that we might be willing to sell to the Orient without securing a fair equivalent in return, or, what is much more likely, that the oriental country to which we might sell would have an unlimited supply of cash with which to pay for our goods. If, however, we are continually to expand our sales, there must be a corresponding expansion of the power of production in the Orient of those goods which the West may be willing to take in exchange. To take China for an illustration. For many years in the past China has paid for a large proportion of the goods which she has imported from foreign countries by the export of silk and tea. It is a fair question whether foreign countries, if they double or triple their sales to China, are going to be willing to take twice or three times as much silk and tea in exchange at prices which will be substantially the same as those at present; or whether they will take more products of other kinds from China. If China has now no acceptable means of payment, will foreigners be willing to take an active part by investing capital to develop certain new industries there which will enable that country to supply foreign needs more readily in order to meet her increasing demands for foreign goods? We too often forget the fundamental principle that in the long run a country must pay for what she buys, and that speaking generally, she must pay for the goods which she purchases by goods which she sells. Of course in certain instances, if a country is a creditor country, as is England, she may purchase goods with the interest due on her bonds or stocks of the debtor country; or if she has a great merchant marine, she may pay by the freights which foreign countries owe her citizens for transportation; or if, as in the case of China, many of her citizens go abroad to labor, she may pay for the goods which she buys in part by the labor of her citizens working in the foreign country. But, in whatever way we explain the matter as regards details, it is still clear that the citizens of a country, by their labor or by their capital, must in some way pay for the goods which that country buys. They can not increase their purchases unless they also increase their sales.

An apparent exception to this general principle should, however, be made in the discussion of the extension of our commerce with the Far East. At the present time, China is much in need of railways, of iron bridges, of foreign machinery of various kinds. If our citizens have capital to invest in China and put that capital into the form of railway material or manufacturing establishments, it is probable that these American owners of the capital thus invested may be willing to let their capital stay in China and to draw on that capital for use at home only the dividends on their investments. Indeed, in special cases investors might well be willing practically to transfer their capital to China and to reinvest their profits there, making that for the time being the home of their capital, if not their own personal home. To that extent there might be a selling of certain classes of goods to China for which for an indefinite period, there would be no return demanded in the form of exported goods. The pay might be taken only in a claim to wealth. This would constitute probably the only exception to the general principle laid down above. There is so much popular misconception on this subject that it is proper to emphasize here in connection with the subject of commercial education this fundamental principle of foreign exchange which would not be thought of in connection with local retail trade or national exchange.

Our Far Eastern markets

In the extension of our commerce in the Far East we need to distinguish rather sharply the different markets open to us, for the conditions of trade in these markets differ greatly, and the nature of the information needed and the methods to be employed differ accordingly. It is probable that for some years to come our chief markets will be: (1) the Philippine Islands; (2) China, including Manchuria; (3) Japan, including Corea; (4) other minor countries, such as Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, etc.

The Philippine Islands. While the Philippine Islands are in one sense part of our national territory, in another sense they are to be considered in much the same way as foreign territory, because from their location many of their problems, such as the question of exchange in the payment for goods and the cost of transportation, are similar to those in connection with other countries of the Far East. On the other hand, as regards the political influences which have a bearing upon their commercial condition, *the problem is mainly domestic.*

The government there is of necessity friendly to the government of the United States. (It is proper, I think, under the circumstances, to speak of "necessary friendliness"). The government of the United States is disposed, also, to favor the industries of the Philippine Islands at the expense, if need be, of other foreign countries, if not of the United States themselves. The Philippines are in consequence in many respects a better field for investment of American capital than are the other countries under consideration. It is probable also that the products of the Philippines are better adapted at the present time for American investments than are those of most other countries, and investments are the forerunners of commerce. For example, nowhere else in the world is Manila hemp (the chief commercial product of the Philippine Islands for export purposes) produced to any noticeable extent; and as yet, in spite of the partial competition of sisal and other fibers, there has been found no real substitute for it. Under the Spanish régime, and so far under the American régime, the methods of cultivation, of transportation, of purchase and sale, and of local manufacture of the hemp are of a very primitive nature. There can be no doubt that here is a very important field for the development of American commerce through a preliminary investment of American capital. This will, in the first instance, make a demand for American machinery and steel in the Philippine Islands, and then later, as the hemp industry develops in importance and in value, this increased wealth will lead to an increased demand for other American products.

The same statement may be made with somewhat less emphasis regarding the tobacco and sugar industries. The tobacco industry has already been developed to a considerable extent by Spanish and Filipino capital, although there still remains an opportunity for further growth. The sugar industry, however, remains still in a decidedly primitive condition and apparently needs for its large expansion only a somewhat more liberal policy on the part of the American Congress. Such added wealth would call for many more American products to pay for the exported tobaccos and sugars. With proper methods of agriculture, of transportation, and especially of manufacture in the sugar industry, there can be no doubt that it would develop greatly. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that when the capital was once invested, the increased product would be sold largely, not on the American market, as our timid advisers of Congress seem to fear, but rather on the markets of China and other countries of the East. The

added purchasing power of the Philippines would still make a demand for American goods, even though the product itself were not sent directly to the United States.

Still further investments in the building of railroads, of electric roads, of local steamship lines, of sawmills, and other industries of the Philippines, would carry out this same principle of increasing the trade of our home country as well as that of the Philippines themselves through the development of their wealth by American investments. They will not buy much more than they do now until they can sell more.

China. The situation in China is much the same as in the Philippines, with two or three important lines of difference. In the first place, the money of China is without any fixed standard, consisting practically only of silver bullion to be weighed out. Each large dealer—even each traveler of means has his own scales to weigh out his money. This makes the risk of business, on account of the impossibility of knowing the value of the money with which one is making his purchases or in which one may be paid for his products, so much like gambling risks, that trade must of necessity be hampered until the Chinese government can be persuaded to adopt some standard uniform system. Again, owing to a considerable degree to the ill treatment which the Chinese have received from some foreign countries through the seizure of territory and the mistreatment of individual Chinese, as well as to the very unfriendly attitude of some of the people of the United States in connection with Chinese immigration, the Chinese themselves are disposed to be suspicious, and, as we have seen of late, even decidedly unfriendly toward American trade. This suggests another point in connection with the extension of foreign commerce upon which too great emphasis can not be placed in our commercial schools. In order to extend business in any country, the dealings with that country both of the government and of private merchants, must be first honest, and second courteous.

For the present it is hard to tell whether the conditions in Manchuria are to be assimilated to those in China or to those in Japan. It is quite possible that the latter will be the case; but in any event the conditions must be studied carefully with reference to the needs and tastes and prejudices of the people of Manchuria rather than to our own customs.

Japan. The conditions in Japan need to be differentiated quite sharply from those in China. In the first place, their monetary system is satisfactory so that the risk of exchange is removed.

Second, the Japanese, while disposed to be friendly, are nevertheless, as a nation, looking much more carefully after their own special internal interests than are the Chinese, so that it is perhaps even more difficult to find there a field for profitable investment. As is well known, the feeling among foreign investors in Japan in many instances is that they have not always been treated with fairness by the Japanese government, and furthermore that the Japanese tradesmen are not always trustworthy in their dealings. The Japanese are making earnest efforts to develop their own manufactures along many lines, so that their market needs to be more particularly studied with reference to the nature of the goods which Americans can sell there as well as with reference to the products of Japan which can profitably be purchased by Americans.

The other countries. No different condition in the other countries needs especially to be touched upon here. Hongkong, a British possession, serves of course chiefly as a door for trade in China, while the other countries have each its own special needs to be studied.

Adaption of goods to markets

This hasty indication of what may be found in the Philippines and in some of the other countries serves as a basis for touching briefly upon some of the principles that need to be taught in connection with our commercial colleges. First, it can not be emphasized too often that in selling goods it is necessary to consider the likes and dislikes of the purchasers rather than our own. Our consuls are continually dwelling upon the fact that American manufacturers and merchants are too strongly inclined to insist upon keeping their own standards and imposing those standards upon the Chinese, Japanese and other foreigners. We have not yet felt the necessity of developing our foreign trade (in spite of all that we say about it in the newspapers), to anything like the extent to which it has been felt in Europe, and in consequence we have not learned this lesson. Illustrations from two of our consular reports of last week will explain:

I Chinese shoes are quite different in type and style from American shoes; in consequence, our American rubber overshoes and boots are sold hardly at all in China, whereas Germany is supplying many. The Germans make a special, short half-boot of light weight which does meet Chinese requirements, and the Chinese are using them in large numbers; whereas the American rubbers can be worn, and are worn only by the few Chinese who have *adopted the foreign style of dress*, or by those who wear them as *shoes and not as overshoes*.

2 Ginseng is another American product which for many decades has been valued in China. As is well known, many Chinese believe that the ginseng root possesses certain mysterious qualities which make it play an important part in their lives, and which render it in many particulars "the greatest medicine of earth." They believe that these unusual qualities are most frequently found in roots which are knotted or gnarled or which have a peculiar color, or an abnormal shape, particularly if the root resembles some fabulous animal. These facts are well known to the native dealers, but not in many cases to the American producers. The consequence is that the American product, which is cultivated, often takes on a form smooth and normal, and in consequence relatively of slight value, whereas a little care in cultivation would render a root gnarled and ugly and consequently many times more valuable. This is not suggesting an adulteration of the product; it suggests meeting your customers wants. In many instances the only value that the root possesses is that it satisfies the superstitious desires of the Chinese—not their physical needs. The Chinese dealers in many cases, owing to our lack of knowledge and our neglect to classify the products sent, reap a profit which might equally well be secured by the American producer, provided the local conditions were known; and in addition the American would greatly increase his sales.

The Germans and the Japanese have far outstripped us in their readiness to meet Chinese needs. Hundreds of miles in the interior of China are found clocks, cheap ornaments and toilet articles of various kinds made in Germany or Japan, often after an American model, but poorer and cheaper than the American product, and in consequence more acceptable to the Chinese. If our merchants had learned the principle that they must study the needs of their customers as thoroughly as have the Germans and the Japanese, we should in many cases be supplying the needs now supplied by them.

We moreover have not learned to pack our goods well for so long and difficult a shipment. In consequence our goods frequently arrive in the Far East so damaged that they are scarcely salable.

Again, the English particularly, but also the Germans, have accustomed the people in the Far East to long-time credits. Obtaining their capital at low rates of interest at home, they will readily carry an account for six months or a year, whereas our *dealers often require payment in cash even in part before the goods are delivered.* We can scarcely hope to achieve great success if *we do not recognize customs of credit such as these.*

Most important, perhaps, of all, as I have intimated before, is the fact that we do not always have the reputation of fair and courteous dealing, either politically or in a business way, though in these regards we are on the whole not worse than others. The Chinese distrust all. The record which the Americans have made in securing the concession for what is possibly the most important railway in all China (the Canton-Hankow line), has greatly discredited us. In the concession it was provided that the company should be and should remain American, but within a comparatively short time the control of a majority of the stock was placed in the hands of the Belgians, who were apparently so associated with the French and the Russians that the Chinese felt, and with reason, that they had been betrayed by the Americans into the hands of their enemies. Only under pressure of the threat of canceling the concession was the road finally bought back by Americans, and it is still an open question whether even the late dealings are all to be justified on moral grounds. This treatment, which the Chinese themselves believe to be dishonorable, and which very many Americans who have investigated the question likewise consider dishonorable, has so discredited our government and our business men, that the small amount of money made by a few private speculators has been lost hundreds of times over by loss of national and business prestige thereby incurred with its consequent ill effect upon our commerce.

It is to be said, on the other hand, that American individuals, whether travelers or business men resident in China, are often, if not usually, better liked personally by the Chinese than are the citizens of almost any other country. Americans as a rule are more kindly and more courteous in their treatment of the Chinese than are others. They have been trained in a democratic country, and are more likely to treat the Chinese as equals, or at any rate as human beings, than as beings of an inferior order which may be beaten or kicked or insulted at will.

Methods to be followed

There has thus been indicated some ways in which commerce in the Far East differs from commerce in the United States or with other foreign countries. The question remains how we are to educate our young men for commerce so as to meet these differing needs. Of course, the general commercial training found desirable to fit young men for business in other lands is needed; then a *reasonable equipment in languages*, although English will be

found more helpful than any other. Spanish will be useful in the Philippine Islands, French in French Indo-China, Chinese in China, Japanese in Japan, etc. A general and a thorough knowledge of commercial geography is needed, and not merely a knowledge of the geography of the Far East. It is desirable for one who trades on a large scale to know where the other markets are of the rivals he has to meet, and what other customers they are supplying. A good knowledge of law, both of one's own country and of others is useful. In China particularly one should know the technical laws growing out of the principle of extritoriality, which obtains in China in the dealings between the Chinese and foreigners. It might frequently be very useful to know the leading points in the commercial laws of Germany, France, England, and other countries, because the laws of those countries are administered in China in the consular courts representing the different countries. Of course the knowledge of goods of the type which the merchant proposes to sell or buy is essential—this much in general in common with the training required in all commercial schools.

To expand our trade in the Far East, however, we need to train our young men, whether they expect to serve in the extension of commerce as consuls or as salesmen and buyers, that, if they are to succeed, they must be prepared to stay in the Orient a considerable length of time, and to study carefully the conditions. If their field of work is in China and they wish to be thorough, they must learn Chinese, at any rate must learn to speak the commercial Chinese, and that is no more difficult than to learn to speak German, although it is much more difficult to learn to write Chinese than to learn to write German.

Of greater importance is it, however, to study the Chinese customs of living, of manufacturing, of buying and selling, so that they may fit their supplies to the local demands, and may stand ready to learn what opportunities may arise for improving the products of China which they may wish to buy for export. Heretofore the business of the foreigner in China has been mainly merely exporting and importing. His buying and selling among the natives has been done through his Chinese manager—the comprador—and he has not followed up that work. No Chinese firm here trusts its dealings with Americans to Americans. We must in time learn Chinese well enough to do our own work. But that is a far look ahead. The general principles of buying and selling, of account keeping etc. may be learned in our schools. The details of an oriental business, for they are vastly different from those in our own country, can be learned only in the Orient.

The principles of money and of banking, and especially of foreign exchange, must be learned, and thoroughly learned; first, because, on account of the present evils arising from fluctuations in exchange, business is largely speculative and it is necessary to reduce the risks as far as possible; and second, because it is important that every foreign dealer in China should so understand what is needed that his influence may continually be used to induce the Chinese government to improve its system. Too many of the suggestions already made by foreigners, some of them indeed largely accepted by the Chinese, have been suggestions in the wrong direction.

It is important, too, for success in this commerce, that a pretty thorough training in economics be had, enough to know and to feel that it will pay as well to learn what the Orient can sell as what it will buy, to see that exploitation is not a sound policy for a permanent foreign trade, but that a large and permanent trade can be built up in the long run only if it is soundly based upon a fair exchange for the benefit of both countries, and that an investment in a foreign country for the purpose of developing its export trade may prove as useful as selling goods for the immediate profit of the exporter.

Those interested in our commercial education with reference to the Far East may also look further and see what can be done to train capable Chinese here. That will also extend trade and I consider it of prime importance, both politically and commercially. It is well known that Japan, Belgium, Germany, and other countries are offering special inducements to young Chinese to go to those countries to study. There can be no doubt that when these Chinese return home to undertake work as engineers or as manufacturers or as merchants, they will certainly favor in the long run the countries in which they have been trained. It is greatly to be desired that both our government and our people do what they can to encourage Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos and other Orientals to come here to secure their training, both general and commercial.

And, finally, it is important to emphasize again that a fundamental business principle to be taught in our commercial schools is that tolerant, liberal, fair dealing is the only wise policy from the business as well as from the moral point of view. This principle needs particularly to be emphasized in connection with the Orient, and with other countries less developed in commercial and manufacturing methods than our own, because the temptation is always stronger to deal unfairly with those unversed in western methods and because, as a matter of fact, the attempt has been made and in many cases successfully, both by governments and by individuals, to exploit unfairly many of the Orientals.

Friday morning, June 30

EDUCATION FOR AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE NATION

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The one priceless thing in any truly great nation is the character of its people. As educators, there is no subject that should receive from us more serious consideration than the source and supply of a virile people to maintain and advance this nation. Upon this central thought I ask your attention. This nation can not continue in prosperity nor advance in all that goes to make it truly great unless behind all is a thrifty, satisfied farm population. The country supplies the city not only with bread and butter, but best of all, with brains. Cities wear out men just as surely and as ceaselessly as they wear out horses, and all other things that come to their eternal grinding. They have always been mills of destruction and they always will be. The intellectual and even the physical human forces of the city must ever be recruited or revivified from external sources, and this true, such reinforcement can only come from the farm. One does not have to think long to see why these things are so. City life is unnatural at best, and the more refined and luxurious it becomes, the more barren, artificial and useless it is. Your great caravansaries, like the Waldorf-Astoria and the St Regis, which represent to superficial minds the highest attainment of man in luxury and comfort, are about as important to humanity in its onward progress as are champagne and terrapin to the nourishment of a normal body.

Value and importance of a strong farming people

The country breeds strong men physically and normal men mentally. This is true because of the nature of country life and country environment. The family relationships and duties lie primarily at the foundation of its great strength. Each child on the farm is an active partner, an important factor in all the operations of the farm. He is vitally interested in whatever goes on. At the table, matters of communal interest are discussed. Throughout the day something is to be done. Care and responsibility, the greatest of all forces working for the good of mortal man, come to the child born upon the farm. While early assumed,

they are not too burdensome for the natural development of the mind. The daughters help in the house and the sons take up duties in field and stable. Each one has his place, his responsibilities, and as a reward has the growing strength of character that comes from well performed service. Rugged and hearty, the young men and women of the farm may seem uncouth and but half refined to our city friends. They may be awkward in action and less quick witted than the artificial city products, but back and behind all there is character, push and ambition—a love to do things, a willingness to carry responsibility, and a desire to be helpful.

The country school is indeed but a poor apology of what it should be. Its poorly paid teachers are weak vessels. The instruction period for the average country child is short. Yet despite all these adverse factors, country children outmatch city children in quality. I hold this to be so, not because our rural schools make to any large extent for success, but rather because of the wholesome things of country life as a whole. It is the great school of the farm and the farm home that builds strong men and women. Many country homes fall far short of the ideal, and we should all strive earnestly to help them, though often we can do but little. The country schools are more easily within our reach for regeneration, and here lies one great opportunity.

City vs country output

Talk as you will of your graded city schools, whose great buildings are wrought according to the architect's latest ideals, with their sanitary, cheerful rooms. Point with pride to your carefully arranged courses of study, reaching from kindergarten to graduation; instance the fine division of effort among your choicely trained teachers, who split educational hairs in their strivings to turn out a marvelous child product; work your city educational combination as you will, you have to admit after all that you can not turn out a manhood and womanhood that approaches the country product. Our farming people comprise less than 36% of the total population of this country, yet from these country homes, meager and poor as they often are, there is a steady outpouring of human strength and character into the cities, there in some measure to purify, strengthen and revivify its struggling existence. Examine the life history of your legal, educational, and business acquaintances, and you will learn that a surprisingly large percentage of *them were country reared.*

An illustration of city education

Some of you are amateur gardeners. You will recall some of your early essays in garden making. You will recall boxes of blooming pansies, English daisies, and tomato plants offered for sale in springtime. These tomato plants were the product of some gardener, who grew them like the man's razors—to be sold. The spindling plants, often a foot in height, presented blossoms even, the more exciting your interest and attention in the promise of early fruitage. When you took these long, lank weaklings, with their premature blooms, to your garden, you already had doubts about the wisdom of your effort. When the plants were set in the ground and the sun shot out its hot rays, and the chilling winds blew, and the cold rains fell, and the cool nights came, the hothouse specimens were racked and tried to the utmost. They turned yellow, lopped over to one side, and for weeks barely held to life in a seemingly hopeless struggle. The ordinary environment of outdoor nature was too much for them after their abnormal greenhouse development. Such plants represent in a fair way the output of young people from your city schools, delicately trained, shielded from every rough element that influences mind and body, and yet finally forced to pass out into the common, rough, everyday world.

The degeneracy of eastern agriculture

All of us agree on the importance and value of our rural population as a primal factor in maintaining this nation on a high standard of excellence. This true, let me call your attention to one of the most significant and disagreeable subjects that can come to the investigator of American conditions. I refer to the degeneracy of eastern agriculture. All over the East there has been going on almost to the present time a steady outpour of brains and push from the farm to other avocations and to other regions. The flower of the youth reared on eastern farms has for two generations past been leaving the farms and rushing into the cities and to the West. Bright, energetic, restless ones passed from farm to city in a desire to better their condition. A vast flood poured westward, taking Horace Greeley's advice to "Go west and grow up with the country." In this great out-pouring, the plodding ones, the patient ones, and worst of all the indifferent, careless ones for the most part remained to carry on the farm after some fashion, unless it was entirely abandoned. The descendants of

any of the earlier ones remaining on the farms who might possess energy or particular ambition, in time likewise pushed off from the farm. Thus there has been an unconscious but powerful selection going on for a long time past to the great disadvantage of eastern farming.

Western competition crippled eastern farmers

As though the loss of this great store of virility to the East was not enough, the people who pushed westward and their descendants, backed by the money they took with them, or which was sent them from the East, combined to put upon the market a vast output of agricultural products, which came into competition, through cheap railway transportation, with the output of their brothers and others left upon the eastern farms. The combined influence of a drainage of brains from eastern farms and a tremendous in-pouring of western products to eastern markets was most depressing, and great has been the decline of agriculture in the New England and Middle States. To show its effect, let me call your attention to table I which shows the total value of farms and the personal property in four states of the Union.

TABLE I^a VALUE OF FARMS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Dollars. 000,000 omitted

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Maine.....	67	97	105	124	122	122
New York.....	650	936	1196	1217	1139	1070
Ohio.....	416	776	960	1261	1195	1199
Wisconsin.....	35	155	288	420	500	812

It will be seen that the state of Maine, for example, had farms and personal property thereon valued at \$67,000,000 in 1850. By 1880 the value had advanced to \$124,000,000. Then depression followed. For your own State, once the "Empire State" in agriculture, as it still is in population and wealth, we find the farms and personal property in 1850 worth \$650,000,000. By 1880 they had nearly doubled, reaching the vast sum of \$1,217,000,000. Then came a serious decline. Indeed, the decline had already begun

^aThe statistics here presented are from U. S. Census Rept. 1900; U. S. Dept. Agric. Sec. Foreign Markets Bulletin 9, Trade of Denmark; Bureau Animal Industry, Bulletin 69, Poultry and Egg Industry of Leading European Countries

before 1880, for your State no doubt attained its greatest agricultural prosperity about 1865-75. And so by the year 1900 we find a shrinkage of about \$150,000,000 in agricultural values in this State! Wisconsin, as the table shows, has steadily advanced in material wealth. Here is a truly western state that has gained by the losses of your State. Much of the wealth of New York and other Eastern States, their brain and brawn, were brought west to help build up Wisconsin and other western states, which in turn pressed the products of their farms into the eastern markets, to the discouragement and degeneracy of agriculture thereabouts. West of Ohio there has as yet come no depression in agricultural values, that state being about the dividing line.

Value of farms

Let us study the problem in a somewhat different form, as presented in table 2.

TABLE 2 AVERAGE VALUE OF FARMS

Dollars

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
New York.....	3250	4078	4708	4381	4280	3917
Wisconsin.....	1414	1893	2335	2663	3262	4041

By 1870 New York farms had reached an average value of over \$4700 each. Then came the decline, until in 1900 there was an average depreciation of nearly \$800 on each farm.

Compare this with the remarkable showing of Wisconsin. And yet all the time this depression has been going on, there has been an enormous increase in the population and the wealth of your State.

Table 3 shows the capital invested in the farms and manufactures of this State.

TABLE 3 NEW YORK CAPITAL INVESTED

Dollars. 000,000 omitted

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Manufactures.....	100	173	367	514	1130	1651
Farms.....	650	936	1196	1217	1139	1070

We see, while the farm values of New York have advanced less than 70% in 50 years, the manufacturing interests have advanced over 1600%. In 20 years, closing with 1900, the manufacturing interests of New York multiplied 300%, while the farm interests shrunk 12%. New York was once indeed the "Empire State" agriculturally—now several outrank her in the wealth of their farms. Why should this great State have retrograded agriculturally, when in population, in wealth and in manufactures, she has advanced so grandly?

Causes of retrogression

Let us now consider briefly the decline of agricultural values in the East. Land values have shrunk during the last 30 years not only in the eastern United States, but in Great Britain and all western Europe. The rich farmers of Holland, the peasants of France, the tillers of the soil in Germany and Denmark, all have felt, in common with our eastern farmers, depression, which seemed above and beyond their ability to withstand or to combat. We can hardly enumerate all the factors that brought about this depression, but the mighty ones are easily observed and described. The primary cause was the enormous extension of steamboat and railway transportation. In western America, in Australia, South America and India railways pushed their long arms over the plains to carry the enormous output of those regions to the seaboard; thence they were transported by steamboats at rapid pace to the great marts of the world. Thus the New York farmer found new competitors in the market. His wool, formerly so profitable, must be sold in competition with that from the great plains of Australia and South America. Wheat, once his leading crop, is now lightly considered, because of the much greater output, grown at low prices, on our western plains, in Argentina, Australia, and India. The discovery of mineral oils depressed the price of animal fat, and here another blow was dealt the farmer, all suffering in this alike.

Foreign markets affected

English agriculture, with the abolition of the corn laws, suffered enormously through the importation of vast quantities of food products to the island. In most ways there is no better farmer than the British tenant farmer, but this enormous influx of agricultural products has been beyond his powers to combat, and he has largely yielded to what seemed to him the inevitable, with the *result that landlords have seen their rural estates decline in value*

almost to the vanishing point. Holland was another country hard hit in the agricultural depression here described. On the whole, however, they were wiser than the British farmers and did not fall so far, and have been recuperating more rapidly.

A lesson from Denmark

The purpose of this paper is to plead for a strong, virile, agricultural people, as the rock foundation of this nation. Such a people must be ambitious, prosperous, and happy. Only when so constituted and grounded can the human product of the farm, its choicest fruitage, be such as to sustain this nation as it must be sustained, in times of trial. I therefore call your attention to an example of how one nation has withstood this agricultural depression and out of adversity gained strength and made material advancement. I do this for the purpose of teaching a lesson to the eastern farmer—the New York farmer—and to you who have dealings with him as educators.

Remember, first of all, that little Denmark covers less than 15,000 square miles of territory—in other words it is about one third as large as this State, or one fourth as large as Wisconsin. Its people number over 2,200,000, so that its population density is about that of this State. When agricultural depression struck Denmark, as it did Old England, New England, and New York, the blow was staggering, and this coupled with the loss of a part of her territory through German rapacity, might well have discouraged any people. Not so the plucky Danes. What Denmark has suffered has been the fire of purification, out of which has come one of the finest peoples that the world has in sight today. We all hear wonder-eyed of the marvelous energies of our Japanese friends. Let me point your attention to a people still more wonderful in the lines of peace and agriculture. When depression rested like a pall over Danish agriculture all were aroused to action and agents were sent by the government to study what other countries were doing agriculturally and what the English markets demanded in the way of agricultural products. While the English farmer was wondering what had struck him, the Danish farmer was sending envoys to study how to capture the English markets, if perchance there were any markets left.

Danish butter production

England is, on the whole, a richer country agriculturally than Denmark. England had as great opportunities for producing dairy

products as had Denmark, yet Denmark has captured the English butter market. The dairy school at Copenhagen was early established and an army of butter makers trained for the work. Trained experts traveled from city to city studying the British markets and reporting weekly what those markets demanded. The Danish government established butter scoring contests, so that each maker knew how his butter compared in quality with that of his fellow butter makers. Forty years ago Denmark made as poor butter as any on earth; today there is practically no poor butter made in Denmark. Her net annual export of butter—the quantity sent out over and above the quantity imported—is now over \$27,000,000 in value, and the annual gross exports are over \$35,000,000. The gross exports of butter, pork products and horses from the United States in 1903 and from Denmark in 1901 are shown in table 4.

TABLE 4 EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Dollars. 000 omitted

	United States 1903	Denmark 1901
Horses.....	3152	3082
Pork products.....	a 112110	22214
Butter.....	1604	35456

Having captured the best butter market in the world, the Danes next set about to produce high quality pork. Government agents were sent to England to study where she secured her choicest pork products, and learning that these came from Ireland, representatives were sent to that country to study how Irish bacon was produced. A great sum was spent by the Agricultural College and otherwise in studying the food combinations necessary to produce the desired quality of product. The result of all this intelligent effort is that in 1901 Denmark exported over \$22,000,000 worth of pork products. It is hard to comprehend such large sums. We can best give you some idea of the volume of this output by telling you that this great country of ours, with its boasted pork production, exported in 1903 a little over \$112,000,000 worth of pork products of all kinds. Pork production is a prime industry in a dozen great western states, and yet little Denmark, one fourth as big as Wisconsin and one third as large as New York, exported

^aIf lard compounds are included, add \$3,607,000.

about one fifth as much pork products as did this whole great country. Even of horses Denmark exports almost as many dollars worth as does the United States.

Egg production

One other illustration, and I am done with this line, interesting as it is.

After having gotten well on in butter and pork production, the farmers of Denmark, by aid of the government and their agricultural colleges, but especially through their poultry associations and by cooperative effort in collecting and marketing, advanced vigorously along the line of poultry improvement. Up to 1885 the egg exports of Denmark were nominal, although larger than those of the United States at the present time. By the year 1890 the exports had reached a million and a half dollars for that year, with a rapid increase, until in 1903, the last year for which we have complete figures, the exports of eggs from that country, a third as large as the State of New York, were practically \$8,000,000.

These facts are shown in table 5.

TABLE 5 DANISH EGG EXPORTS

Year	Value of eggs, 000 omitted
1875	\$ 451
1880	520
1885	900
1890	1541
1895	2258
1900	4870
1903	8092
<hr/>	
Total New York egg production	
1899	8630

Again, let us introduce other figures for comparison. By the census returns, the great State of New York, three times as large as Denmark, in the year 1899 produced *altogether* \$8,630,000 worth of eggs, or scarcely more than Denmark exported in 1903.

Total agricultural exports

But, you will say, we have picked our statements for comparison and after all the American farmer is what he boasts—the leader of the world. My friends, do you know how much our total ex-

ports are? Dropping large figures, there are, in round numbers, \$11 worth of agricultural products sent out of this country annually for every man, woman, and child in the country. This includes all returns from cotton, wheat, corn, livestock, meats of all kinds—all agricultural exports in fact. Denmark, with a population as dense as this State, exports \$33 worth of agricultural products for every man, woman, and child in the country, or three times as much as the United States, per capita.

It is a most significant fact that Denmark pays the United States millions of dollars each year for feeding stuffs. In ordinary years her corn bill amounts to about \$8,000,000. Think of it, friends! Corn is shipped from Iowa and Nebraska by rail to Buffalo, through the Erie canal, and by ocean vessels to Copenhagen. There it is taken by rail to the country and drawn out to the farms. When fed to pigs and chickens, their products go back to England to find a market. Some of the corn fed in Denmark actually passes across the whole State of New York, close to its thousands of farms, and yet many New York farmers will tell you that they can make no money farming.

How Denmark has advanced

Denmark has advanced to this marvelously creditable position not because of her geographic position, not through military prowess, but through the intelligent, wise action of her agricultural people, filled with hope and ambition, guided and abetted by a far-seeing, broad minded general government. Little Denmark, only one third as large as the State of New York, has scores of agricultural schools of high and low degree. The Danish government, instead of spending money niggardly for agricultural advancement, as is the case in this country, uses money wherever and whenever it can be judiciously applied for agricultural advancement. Not only are agricultural schools of all grades given aid, but many other lines of effort receive government help. For example, about \$10,000 is spent annually at the Agricultural College of Copenhagen for the expenses incident to scoring packages of butter sent to that institution for inspection by the creameries of the country. Through this aid all the creameries have constant knowledge of the quality of their butter product, making the maintenance of a high standard a relatively easy possibility.

With all her schools for agriculture and all her forces operating for good, Danish agriculture would have reached nothing like its present paramount excellence were it not for a spirit of loyalty and hearty cooperation running through the souls and actions of

this splendid people. The following from a distinguished writer¹ is in point:

Their agricultural instruction, although excellent as far as it goes, is not sufficient in itself to make the Danish small holder the successful farmer he is, but it quickens his intelligence as a follower. His success is due to cooperation and expert guidance. The Societies of Kontrol established all over the country on the initiative of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society may be cited as an illustration of this, and also of enlightened combination being pushed in a direction hardly thought of in this country [Scotland]. They are essentially combinations for controlling the breeding and management of cows, but at the same time they bring equally to every farmer the opportunity of adopting with advantage expert advice on scientific and systematic methods of conducting farm practice.

The farmers of a district, owning say 400 or more cows, join together and employ the services of an inspector nominated by the Royal Danish Agricultural Society. This man is usually college trained. For the little group of farmers he serves he is a most valuable agent. He goes from farm to farm helping the farmer keep his set of account books. He tests the milk of each cow on each farm, making all the computations necessary, giving the farmer advice and counsel as to which cows to reserve and breed from and which to dispose of because of worthlessness. He inspects the feeding stuffs furnished the stock and makes recommendations thereon. He further counsels with regard to fertilizers, seeds, the rotation of crops, etc. The government aid granted to these authorized helpers or farmers counselors, is a little over \$50 each, a year. Two years ago there were over 250 such traveling counselors, and that number is probably nearly doubled by this time. How many trained men are there in this great State today who give their whole service to the farmer?

In pork production, first of all the Danish government sent special agents to study the bacon markets of Great Britain and afterwards conducted extensive studies looking into the proper production of bacon of the highest quality. This research work was done through the Agricultural College at Copenhagen. Today a large part of the Danish pork product is the output of cooperative pork packing establishments. The poultry industry, which has advanced with such enormous rapidity, is the outgrowth of society and communal effort. Poultry societies, with large memberships, are to be found scattered all over the country. We too in America have

¹William Bruce on "Some Features of Dairy Farming in Denmark," *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, 1905.

poultry societies, but are they not usually studying the "fine points," rather than the "fine doing" of their birds? But not only are there poultry societies in Denmark, but what is more important, there are cooperative egg handling and selling societies. Through these societies the producers are able to place their eggs on the market in the best possible manner at the smallest possible cost for conducting the business.

Let me tell you that from personal observation I know that Danish farmers are full of push and progress, that they are a happy, contented and prosperous people, not content in stupid idleness, but ambitious in thrift and progress. They dress well, have comfortable homes, and live well, and this despite the fact of living on farms that have produced crops for thousands of years, despite having to help maintain a standing army, supporting royalty, and even having to care for a navy. We must remember that the agricultural depression which struck our Eastern States, hit Denmark just the same as it did these Eastern States. We must remember that emigration has worked for Denmark much as it has worked against New York agriculture. Taking all the facts into consideration, I contend that Denmark stands out as the finest example the world has produced of how an agricultural people can rise through discouragement and pending disaster to a high standard of national excellence.

Agricultural depression in the East not a necessity

With Denmark as an example, I maintain that the depression which struck the East and which to some degree holds today, is an evidence of weakness in the fibre and make-up of the people, and as such is a matter for serious study by all students of national life in this country. When the eastern farmer felt the severe blow of merciless competition he was staggered and seemed to have lost his reason. The New York farmer, left unaided by the State government, and almost unhelped by the national government, shrank from the conflict and yielded his high position—for the time was when no farmer on earth stood higher in intelligence, progress, and all that goes to make up a worthy people, times considered, than did the farmers of this State. Struggling along, without specific help for his troubles, and with no union between him and his brother farmers, grievous has been his financial loss and many his agricultural failures. When wheat grown in the West knocked down the price of wheat in the East, the New York *farmer steadily kept on* "growing wheat because his father had

made money growing wheat." Even today there are thousands of New York farmers producing wheat at a loss of 30 or 40 cents on every bushel grown, and still they do not know what is hurting them. Others are producing hay at ruinously low prices, depleting the fertility of their farms and eking out but the meanest sort of a living. While little Denmark, one third as large as this State, is employing traveling instructors by the hundreds, our farmers are still struggling with but a minimum of agricultural instruction. While the Denmark farmers are feeling the powerful effects of intelligent cooperation, our farmers "go it alone," and reap the usual reward of single handed effort.

A sorry condition of affairs agriculturally

If you wish to measure in some degree the fearful depression of agriculture in the East, even down to these days, spend a week in a western state—any of them, from Wisconsin to Texas—and you will be profoundly impressed with the differences of thought, bearing and action of the two peoples. The western man is eager and enthusiastic, his farm is the best in the world, his crops the biggest, his stock the finest, and his children the brightest. All are the joy of his life and his face brightens and his eyes sparkle as he sounds their praises. The eastern farmer will show much interest when you speak of Kansas agriculture, but speak of New York or Connecticut farming and his eyes grow dull, his face becomes a blank, and he sits limp and listless before you. He prefers to talk of anything under the sun save his own farm and what pertains thereto. And yet these eastern farms, for inherent beauty, for all that goes for home making, for possibilities in the range of crops, and for good markets, are without a rival anywhere in the world.

"As a man thinketh, so is he."

What promise have we for the future progress of this nation when we find a farming people who speak disparagingly of the lands about them, who complain of lack of profits and who complain of a worn-out soil only a generation or two removed from virgin conditions. Old Europe, where thousands of years mark the age of her fields, utters no such cry of soil degradation.

You will understand, I am sure, that in pointing out the agricultural depression in the East I do not place all farmers in one class. On thousands of farms there was exhibited heroic courage amid the greatest discouragements. These farmers have more than *held their own*. They and their families loved the land and their

country homes. They have saved the state from disaster and are today the nucleus about which is being built up a new and better agriculture.

On the upgrade

In my judgment the period of depression for eastern agriculture has reached the bottom and is now on the upgrade. Whoever will study the problem carefully must see evidences of this betterment. One of the reasons for improvement is the fact that good farming lands in this country are now nearly all occupied. The profligacy of this nation in parting with its wealth in virgin lands and forests has almost run its course. The time is about at an end when anybody, worthy or degenerate, can secure from this government, by mere occupancy, a generous allotment of land.

One of the disastrous secondary effects of giving away the national domain was to breed in the minds of men light regard for land ownership, for that which costs little is little appreciated. In this country men had come to so undervalue the possession of land that they parted with it as they swap jackknives. With the passing of the homestead movement, a profound change is coming over the minds of the people in regard to the possession of land. Everywhere we notice how they are coming to regard country property as something to be dearly held. The love of the ancestral homestead is now impelling the purchase of much land. Men of high and low degree are searching out and securing country property. The railway official, the banker, the lawyer, the merchant, the mechanic—in fact all classes of urban people are thinking countryward as never before. You hear farm matters talked over on the railway train, in the office, and on the streets. Some of these developments are indeed but fads, wild exuberances of a new sentimentalism, but fortunately they are not particularly dangerous. These abnormalities do but indicate a deep, underlying human desire to live close to nature on the land. More important than is this city movement toward the country, is the reflex effect it has upon the people already on the farm. When others think so highly of lands and country life, then the farmer, if for no other reason, will begin to place merited value thereon.

Agricultural education

A generation ago the agricultural colleges were regarded by the farmers with mild enmity and narrow suspicion, which largely shut out the modicum of good these institutions were at first capable of *accomplishing*. Not only in those old days were our agricultural

colleges almost despised by the farmer, but they were regarded with indifference, or something worse, by educators. There was no body of agricultural knowledge available in pedagogic form for the purposes of instruction. As these men looked over the field, they saw nothing that could seemingly be taught with advantage to pupils as other scholastic branches were taught. Furthermore, no students were seeking agricultural instruction. What was the use, reasoned these teachers, of departing from educational traditions. But our agricultural colleges have outlived those dark days of indifference and contempt. Fortunately in those early times here and there was a strong, patient worker, who held on to what was, and prophetlike, looked ahead for better days. Slowly, but persistently, these men put agricultural knowledge into teaching form and built up courses of useful instruction. The experiment stations added mightily to encouragement and advance. Gradually the farmers began to have faith in these institutions and students began to flock to the colleges for instruction. Now we have reached a period when in some of our middle states the agricultural colleges are the most popular of all educational institutions in their hold on the people and in the enthusiasm with which they are supported. The Eastern States have hung back and let the West outstrip them in this movement, but they are now swinging into line.

At Washington we have that great central force for agricultural advancement, our national Department of Agriculture. In your own State you have the Department of Agriculture, with its central offices in this Capitol. As powerful factors you can point to Cornell and Geneva. Great as are all these forces for good at this time, let me say to you, as one who has seen these things come on from the most insignificant beginning, that their growth and power have only begun. Where you are spending a dollar in the support of these institutions, you will soon be giving a score, and where you are now receiving one measure of good therefrom, you will soon be receiving a thousand. Now you have an agricultural school at Cornell. Soon it will be vastly greater than at present, and in addition there will be lower agricultural schools of great power and influence scattered about the State. Your farmers institute efforts will be strengthened and take on forms of usefulness not dreamed of today.

Cooperation

The combination of increased intelligence in agriculture and the deepening love of rural affairs will in due time have a marvelous effect upon the productive capacity of our rural people. An intelli-

gent, land-loving family, satisfied with its environment, will yield a far larger farm product than under the past conditions of unrest and discouragement. In the better days coming every member of the family will work with intelligence and enthusiasm, and as a result there will be vastly increased production, which will in turn bring a thousand blessings to tend still further to contentment and happiness.

The culmination of all these improved conditions will bring about a new factor of the highest value to the farmer—cooperation. When our farmer friend has grown truly intelligent, when he comes to love and properly appreciate his farm, as he surely will, when the brotherhood of man is recognized, then will come the great advance, that of industrial cooperation. The cohesiveness of American farmers in the past has been like that of dry sand in one's hand. In the near future they will join together in securing the best live stock for their flocks and herds, the best grains and trees for their fields and orchards, and the most effective fertilizers for their soils; then especially will they join together in assembling and marketing their products in the most judicious economical manner.

Intelligent cooperation among farmers is as sure to follow in the present upward movement as is the sun to rise tomorrow. Intelligent production and economical marketing, through cooperation, will place the American farmer in the very front rank of all that goes to make for enlightened citizenship.

To my mind these better days are close at hand, for progress is cumulative, moving with accelerating pace when the way is clear. As educators it is our pleasure, as it is our duty, to hasten this glad day.

ADDRESS

BY HON. WILLET M. HAYS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON D. C.

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am indeed pleased to be here, and especially pleased to meet this great western man, Professor Henry, who was a neighbor of mine in the West. Professor Henry, it is true, is a product of your own State, a product of your own agricultural college, and it was here that he was first directed into the work of country life education; but it was in the West that he developed his many broad ideas. He has told you intelligently and forcibly today of the greatness of this movement and has urged you to get into line with it.

In building up country life in the United States many conditions have had to be met and overcome. Eighty years ago about 75% of the people of this country were engaged in agricultural pursuits; now only about 35% are engaged in agriculture. Today in New York State only about 14% of the people are on the farm. This change has been brought about largely by economic conditions. Eighty years ago manufacturing in the United States was done largely in the country; today it is confined almost wholly to the cities, and it has grown enormously. The people are using relatively more manufactured goods than they did. Transportation has developed greatly and commercial business has grown rapidly per capita. The professions have increased in numbers and the government functions have developed. The number of people employed for personal services by persons of wealth require ever increasing proportions of the entire population. All these conditions have drawn the people to the cities.

The country, on the other hand, requires fewer people than it did. Great improvements in machinery, better methods of farming, the extension of the agricultural area into the great plains of the West, better plants and better animals, have led to a much larger production of agricultural commodities per farm worker. Today the production of our farmers is largely limited to two or three kinds—the raw products of food, the raw products of clothing, and, one may add, horses.

The nation eats only so much per capita and the raw product for clothing per capita does not vary greatly in amount. The people pay more for clothing, but the greater cost of manufacturing

causes the main addition to the price of both our food and clothing. All these conditions have caused a natural decrease to the percentage of the whole people on the farm. There has not been need of so many persons in agriculture. But there has been another force at work which has been partly responsible for the decrease, and we educators are somewhat to blame for it. Our school system has been so organized as to lead many people away from the farm.

We are now reaching the limit of reduction in the percentage of rural population; we can not have another 40% loss; we can not lose more, perhaps, than 10%, leaving the farmers at 25% of the whole; and this loss must be more gradual than that of the past. We are reaching a point where we will have a nearly permanent farm population. The movement of people from the farm to the city will greatly decrease and there will not be many moving from city to farm. Of course there will always be some movement from the city to the farm and from the farm to the city, but it will affect very small percentages, or fractions of 1%. It hardly needs consideration, once the balance has been nearly reached.

But the problem we now need especially to discuss is that of educating for country life those boys and girls who are raised in the country and who are to become our farmers and the home makers of the future. I might almost put the emphasis on the home makers. I have a western point of view and probably a novel one, and you will pardon personal reference. I was brought up on a farm in the West and became a farmer, managing the home farm for some years. I also had experience in investigating and helping in the introduction of agriculture into our local rural schools, into agricultural high schools, and developing agricultural collegiate education, and I have reached the belief that we are gradually but surely organizing an adequate system of country life education.

You educators who are interested in the older kinds of institutions—the general academies, colleges and universities, and the so called sectarian institutions—will think me radical, perhaps, but I ask only that you follow the steps of advancement in this new education, and I am sure you will like these new institutions. I hope you will try at least to get started samples of state agricultural high schools in the Eastern States such as some of the Western States have developed.

The consolidated rural schools have been a success in the Western States and also in the Eastern States wherever they have been

established. I believe they should be developed in all localities in all regions where rich farm lands will produce sufficient revenue.

We have heard the philanthropist and the preacher say, "Try to get the people out on the land." There should be no more people engaged in farming than that number which can secure profitable remuneration. If the percentage on the farm had run down to 50% instead of to 35%, our farmers would be overproducing, and while all other vocations would be shorthanded and very profitable, farming would be very much overdone. The 35% need the 65% to supply them with a market, and if 50% had only half the whole people to clothe and feed, our farmers would indeed have very hard times. There must be a proper balance of the people in the city and the country, and the law of supply and demand will always keep the proper balance. Theories and desires must ever continue to bow before the great economic forces.

Our great problem now is to educate the people in country life who are to be farmers; not to try to cure city ills by moving people against a tide which is recognizing that the number required on the farm is growing less and the number required for city vocation is increasing annually.

Years ago prominent educators said: "Educate the few and they will bring up the masses." Today we have the few educated, and it is their duty to bring up the masses, and one of the best means—the best means today—is through a proper system of education. The masses are the plain delvers, the workers in the cities and in the country; and we need, as Professor Henry has said, a broad plan of finance in this part of agricultural advancement. We need a broad plan of advancement in every division of country life—in building good roads, and in other matters that need to be financed, as we finance great navies and great armies. Ten millions for agriculture and a quarter of a billion for army and navy by the national and state governments, may not be investing too much in the weapon, but certainly too little is being invested in strengthening the arm which wields the weapon.

Our leaders should not lack for broad plans for building up the education of the plain people of this country. The thoughtful men of our country are now ready for such organization of education in our primary and secondary schools as will build up a system of education that will place the technical education of the people who do the real work of the country—and of the city, and of the homes everywhere, on a plane far above that which it now occupies. *We have successfully inaugurated technical education for the pro-*

fessions; the time has come for a broad movement for the introduction of technical education in every line of industrial work to which it can be applied; and it can be applied to nearly every line of work, especially to agriculture, to the city industries, and to home making.

In some of the states education is largely being cared for in the state institutions. In many of the older states of the East this movement has gone forward with much less rapidity. Private and public institutions everywhere have turned their attention very largely to city life education, and we have a great system growing up, especially developed throughout the West, with city graded schools at the base, city high schools above, and universities at the apex, and other institutions as adjuncts of this general scheme. The teachers, the texts and the ideals of even our rural schools have been turned toward city life.

But a belief is arising that our agricultural colleges are at the head of a new system. A system of large rural schools, consolidated into large central schools where the wealth of the soil and density of population will admit; of agricultural high schools, with one in every 10 counties, and, in some cases, one in every county; and of agricultural colleges, all articulated into one system, will make a ladder which the young men and women who are to remain in the country or who are to work with farm problems can climb. Even in the lower grades there should be more practical, industrial work; a great deal of industrial work should be provided in the agricultural high school, and more special courses than now in the agricultural college. I have arrived at this belief because of my connection with some successful experiments along this line in Minnesota. The proportion of subject-matter as worked out from 17 or 18 years experience by the Minnesota Agricultural High School is, speaking generally, one third general studies, one third science as related to agriculture, and one third technical subjects related to agriculture and home economics. This may appear a very radical proposition, but it works out, and it sends these young men and young women back to the farm no longer feeling that farming does not give opportunities, but with a great pride and interest in the business and in the country home and with the belief that the work will make them more useful citizens and a benefit to the community at large. In addition to this general system, the number of adjuncts to this system of country life education, such as farmers institutes and nature study work are rapidly increasing in kind and quantity. A great many university and college exten-

sion projects are being started which provide a system of schools and teachers who are constantly in touch with the farm boys and girls, giving them not only knowledge, but the best methods of farming and of home making, and instilling into them the spirit, the belief, and the interest in things in the country; and in this adjunct work your State is in the lead.

The national Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the agricultural experiment stations of every state and with many state agricultural colleges. The nation and the states are building up a system of research which is providing a body of knowledge of agriculture and home economics of highest interest and value in developing courses of study in the three classes of schools devoted to country life education. We have a great and growing country life literature, with growing educational theories. A great deal of this subject-matter can be put in these courses of study without reducing the number of other essential studies. We have no reason today to fear that technical education will reduce the attention given to general education, nor to fear the general educational effect of technical subjects. These studies will bring the student closer to the realities of agriculture and the home, and they have a large educational value. As to the proper proportion of these subjects, if we could so organize our schools that we could put into these consolidated schools, for instance, a minor part of agricultural instruction and instruction in home economics, with a teacher of agriculture constantly in touch with many farms in the neighborhood, we could keep pupils in school longer and give them a far better education than now. If we could have the pupils in an agricultural high school, say for two years, and then divide the work, say one third to agriculture or the industrial subjects concerning the home, one third to the sciences related to industrial work, and one third to general subjects, we would have an immensely broader course than we have been giving. It is not claimed that the proper scheme for organizing and financing country life education has been worked out. A comprehensive plan is needed and a comprehensive plan will cost much money, but this line of expenditure is peculiar in that it increases the earning capacity of the people as well as their capacity to sustain a high type of home and a high country civilization. Take as a concrete example a great state with rich land in every township, with, we will say, 10,000 rural schools and an agricultural college. Comparatively few students out of the whole number attend the agricultural college; a portion of the farm boys and girls attend the city high

schools or private secondary schools and colleges, or the state university. Part of these go into city life and part return to the farm, though very few are technically trained for farming or especially trained for conducting the farm home. Let us suppose that these 10,000 rural schools should be changed into 2000 consolidated schools. In these 2000 consolidated schools, which might properly be called farm schools, we should teach the general branches, with a due proportion of industrial education to the 400,000 farm pupils in the State. In 10 agricultural high school areas each covering 10 counties, provide instruction for 10,000 pupils in a secondary course in agriculture and in home economics, and if 1000 want to go forward with a collegiate agricultural course, provide for that number in the state agricultural college. With such a system of education we would not only prepare practically all of the people who are to become farmers and farm home makers, but we would prepare in these agricultural high schools, teachers for the consolidated rural schools, so that the principal of each one of these schools would be trained to teach agriculture and an assistant would be qualified to teach home economics, and we would have in the country, as we have today in the city, a system from which the teachers could come in the regular way to the lower courses from the higher. Normal schools would be needed to give some additional training in methods of teaching, as they now give additional preparation to teachers for our city schools.

The national Congress started this separate system of country life education by giving to each state in 1862 a grant of public lands for use in establishing an agricultural college, as earlier it started the system of city life education by making to each state a donation toward establishing a state university and thus inaugurating, or forcing the establishment of a system of institutions at the head of state educational courses, which have nearly all been bent toward city life. The national Congress later, in 1887, by a substantial grant of money, induced each state to establish a state experiment station. As the states were led into starting these institutions, and as many cities have been led by the Legislature in their respective states through grants of money to build up splendid city high schools, so cities can be further led to build up a system of education in mechanics arts and home economics, and the states can lead in a plan of building up agricultural high schools and through state aid can induce localities to change from the little rural schools to the consolidated school to which the pupils shall be hauled by team. Educating those who

are to farm, to carry on city industries and to conduct the homes of the people, is coming up in a new way. Industrial education is demanding a place beside the three R's. The plans are to be devised, a system to be financed, teachers to be prepared, the body of knowledge to be rounded out and pedagogic methods to be wrought out. Technical education which long ago put theology and law and teaching on a basis of great advantage, offers to do the same for these three great industrial vocations.

WAYS AND MEANS OF FITTING EDUCATION FOR AGRICULTURE INTO THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

BY JOHN R. KIRK, PRESIDENT OF FIRST DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOL,
KIRKSVILLE MO.

When this subject was assigned to your present speaker it was suggested that he show how to introduce agriculture into the curriculum "with benefit to the school and no injury to the curriculum." The suggestion seems natural. It should doubtless occur to any alert and practical man. The speaker however was inclined to ask, "How can the large healthy foot of an average man be fitted into a narrow shoe with benefit to the man and no injury to the shoe;" or "How can the full round head of a large brained child be fitted into a small stiff hat with benefit to the child and no injury to the hat?" The further thought occurs that feet and brains are essential parts of an organic whole while shoes and hats are useful conventionalities which ought to be so made as to be adapted to feet and brains.

For a decade or more we have been enriching the curriculum. Some are worried because of our extravagant use of fertilizers; but we shall keep on enriching and reorganizing the curriculum. Some good people would center all our energies on the old question of fundamentals. But what *is* fundamental and what is secondary and subordinate? We shall see.

A few years ago the colleges and high schools had no chairs of English. Then we exemplified our primitive conceptions by using the clumsy phrases "supplementary reading" and "literature in the grades." Reading was largely a mechanical process. At best it was said to be acquiring through mechanisms the thoughts of others. Now we know better; we see more clearly. Prior to reading we master certain conventionalities through charts and other facilities. By practice, the use of the conventionalities is passed over into the automatic. *Reading* has become *thinking*. It always *was* thinking. It is the personal interpretation, appreciation and assimilation of literature. It is not getting the thought of the author. Reading, hearing and observing mean that we are having thoughts of our own, aroused in our consciousness through external stimuli, visible, audible and tangible things of the earth. Look back a few years. How we did worry about overloading the curriculum with literature, vocal music, art, manual training, domestic science, gymnasium work; and how many of us thought *the curriculum would be irreparably injured*. But we now have

all these things in the curriculum. They are, to say the least, as essential as those mechanisms, the 3 R's, so erroneously looked upon as the fundamentals; and the curriculum still survives.

But now another new study commands our attention. It is conceded that all children ought to know more about nature and natural forces than the curriculum now provides for. To meet this want we now attempt to introduce the essentials of agriculture into the curriculum.

We are obliged to recast some definitions. We have long endured unprofitable contention over two alleged phases of school education, i. e. education for culture and education for utility, the classics being *supposedly* for culture; the sciences and some other subjects, for utility. We now see that the classics are as much for utility as they are for culture and that the sciences are as much for culture as they are for utility, that every legitimate subject of study is for both utility and culture. Education in agriculture is an essential utility because it is the only means of furnishing adequate conceptions of the fundamental occupation of mankind upon which all other occupations now depend and forever must depend; but education in agriculture is also a basis of true culture and refinement, as illustrated in some of its earliest fruitages which we recognize in the adornment of homes and schools, through improved lawns, shade trees, walks, driveways, gardens and flowers. These things open the avenues to consciousness and reveal to us the beauty world which lies about us. Agriculture in the public schools has a threefold value—esthetic, educational, utilitarian. All these values are discovered and appreciated through the many exercises actually performed by the students themselves. The speaker wishes he could take you some December day to the assembly room of a large normal school or normal college which has agricultural laboratories and a school garden. As students and visitors assemble daily at 10 a. m. to sing songs, hear announcements, say good morning, shake hands and go again to their several classrooms, a common uplift is felt by the whole mass of men and women as the eyes are opened to half a dozen beautiful jardinieres loaded with perfume-bearing flowers; but the flowers are not bought at a greenhouse. The students know where the flowers come from and how the flowers grow. Among the students are those who, directed by scholarly instructors, sowed the seeds or potted the flower-bearing bulbs, watched and tended the plants from germination to the flowering stage and through weeks and months of study, observation and care, grew familiar with the

relation existing between seeds, soil, sunshine, moisture etc. on the one hand, and these flowers, the admiration of all, on the other.

How introduce agriculture into the curriculum? A practical statesman well known to all of you once said the way to resume was to resume. So some of us in the middle West introduce agriculture into the curriculum with benefit to the school and without injury to the curriculum by simply making the introduction. We just place agriculture in the curriculum. We give it a fair share of time, equipment, labor and thought. We are unable to discover any resulting retardation in any other subject. We notice that the children are more observant, more alert. They see more things. They have more conceptions of realities. They have an enlarged vocabulary. We modify the treatment of geography and combine agriculture with it. We treat literature and agriculture in the same way. Literature furnishes children more food for thought and a better variety of thought illustrations. Agriculture furnishes the children more food for thought and a larger variety of concrete material for all purposes.

In lieu of one school reader filled with fragments of literature, all of the best schools have introduced an abundance of undissected and undamaged masterpieces. We have quit using that cumbersome evidence of ignorance, the phrase "supplementary reading." We have learned much by experience. We therefore seek to avoid introducing agriculture into the curriculum for exploitation by people whose knowledge is merely fragmentary. Children can learn literature fairly well by reading it if the teacher be ever so ignorant. Not so with agriculture. Not so with nature study which is commonly a misnomer and too often means reading things about nature and repeating statements about nature without studying anything that is natural and without observing scientific modes of procedure. First of all then, a supply of *teachers must be educated in agriculture*. I think our higher institutions ought to furnish the means of doing this. All universities, all normal schools and most of the large colleges ought to contribute something.

The most valuable investigation, discovery and thought in agriculture, as in other subjects, is carried on in the universities, but the universities as now organized can contribute comparatively little towards introducing agriculture into the curriculum. They reach the schools only in spots. The institutions that educate and *train the rank and file* of public school teachers are the ones *best adapted to leadership* in the introduction of agriculture.

The normal schools can do this great work just as they are able to do the larger part of the work of educating teachers to organize and conduct libraries. The full fledged up-to-date normal school now gives courses in library work which require as much labor in preparation as is required in the preparation for science or language, or any other subject; likewise the normal schools are to do the larger part of preparing teachers of agriculture for the public schools. The university and the experiment station carry on the investigation. Theirs is chiefly the field of research. They can prepare a few teachers who will assist in the introduction of agriculture into the public schools. Some of the well equipped colleges will pretty soon be offering courses in library work. Gradually they will secure laboratories and give adequate instruction in agriculture. They have the alternative of doing this or taking a side track while the car of education advances. Some of the colleges now offering courses in agriculture, are lacking in equipment and library facilities. They therefore rely too much upon textbooks and can not provide reliable teachers of agriculture.

The high grade normal school furnishes teachers for all public schools, high schools, elementary schools and kindergartens. The best normal schools or normal colleges of the middle West offer academic courses covering all that the high school gives and all that the college can give. The typical high school graduate has little more than the child's view of subject-matter. To take him into the normal school and give him a few shallow dips into botany or agriculture or any other science and to give him, along with these, large and unbroken doses of pedagogy or methods, is to live and labor in the shallows.

The ordinary view of education is superficial. It is to the effect that partially educated people can be filled with such prescriptions, recipes and devices as a typical normal school in static condition can give and then intrusted with the work of instruction in elementary schools, while the secondary teachers must have both high school and college education not necessarily supplemented by professional training. This vicious and deplorable conception is far too common. The high grade normal school of the middle West guarantees that its graduates have that knowledge and that viewpoint of academic subjects which college graduates are supposed to have. It furnishes also adequate conceptions and experiences in pedagogics and then sends out *strong personalities*

who are independent of prescriptions, recipes and devices and who construct ways and methods of their own because they have large information and minds regulated by diversified experiences. Such normal schools are based on the idea that the third grade child and the seventh grade child need as scholarly teachers as the high school child.

The school which the speaker represents is typical of one division of normal schools in the middle West. 47% of its students are men, full grown men. This school gives long and severe courses in several sciences. It allows no credit or recognition for any piecemeal work in science, no credit or recognition for merely reciting textbook lore about science. No student is authorized to study a science unless he takes it with the intention of pursuing it in the laboratories by laboratory methods for a period of not less than one year; but to educate a teacher in agriculture in one year's time is pretty nearly impossible. We do not believe that all teachers should prepare to teach agriculture or that all teachers should study it. We do not believe that all teachers can learn to teach mathematics. There are a few rare people who can teach well subjects of nearly all kinds; but as a rule they do not have very extensive knowledge of any subject. Gradually we expect to secure consolidated rural schools in which a measure of specialization will carry each school to higher efficiency. In many places we are making beginnings. The normal schools of Missouri have laboratories and science teachers sufficient to give two years of laboratory work and study in physics, two in chemistry, two in zoology, one in botany, one in agriculture and one in physiography. We are not free from superficiality. We allow some students without previous training in any science to begin the study of agriculture and pursue it for nine months and then go away and undertake to teach the subject. They enter village and rural schools and do what they can. They designate the subject, sometimes as agriculture, sometimes as nature study. No doubt they do much bungling but they probably make as good a start in this subject as their predecessors did in civics when that subject was new. In no event is their empiricism worse than that now exhibited both east and west in teaching human physiology in elementary schools. When the subject takes the name "nature study" it is sometimes discouragingly ill-organized and badly taught, a sort of hodgepodge. But our elementary and high school teachers of the middle West, at least, are now teaching literature pretty well. A dozen years ago most of them were

teaching literature in a very desultory way or not at all. We are therefore not without hope as to agriculture.

In the Missouri normal schools our students of agriculture are encouraged to take the longer courses and to have at least biology and chemistry in connection with agriculture. If possible we prefer to give the biology and chemistry before the agriculture. When we can have as a basis the biologic and chemical courses through laboratory processes we can give the courses in the agricultural laboratory and the school garden to much better effect. It should be understood that when we speak of laboratories we mean those in which the students perform all sorts of individual experiments; but a laboratory which is not associated with a library and pretty good textbooks is an abnormality only a little better than a collection of science textbooks without any laboratory. The typical farmer represents a laboratory without books and without good instruction. *True science is through instruction and experiment.* Through experiments the mind is prepared to appreciate the accumulated knowledge of the race.

It might be asked, how do patrons view agricultural courses? In some communities they are not yet ready to permit the teaching of agriculture. Stoical incredulity is in places practically insuperable, at least for the present; but the superficial hurried courses in farmers institutes, the bulletins from the universities and experiment stations, the agricultural journals and endless discussions, all contribute to the making of sentiment. I think a majority of the schools, academies and colleges offering instruction in agriculture are yet giving the instruction in a rather superficial way. Bailey's *Agriculture* and other hastily written books are commonly used. Much of worthless memoriter work is done; but sentiment is improving. It is probable that the people will become anxious for proper instruction faster than schools and colleges can prepare teachers to give the instruction.

I think it is not irrelevant, in passing, to ask how we first taught physics and other sciences. In New York you may have begun by rational laboratory methods but I am not so informed. In the middle West we began by learning things from books. When the speaker had studied Tenney's *Zoology* about six months he could pass a far better examination in zoology than he has been able to pass at any later time.

There is a pretty general misconception as to the real purpose of education in agriculture. The heading of this paper does not serve to make our purposes any clearer. A market gardener recently

drove past the school garden of a Missouri normal school. He saw the science teacher working with some children in the garden. He said to me: "That teacher of yours don't know nothin' about agriculture. She ain't a doin' no good for herself nor anybody else workin' in that little patch with her school kids. She couldn't get two crops from one patch o' ground like I do."

However that teacher of agriculture had just given a group of farmers a practical lesson in clover raising and rotation of crops which they acknowledged to be worth hundreds of dollars to them; and yet our instruction in agriculture and our laboratories and school garden are not altogether for strictly practical purposes as the market gardener and the farmer would expect.

The course in agriculture is chiefly for education. It is to open the avenues to the soul so that external stimuli of a thousand varieties may reach the soul. Shakspere, to illustrate, had no school education in agriculture. His father could neither read nor write, but the external stimuli, the vast variety of odors, colors, forms and sounds, found avenues to his consciousness. He thought more than other men and wrote better than other men because Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick and Kenilworth and the dark forest and all that beautiful country found avenues to his consciousness in ten thousand ways, and he spoke of things *as they spoke to him*. So we, through the endless agencies of an agricultural course, seek to open the avenues to the consciousness of the children and give them the power of observation, i. e. of seeing things in their minds after physical impression has been made upon the eye or the ear or other senses. Observing is thinking.

We give children experiments to perform in the laboratory and in the school garden. We teach them to make observations and to do things. We give opportunity for reading, cogitation and reflection. We stimulate their constructive ingenuity. We make of them doers of things and builders of things. We do not fill them with rules and prescriptions for doing certain things in certain ways. We are not teaching recipes for sowing radishes or planting fruit trees. Rules and recipes are at best only incidental to our purpose. We are not expecting to make the children imitators in gardening and farming any more than we make of them imitators in composition, in letter-writing, in number work or other studies. But we *are* undertaking to make them intelligently familiar with the big round world that they live on. We see agriculture and geography as necessary and connected parts of one fundamental subject.

What have we to work with? Full grown men and women, 25

years of age, typical students of the normal school, and the 6 to 16 year old children in the practice school work with nearly the same materials. The practice school typifies a public school and is equipped as a public school should be equipped. Our laboratories are ample in size and well supplied with microscopes, herbarium cases, bookcases, reference books, dictionaries, maps, charts, ordinary biologic tools, cutting tables, milk testers, soil tubes, test tubes, hoes, rakes, hatchets, knives etc. These are in use all the year round. The garden of course is in use only in spring, summer and fall.

Some of the subjects taught by instruction and by experimentation are as follows: difference between types of soils and kinds of plants; the importance of drainage; methods of tillage for conserving soil moisture and effecting soil ventilation; keeping plant foods in the soil by cover crops and by preventing exhaustion of food elements through rotation of crops; principles of feeding; how to care for milk and test its qualities; propagation of plants by seeds and by buds; grafting and transplanting; the principles and effects of pruning for fruit, for shade and for ornamental purposes; discrimination between the insect friends and the insect enemies of plants; the making and use of insecticides; elementary landscape gardening whereby homes, school grounds and other premises are transformed and beautified. As concrete illustrations I may mention the following: Monday, June 26, at 10 a. m., I started from my office to the school garden; passing the agricultural laboratories I met a dozen fourth grade children coming in from the garden. These children were tripping along with rakes, hoes etc. each one carrying a large bunch of sweet peas which had just been gathered at the close of a garden exercise. Some children of another class were still in the garden. One girl was gathering nasturtiums from a bed which she herself had planted and tended. I noticed on the right a long row of sweet pea vines about four feet high, loaded with flowers, and in the garden at large I could readily notice plants and flowers representing all the vegetation growing in the neighboring farms, gardens and orchards. In one part of the garden are 32 individual gardens. These individual gardens are only a few feet each way in extent. In individual garden no. 1, I noticed: (1) onions, (2) beets, (3) cabbages, (4) potatoes, (5) corn, (6) beans, (7) a radish bed, the radishes having been matured and gathered and the ground replanted in beans, (8) an onion bed, the onions having been matured and gathered, excepting one which was left for seed. No two of the individual gardens were exactly alike. I found several individual gardens that

were both flower gardens and vegetable gardens. One of them contained the following: (1) nasturtiums in bloom, (2) phlox in bloom, (3) California poppies, (4) zinnia, (5) aster, (6) Cosmos, (7) Chinese pink, (8) gladiolus, (9) onions, (10) beets, (11) radishes, (12) a lettuce bed, (13) tomato vines beginning to bear. The children work in this garden from one to three periods a week. This follows instruction in a classroom or lecture room and experiments in the laboratories. But time permits the mention of only these few items as illustrations.

By use of agriculture we hope not only to further enrich the curriculum but to strengthen it as a whole and bring its elements into a unity.

Through rational use of all elemental subjects we hope to appeal to the apperception masses in the minds of all children and bring more of the curriculum within the comprehension of the children.

We do not seek to make any work easier but to make all work more enjoyable. We do not seek or hope to teach all things to all children. We do not desire to produce greater homogeneity but rather to bring about greater heterogeneity through that wholesome differentiation which comes from offering food for all types of mind.

The child is born a worker. He loves work till school and home make him an idler. We here offer another powerful stimulus to work, invigorating work that makes play worth playing and life worth living.

DISCUSSION

PROF. L. H. BAILEY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Stenographer's abstract

I have jotted down, as these gentlemen were speaking, some of the important points which I wish to mention without direct comment and then possibly to make a few comments of my own.

It seems to me that we are most fortunate to have these three strong papers. They represent the forward spirit of the great interior West. They are full of energy, effort and hope. They warn us. They also represent three distinct points of view, but all are complementary and look towards better teaching for our great rural population.

Professor Henry has dwelt upon the commercial position of agriculture and country life; the great problem of transportation; the *emigration of our people from the East to the West*; taxation; and

other large economic questions. He has presented some remarkable and telling examples of what Denmark is doing in respect to agricultural training. If he had time I presume he would have said something about the remarkable organization of agricultural and allied institutions in Ireland as represented in the work of Horace Plunkett. Scientific agriculture is scarcely yet begun. I judge from Professor Henry's views that we have been simply exploiting the soil. Scientific agriculture does not develop until such time as new lands are not to be taken up. He spoke of the great advantage of cooperation in agriculture, also of the very interesting experiments now being made by the railroads in the middle West, especially in the corn belt states, of the endeavor to develop the agricultural institutions in these states, and of the fact that the railroads of the West are chiefly interested in developing their contiguous territory.

It may interest you to know that 85% of the taxes of New York State are paid by Greater New York and Erie county and that the rural interior of New York State is yet undeveloped. He also compared the phenomenal development of western agriculture with the decline (as shown by the census reports) of New York agriculture. The gist of this able address is an appeal to the people of New York to realize their position and to set about it at once to regenerate the State and hold the place that by natural advantage belongs to it. This can be done only by a liberal support of education in the interest of agriculture.

Professor Hays took a somewhat different point of view; spoke more directly of the secondary schools; emphasized the fact that the agricultural population is coming now to be somewhat settled; that the custom of leasing farms is becoming more general than in the past. You can not send the city problem to the country to be worked out there. The city must work out its own problems, even as the country must work out its problems, each, of course, aiding the other. He also placed great emphasis upon the idea that the home should receive more attention; spoke of agricultural and high school consolidation; also, spoke of the importance of having more and larger plans for agriculture and for country life. He alluded to the plans for the army and navy as illustrating great plans. Why should we not have great plans for agriculture? I was especially struck with his phrase "education for country life." This connotes that our present education is chiefly for city life. His paper challenges all our customary points of view.

The last paper was that of a schoolman who is working out *this rural problem* for himself in a practical and direct way and

at the outset challenging the curriculum; makes education vital rather than verbal, and challenges also the division of education into two great categories of culture and utility. This new work is for both culture and utility. I was impressed with his illustration of the plants which were on the platform in his school, that they were not purchased but that they were grown by the pupils themselves and therefore represented the result of educational effort. I was impressed also with the means by which he introduced agriculture; that is, he introduced it. In introducing agriculture into the schools the teacher must know the subject-matter. He also said that in the West there is no schism. They do not rely too much on textbooks; mentioned the fact that some schools are still backward and are using Bailey's *Principles of Agriculture*. He spoke also of the normal schools of the West and said that the education is not that of a physician dispensing pedagogic capsules; that there is coming into the schools of the middle West a new point of view in regard to subject-matter, but that he does not expect perfection at once. Other subjects have been put in pedagogic form through a long series of years; constituents are rising to support this education and I infer therefrom that the education is satisfying the constituents. Schools must be well supplied with materials and equipment and the curriculum must be organized to meet growing conditions. In these schools there is a laboratory, which is the school garden, maintained not primarily for teaching gardening but for developing power. I think the general thesis of his paper is that agricultural work results in the development of individuality in the pupil.

There are some few comments which I wish to make on the discussion which you have already heard. The need of introducing agriculture is apparent. The test of education is literacy. This I think is a wrong test. The real test of education is efficiency, and measured by this test one third of our people are uneducated.

One reason why farmers follow the ways of their fathers is that they have no other ways presented to them in the schools. The schools have no intelligent relations with the conditions under which these persons live and only something from the colleges filters out to the mass of the people. The colleges are training a few and teaching them distinctively agricultural science and also good agricultural practice, but they can not do the entire work. There is an enormous demand for extension work. This shows the insufficiency of the schools to do the work by themselves.

We need a better system of agriculture in New York State. About 35% of all the persons in this country are on farms. In New York we have only about one person in seven or eight on the farms, which means that we have not an agricultural sentiment developed in this State to the extent to which transportation and business sentiments are developed. It is more difficult therefore to establish agricultural education in the old East than it is in the new West. Probably more than one third of the area of New York State is really undeveloped. There is included in this a large body of woodland, a large part of which is unproductive. The amount of land that we till is relatively small. The average revenue per acre is fairly high in New York State, but it might be much higher.

It was once my privilege to see commencement exercises in Tuskegee Institute. The young men had no set speeches to make. The young men and the young women told us what they had done and learned in the school. One of them spoke of the advantage of rotation in farming. He had a large tray, perhaps 10 feet square, representing a farm, with a certain number of acres in each of several squares or boxes, one box representing corn, another cotton, another cowpeas etc.; and according to the rotation he would change the boxes. In the boxes he had plants which he had raised himself in order to illustrate to his hearers the importance of rotation and some of the cardinal principles involved. I was ashamed of some of the commencements in northern colleges and universities with their discussions of abstract, irrelevant and academic questions.

Agriculture represents a large line of economic and social questions. It presents an unorganized and unsyndicated effort as distinguished from the organized and syndicated effort of the cities. If the farmer opposes the manufacturer, he opposes immense capital. If he hires outside of farm labor, he hires organized labor. The farmer is confronted on both sides by fixed earnings and he himself takes what may be left from the result of his toil.

Agriculture is in a state of arrested development. The subject must be considered in our schools. It is the only occupation which completely conserves the autonomy of the individual and practically the only one which is really a nature occupation.

We often think that American agriculture is very efficient. We have great wealth, new soil, and an energetic people; but as measured by the productiveness of individual acres we are not the leading agricultural people. Other peoples have attached some agricultural problems better than we. There is a survey going on in Prussia. It has been under way for a number of years and

I suppose will be continued for many years to come. I shall read a brief sketch of it:

In combination, that is, using geological and soil maps and records of production, there is a basis for the economic valuation of soils or lands for purposes of taxation, and this feature has been thoroughly developed in Prussia where the results are now being issued in a series of extremely valuable detailed maps. This however has required the cooperation of farmers. For its work the Prussian Commission consisted of 2414 persons; 2050 of these were farmers, the others government officials. The system involved, in addition to complete classification of soils, the selection of model or standard areas in each class and district as bases for future comparisons. The main general problem was to determine the average net yield of each farm or area, and to coordinate this material and similar areas as a basis for further classification. Eight classes of soils with from one to seven types in each were recognized with a total of 30 types. The value of this survey is only now beginning to be recognized by the more advanced farmers and serves as a basis of comparison of methods and results in similar areas and under similar conditions upon which to base a system of taxation for social and economic betterment.

This is a type of work that we have not yet undertaken.

In one part of New York, the rate of taxation per dollar for rural school moneys, for the villages, is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ mills; for the rural schools, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills. Is there any reason why the farmer should not pay as high a rate on the dollar for school purposes as the town man? Is there any reason why the State should maintain agricultural education when it does not maintain other kinds of special education? The government has long supported agricultural education of college grade. This is an admission that the farmer suffers an undue commercial disadvantage in the community, and unconsciously the commonwealth and the government try to make it up to him in this way.

The overcrowding of schools has been mentioned as a very serious handicap. If you will read the reports of the committee of the National Education Association on industrial education you will find this question discussed from many points of view. In the first place, the inefficiency of rural schools is not due to too many subjects, but to other causes. Teachers do not receive pay enough. Schools are not properly equipped. Nobody is specifically at fault. It is a case of arrested development. The common schools are the product of the high schools. This seems to be a reversal of the process of evolution, but not really so, because these higher schools develop leadership and leaders.

In some way the farmer must be reached. We have for a generation been attempting it and we shall not remit our efforts in that direction, because the economic and commercial position of the farm is fundamental to our institutions. We must begin to consider the farm home as one of the important units in our national welfare. The farm home is coordinate with the farm itself. We have been giving our efforts to increasing the productiveness of the land. We must now give our efforts also to developing higher ideals and better efficiency in the home. I am not speaking merely of domestic science, as that term is popularly understood, but also of the relation of the farm home to childhood, education, schools, the church, to society. I like to call this subject home economics. We must introduce these subjects into some of our schools. They will come gradually, and we shall make mistakes as we made them in all other kinds of education. If we are to lead all the people we must have a greater variety of subjects; we must have subjects that appeal to the people and that promise to better their lives. These subjects must be made a means of training in scholarship at the same time that they train to commercial and industrial efficiency. But this whole matter is beyond the need of special pleading. That time has gone by. It is now a question of method. As Professor Kirk has said, the way to introduce agriculture into the schools is to introduce it.

Chairman Beach—I am sure I express the general sentiment of the convocation that we are under great obligations to the speakers who have entertained and instructed us. We are under a debt of gratitude to them that no words or resolution can express. We are under obligations, too, to the Convocation Council who planned so wisely the proceedings and the program on this occasion. I am sure you will agree with me in saying that Convocation this year has been very instructive and interesting and a success, and I now declare the 43d Convocation of the University of the State of New York closed.

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BULLETIN 367

FEBRUARY 1906

New York State Museum

JOHN M. CLARKE Director

Bulletin 100

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY 14

FIRE TESTS

OF

SOME NEW YORK BUILDING STONES

BY

W. E. McCOURT

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Hon. Andrew S. Draper

Commissioner of Education

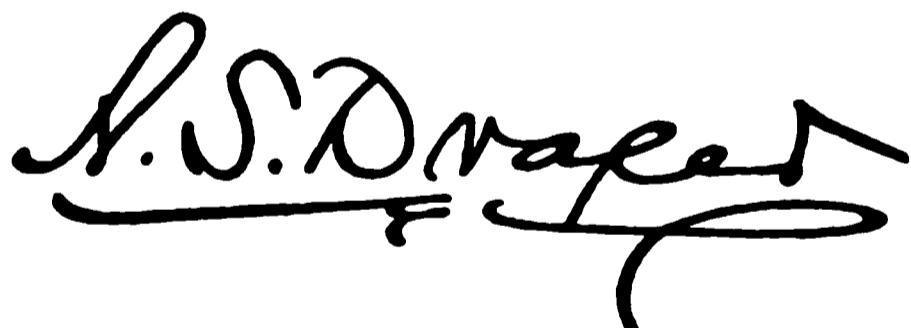
SIR: I beg to communicate for publication as a bulletin of the State Museum a treatise on *Fire Tests of New York Building Stones*, prepared by W. E. McCourt. The usefulness of this treatise to engineers, architects and boards of underwriters will, I believe, be immediate.

Very respectfully yours

JOHN M. CLARKE

Director and State Geologist

Approved for publication, Sep. 26, 1905

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A.S. Draper". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke under the main name.

Commissioner of Education



New York State Museum

JOHN M. CLARKE Director

Bulletin 100

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY 14

FIRE TESTS

OF

SOME NEW YORK BUILDING STONES

BY

W. E. McCOURT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The recent extensive conflagrations in some of our large cities have made more urgent than ever a demand for definite knowledge of the capacity of various construction stones for resistance to fire. Little has been done in the investigation of refractoriness of building stones and it is probable that the occasional recorded tests have been based on series too incomplete and on samples too small for reliable coordination of results.

With the purpose of acquiring some definite information regarding the fire-resisting qualities of certain New York building stones, Prof. Heinrich Ries has, at my request, initiated and superintended the investigation here given, the details of the work having been carried out by Mr W. E. McCourt.

The types of building stones on which the work is based have been selected as representative of those produced in this State and all have been assembled specially for these investigations. A few examples also have been tested which are not now used for structural purposes.

The work has been done carefully and thoroughly and the result arrived at should prove of value to engineers, architects and fire insurance underwriters.

JOHN M. CLARKE
State Geologist

FIRE TESTS OF SOME NEW YORK BUILDING STONES

To determine the durability and desirability of the various building stones they are subjected to a number of artificial tests. The agents at work tending to destroy the building stone are the crushing and shearing forces caused by its position in a structure, the chemical action of gases and moisture in the atmosphere, and the physical agencies due to changes of temperature. The determinations sought in the laboratory of the effects of these various agencies are by tests for: crushing and transverse strength, permanence of color, specific gravity and weight per cubic foot, porosity and percentage of absorption, effect of alternate freezing and thawing, effect of the action of gases, as CO₂ and SO₃, effect of alternate expansion and contraction and effect of extreme heat.

It is our purpose to discuss the relative effect of extreme heat on a series of typical New York building stones. This phase of testing building stones has been heretofore more or less overlooked, yet its importance is evident so long as building construction in centers of population is largely dependent on these materials. A knowledge of the relative effect of extreme heat on the various stones employed for building purposes is of value in determining the kind of stone to be used in constructions and locations exposed to the chance of conflagration.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS OF THE REFRACTORINESS OF BUILDING STONES

The first investigator to carry on any series of tests to ascertain the relative capacity of the various building stones to resist the action of extreme heat was Cutting, who performed some experiments for the *Weekly Underwriter* in order that insurance rates might be more properly adjusted. He estimated the relative rank of different stones in their capacity to withstand the action of extreme heat as, from highest to lowest, marble, limestone, sandstone, granite and conglomerate.

Cutting¹ states:

As to granites . . . a heat sufficient to melt lead is sufficient to injure granite walls beyond the capability of repair, otherwise than by taking down, and it is almost, if not quite, impossible to burn out a granite building of small size, even, without injuring the walls.

Sandstones stand fire much better than granite. They stand uninjured a degree of heat that would destroy granite.

¹ Weekly Underwriter. 1880. 23:42.

Limestones and marble stand close up to and in some instances exceed the value of freestones.

The conglomerates and slates show no capacity to standing heat, as the slates crack and conglomerates are almost immediately ruined.

With regard to the granites, Cutting¹ further states:

All these samples of building stones have stood heat without damage up to 500° C.² At 600° a few are injured, but the injury in many cases commences at or near that point. When cooled without immersion, they appear to the eye to be injured less but are ready to crumble and I think they are many times nearly as much impaired, and always somewhat injured, where water produces any serious injury.

As to the sandstones, he continues:

While as a whole they stand both heat and water better than granite, they are more or less injured. In fine, the capability of resisting heat has little connection with their density.

Of limestones, he says:

Limestones and marbles have come through the fiery ordeal more favorably than any of the other stones . . . The limestones and marbles seldom crack from heat and water. But when heat from the outside is excessive, they slightly crumble on the outside if water is thrown on them. When they are cooled without the application of water, the injury is much less.

The specimens tested stood fire well, as a whole, up to the temperature of heat necessary to convert them into quicklime, and at such a heat, if long continued, they are changed so as to flake off and crumble down. In most cases this heat is greater than 900°F. and in some cases beyond 1000°F.

N. H. Winchell³ has carried on a series of experiments on the building stones of Minnesota. He made use of a muffle furnace in which the temperature was raised to a red heat. One and one half to two inch cubes were placed in the furnace, and during heating were removed once or twice so that the effects of the treatment might be observed. The samples were then removed from the furnace and while hot were immersed in a tank of water and the results again noted. A study of the tables of that report shows that most of the stones cracked more or less. The effect of the sudden cooling of the stone was more disastrous than the mere heating.

Buckley⁴ in his experiments on the building stones of Wisconsin used 1 and 2 inch cubes in a muffle furnace in which the temperature was gradually increased from 600° to 1500° F. The effect of heating was noted from time to time. At 1300° to 1500°

¹ *Idem.* 1880. 22:257, 287, 304.

² The author here refers to the centigrade scale.

³ Minn. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Sur. Final Rep't. 1884. 1:186.

⁴ Wis. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Sur. Bul. 1898. 4:73.

the samples were taken out; most of them were allowed to cool slowly and some were cooled suddenly by being plunged into cold water. He states:

Different building stones show a considerable difference in the capacity which they have to withstand high temperatures. Other things being equal, it appears that a rock having a uniform texture and a simple mineralogical composition has the greatest capacity to withstand extreme heat. It is known that rocks are poor conductors of heat, and for this reason the outer shell of a rock may be very highly heated while the interior remains comparatively cold. If, after heating, the rock be quickly cooled, contraction of the outer shell takes place. The differential stresses occasioned thereby ruptures the rock and the outer shell is thrown off.

Buckley¹ continues:

As a result of the experiments . . . it was discovered that all the samples, when struck by the hammer or scratched with a nail, after being taken from the muffle furnace, emitted a sound similar to that which would be given off by a brick. This sound was characteristic not only of the sandstones, but also of the granites and some of the limestones.

The planes of lamination of the originally stratified samples were brought out more distinctly as the temperature was increased. But few of the limestone samples, which were tested in the muffle furnace, were injured by gradual heating and cooling, except when the temperature reached a point where calcination occurred. This temperature was generally from 1000° to 1200°F. When the limestone samples were suddenly cooled they always flaked off at the corners.

The very coarse grained granite broke into a great many pieces, and may be said to have exploded. The cracks were so numerous that the stone was broken into fragments not much larger than the individual grains. The medium grained granite . . . developed cracks through the middle of the sample.

In contrast with the limestone and granite samples, the sandstones were, to all outward appearances, little injured by the extreme heat. The samples which were taken from the muffle furnace and allowed to cool gradually were apparently as perfect as when first placed in the furnace. But after they had cooled, one could crumble any of them in the hand, almost as readily as the softest incoherent sandstone. In fact, when they were heated to a temperature of 1500°F. some of the samples had become so incoherent that it was barely possible to pick them up after cooling, without their falling to pieces.

G. P. Merrill² summarizes the effect of heat on stones as follows:

The injurious effects of artificial heat, such as is produced by a burning building, are, of course, greater in proportion as the temperature is higher. Unfortunately, sufficient and reliable data are

¹*Ibidem.* 1898. 4:385.

²*Stones for Building and Decoration.* N.Y. 1903. p. 424.

not at hand for estimating accurately the comparative enduring powers of stone under these trying circumstances. It seems, however, to be well proven that of all stones granite is the least fireproof, while the fact that certain of the fine grained silicious sandstones are used for furnace backings would seem to show that if not absolutely fireproof, they are very nearly so.

It must be remembered, however, that the sudden cooling of the surface of a heated stone, caused by repeated dashes of cold water, has often more to do with the disintegration than heat alone.

In his report on the building stones of Missouri, Buckley¹ says:

In the case of limestone or dolomite the effect of gradual heating will be manifest by calcination, while sudden cooling will result in the flaking off of the corners. Sandstone and granite may show very little outward appearance of injury, although their strength may be so affected, especially in the case of sandstone, as to permit of their being crumbled in the hand. When suddenly cooled, ordinary sandstone shows very little exterior evidence of injury, while granite may show cracks without flaking. Stone which has been heated to a high temperature emits a characteristic ring when struck with metal. When scratched it emits a sound similar to that of a soft burned brick. This may be due to the loss of water of composition by the minerals composing the rock.

Experiments which have thus far been performed seem to indicate that few, if any, stones will withstand uninjured a temperature of 1500°F .

Van Schwartz² performed a series of tests on building stone and arrived at the conclusion that granite is of little account as a fireproof building material, and "neither sandstone nor limestone can be classed as flameproof, not to say fireproof, or is capable of affording any protection whatever in case of fire, since the former cracks at red heat and the latter is converted into quicklime at from 600° to 800°C ."

EFFECT OF FIRE ON STONE AS OBSERVED IN CONFLAGRATIONS

From time to time extensive conflagrations have swept over cities, resulting not only in the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property, but also in the loss of life. Within the past few years the fires at Rochester in 1904, Baltimore in 1904 and Paterson in 1902, have given us an opportunity to study, in a general way, the effect of extreme heat on the various kinds of stone used for building purposes. However, it is not safe to draw any very definite conclusions from such observations, for the conditions and influences to which the stones were subjected may have differed very considerably in different parts of the burned area,

¹ Mo. Bur. Geol. & Mines. Ser. 2. 1904. 2:50.

² Fire and Explosion Risks; a Handbook for the Investigation and Prevention of Fires and Explosions. Trans. by Salter, London. 1904. p. 66.

and moreover, there was, at the time, no thought of a means of making accurate observations of the conditions existing while the fire was in progress. The temperature may, in a general way, be estimated from the effect upon various metals in the fire; yet, withal, the conditions might vary so considerably as not to allow of any general conclusions. The fact that iron was melted at one point does not prove the existence of a similar temperature 50 feet away.

Many of the reports which have been circulated relative to the degree of heat attained in a fire are decidedly exaggerated, but experts are of the opinion that the heat seldom reaches a temperature greater than 1800°F , and usually it is much less.

But one conclusion can be reached after a study of the effect of fires on stone and that is that no building stone is absolutely fire-proof, although some stones, in a way, show much more refractoriness than others. It must be granted, however, that some of the reports are rather overstated. For example, one writer¹ says:

The results of the various fires have proved the unreliability of granite and stone; the granite buildings were reduced to sand. Granite not only splits under heat, but from unequal expansion of the constituents, as it is porous and contains water in hygroscopic form, the steam generated by the heat bursts the rocky constituents into small particles. By these several actions the material is perfectly disintegrated. We all know that marble, as a limestone, is even more liable to speedy calcination, that sandstones vary much in density, their particles expand unequally and some split or crumble into pieces. The Baltimore conflagration has at least proved the worthlessness of natural stone to resist great heat, and for staircases in public buildings both lime and sandstone have long been held to be exceedingly dangerous under the action of fire and water.

Another observer² says:

To many persons the Baltimore fire seems to have put the question whether the American city of today can be so builded as to be safe from such fires as those at Chicago in 1871, and at Boston in 1873, and to have answered it in the negative. The 150 acres of black and smoking ruins which were once the most substantially built portion of the sixth city of the United States permits no other conclusion. Already, on this showing alone, the public press has widely condemned the modern type of fire-proof building, and some even whose words were weighted with expert authority in the public mind, have called for a return to "brick and mortar" as the only salvation of the building owner when conflagration besets his property.

¹ Lessons from the Baltimore Fire. Building News and Engineering Jour. 1904. 87:2.
² Engineering News. 1904. 51:173.

Plate 1



Fig. 1 Showing damage to granite in the City Hall at
Paterson N. J. 1902



Fig. 2 Ruins of the Danforth City Library at
Paterson N. J. 1902



Plate 2



Fig. 1 Showing damage to granite pillars in United States Public Store House No. 1 at Baltimore Md. 1904

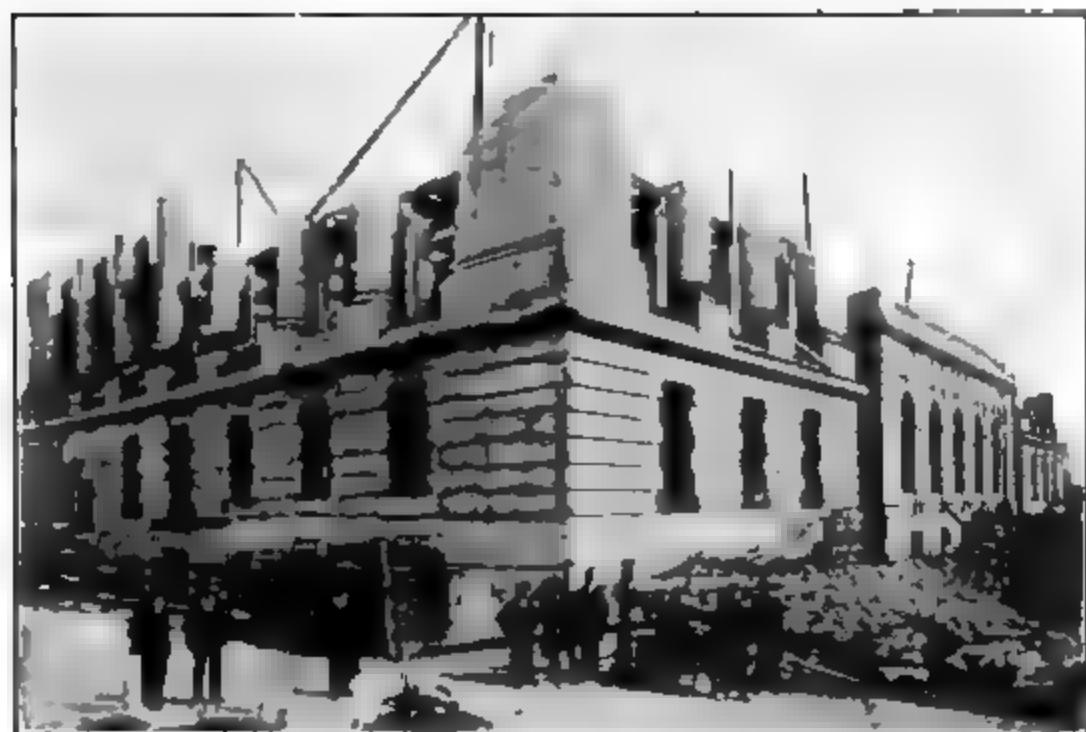


Fig. 2 Showing effect of the fire on granite in United States Custom House, Baltimore Md. 1904



Plate 3



Equitable Building, Baltimore Md. The granite in this building was little damaged by the fire. 1904

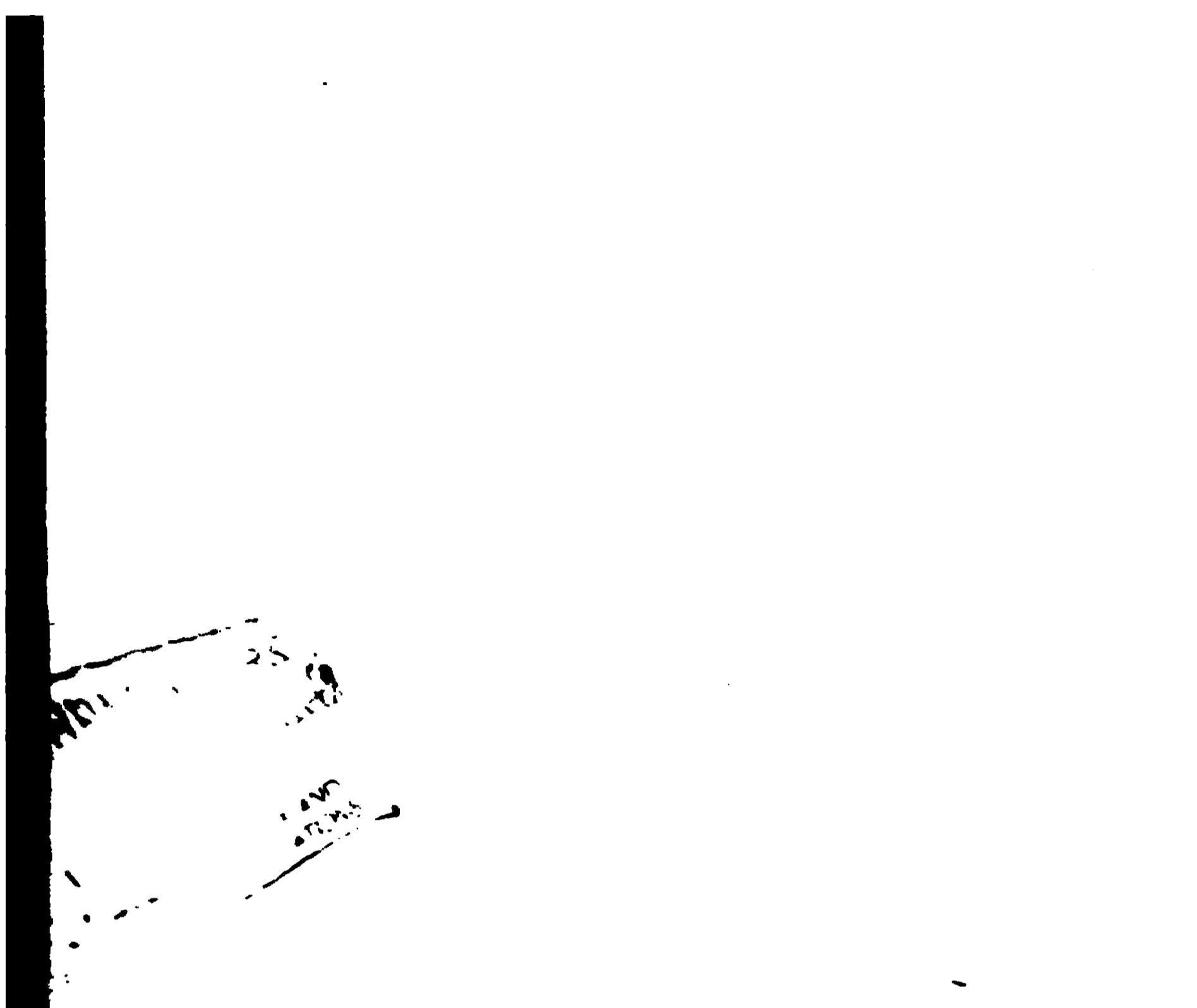


Plate 4



**Sandstone front of the Maryland Trust Building at
Baltimore Md., damaged by the fire. 1904**

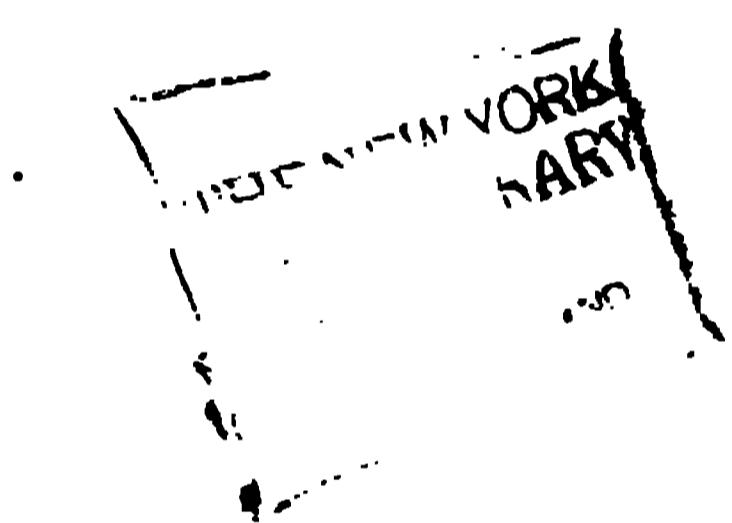


Plate 5



Fig. 1 Bluestone front of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co's building at Baltimore Md., damaged by fire. 1904



Fig. 2 City Courthouse at Baltimore Md., showing the damage to the marble facing. 1904



Plate 6



Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co's building at Baltimore Md., showing the effect of the fire on the stonework and the slate roof. 1904





Fig. 2 Marble front of building of the International Trust Co. of Maryland, Baltimore Md., damaged by the fire. 1904

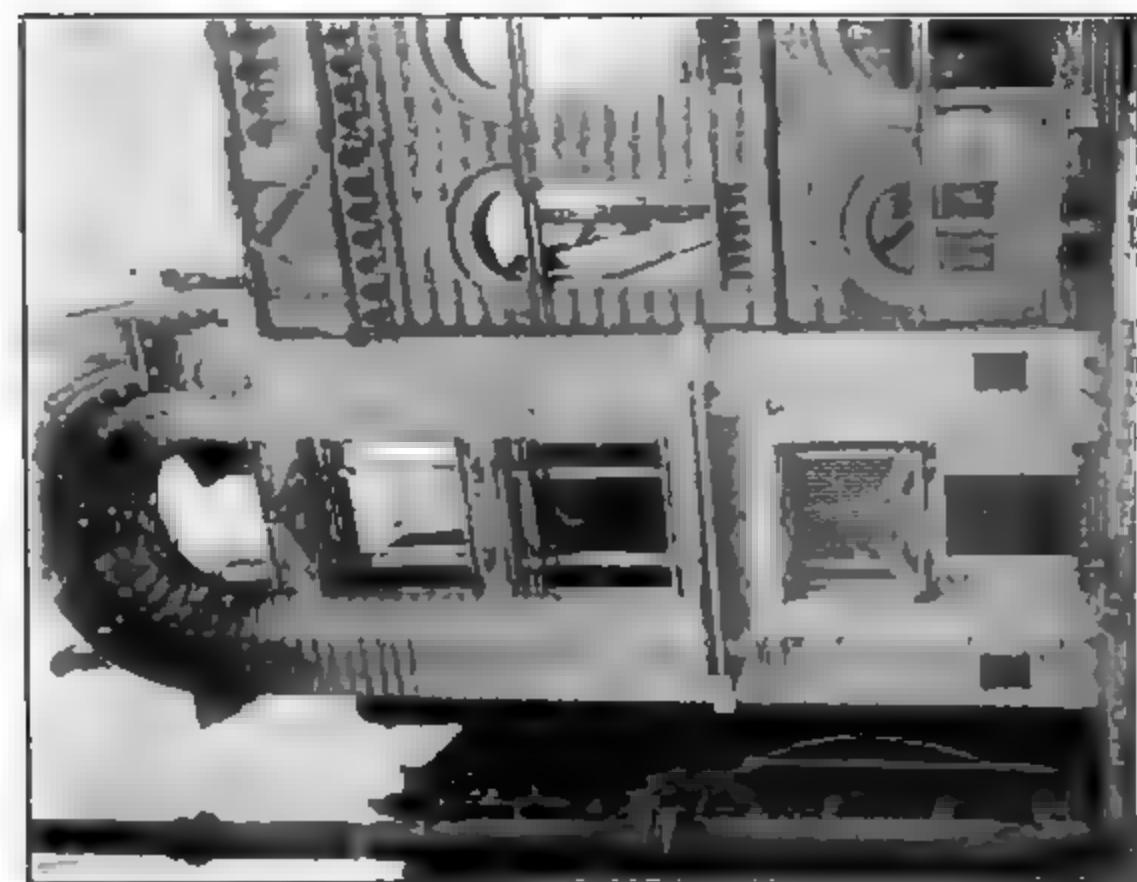
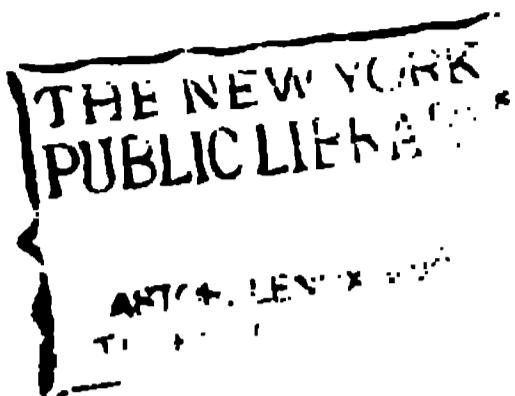


Fig. 1 Commercial & Farmers National Bank building at Baltimore Md., showing the damage to the stone carving. 1904



2

Plate 8



View of the burned district at Rochester N. Y. 1904



This same writer observed that the window seats, lintels, projecting cornices and, in short, all exposed corners in thin edges of stone work were badly broken and splintered.

With regard to the effect of the Baltimore fire on stone work Grieshaber¹ says:

Stone generally acted badly. Granite, especially the Maryland, spalled and cracked even where heat did not seem to be great. Marble calcined, and in some places seemed to be consumed with the heat. Limestone and buff sandstone acted badly and the only brownstone that seemed to stand heat fairly well was a dark brown of the appearance of Connecticut or Belleville. Slate generally acted badly. It shivered into splinters.

Woolson² in a report to the *Engineering News* says of the effect of the fire at Baltimore on building stones:

All varieties of natural stone suffered severely from the fire. Granite, sandstone, limestone, marble and slate all perished before the long continued high temperature. Granite and sandstone cracked and spalled, limestone and marble cracked and calcined, while the slate shivered into thousands of thin plates.

There are some interesting exceptions to this general rule, whether due to the variety of the stone or the way the heat struck it, I am unable to state positively, but the former appeared to be the controlling cause.

Maryland granite, such as used in the Maryland Trust building and the Custom House failed badly. The same was true of the granite in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s building, which was said to come from Missouri. On the other hand, the Milford granite in the Equitable was little damaged, and that in the Calvert building (which looks like a New England stone) is in fair condition. The most remarkable preservation of granite I noticed was in the polished front of the First National Bank. It is in perfect condition, despite the fact that nothing but the walls remain.

Sandstone should give the best record of any of the stones, but in most cases it seemed to have succumbed like the others. Lake Superior red sandstone seems to be the stone employed in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank. It was badly spalled. Brown sandstone gave an equally poor showing in numerous buildings, but I noticed the front of three buildings which were in remarkable contrast, for they were uninjured. . . . Two of these buildings had wooden interior construction and were completely burned out, as well as all the surrounding buildings, but the face walls withstood the heat without any apparent damage, while the huge granite blocks of the Custom House a few doors away were ruined.

Plates 1-8 show the effect of fire on building stone. The Pater-

¹ *Idem.* 1904. 51:173.

² *Ibid.* 1904. 51:95.

son views were taken from a pamphlet issued by the Continental Insurance Co. of New York on *The Conflagration at Paterson N. J.* The Baltimore views were taken from the report of the committee on fire resistive construction of the National Fire Protection Association of Chicago, issued in 1904, and from a pamphlet of the Mississippi Wire Glass Co. of New York entitled *A Reconnaissance of the Baltimore and Rochester Fire Districts*. The Rochester view was also taken from this last source.

TESTS MADE ON NEW YORK BUILDING STONES

Eighteen samples of New York building stones were selected for testing. The list of these is given below.

FIRE TESTS OF NEW YORK BUILDING STONES

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Tables showing the locality number, locality, company operating the quarry, use, general description and percentage of absorption of the stones tested in the laboratory.

TABLE I¹
Granites and gneisses

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	COMPANY	DESCRIPTION OF STONE	USE	PER CENT ABSORPTION
1	Pine Island, Orange co.	Empire State Granite Co.	Granite, coarse grained, pink	Building stone, paving block	.192
2	Garrison, 2½ m. s. Putnam co.	King Granite Co.	Granite, fine grained, gray	Building stone, paving block	.289
3	Peekskill, 3 m. s. e. Westchester co.	Coleman, Bruchard & Coleman co.	Granite, medium grained, light gray	Used only in construction of Croton dam	.291
4	Nyack, 2 m. n. Rockland co.	Manhattan Trap Rock Co.	Diabase, fine grained, dark gray	Road metal, concrete	.222
7	Keeseville, 2½ m. s. Essex co.	Property of C. B. White	Norite, medium grained, greenish	Building stone (not worked)	.188
9	Grindstone island, Jefferson co.	Parry Bros.	Granite, fine grained, red	Paving block	.178
10	Grindstone island, Jefferson co.	Kelly & Packard	Granite, coarse grained, red	Building and monumental stone	.155
11	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	Halliman Bros.	Augen gneiss, greenish gray	Road metal, some construction work	.304
14	Northville, 1. m. n. Fulton co.	Northville Granite and Marble Co.	Granite, coarse grained, dark gray	Monumental stone (not worked)	.107

¹Other igneous rocks besides granite are included in this table.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

TABLE 2
Sandstones

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	COMPANY	DESCRIPTION OF STONE	USE	PER CENT ABSORPTION
8	Potsdam, 3 m. s., St Lawrence co.	Potsdam Red Sandstone Co.	Red, quartzitic, fine grained, compact	Used extensively as a building stone	2.31
16	Oxford, Chenango co.	F. G. Clarke Bluestone Co.	Blue to gray, fine grained	Building stone	1.188
17	Medina, Orleans co.	Carson Bros.	Red, fine grained, somewhat quartzitic	Widely used for building purposes	1.876
19	Warsaw, Wyoming co.	Warsaw Bluestone co.	Blue to gray, very fine grained	Building stone	3.084

FIRE TESTS OF NEW YORK BUILDING STONES

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TABLE 3
Limestones

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	COMPANY	DESCRIPTION OF STONE	USE	PER CENT ABSORPTION
5	Sandy Hill, 1 m. n. Washington co.	Higley & Barber	Fine grained, blue gray, compact	Flagging and structural work	.063
12	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	P. Kearney	Light gray, dolomitic and siliceous	Used locally as a building stone	.139
13	Palatine Bridge, 1 m. w. Montgomery co.	Mohawk Stone Co.	Variable, gray to black, compact to earthy	Formerly as a building stone, now quarried for railroad ballast	.057
15	Amsterdam, 1 m. n. e. Montgomery co.	D. C. Hewitt	Fine grained, gray, compact	Structural work, lime, road metal	.05

TABLE 4
Marble

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	COMPANY	DESCRIPTION OF STONE	USE	PER CENT ABSORPTION
35	Gouverneur, St Lawrence co.	St Lawrence Marble Co.	Blue to gray, fairly coarse	Building and decorative stone	.142

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

TABLE 2
Sandstones

COMPANY	LOCALITY	DESCRIPTION OF STONE	USE	PER CENT ASSORPTION
				3.31
Potomac Red Sandstone Co.	St. Lawrence, N.Y., 3 m. S. St. Lawrence	Red, quartitic, compact, fine grained.	Used extensively as a building stone	3.153
P. G. Clarke Bluestone Co.	Albion, N.Y.	Blue to gray, fine grained, somewhat porous	Building stone	3.876
Canson Bros.	Albion, N.Y.	Red, fine grained, quartitic	Widely used for building purposes	3.084
Albion Bluestone co.	Albion, N.Y.	Blue to gray, very fine grained	Building stone	

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Sandstones

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	COMPANY	DESCRIPTION OF STONE	USE	PER CENT ABSORPTION
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5	Sandy Hill, 1 m. n. Washington co.	Higley & Barber	Fine grained, blue gray, compact	Flagging and structural work	.063
12	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	P. Kearney	Light gray, dolomitic and sili- cious	Used locally as a building stone	1.399
13	Palatine Bridge, 1 m. w. Mont- gomery co.	Mohawk Stone Co.	Variable, gray to black, compact to earthy	Formerly as a building stone, now quarried for railroad ballast	.057
15	Amsterdam, 1 m. n. e. Mont- gomery co.	D. C. Hewitt	Fine grained, gray, compact	Structural work, lime, road metal	.05

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NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

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17	Medina, Orleans co.	Carson Bros.	Red, fine grained, somewhat quartzitic	Widely used for building purposes	1.876
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FIRE TESTS OF NEW YORK BUILDING STONES

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TABLE 3
Limestones

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5	Sandy Hill, 1 m. n. Washington co.	Higley & Barber	Fine grained, blue gray, compact	Flagging and structural work	.063
12	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	P. Kearney	Light gray, dolomitic and siliceous	Used locally as a building stone	1.399
13	Palatine Bridge, 4 m. w., Montgomery co.	Mohawk Stone Co.	Variable, gray to black, compact to earthy	Formerly as a building stone, now quarried for railroad ballast	.057
15	Amsterdam, 1 m. n. e., Montgomery co.	D. C. Hewitt	Fine grained, gray, compact	Structural work, lime, road metal	.05

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13	Palatine Bridge, 1 m. w., Montgomery co.	Mohawk Stone Co.	Variable, gray to black, compact to earthy	Formerly as a building stone, now quarried for railroad ballast	.057
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13	Palatine Bridge, 1 m. w., Montgomery co.	Mohawk Stone Co.	Variable, gray to black, compact to earthy	Formerly as a building stone, now quarried for railroad ballast	.057
15	Amsterdam, 1 m. n. e., Montgomery co.	D. C. Hewitt	Fine grained, gray, compact	Structural work, lime, road metal	.03

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Marble

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	COMPANY	DESCRIPTION OF STONE	USE	PER CENT ABSORPTION
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DESCRIPTION OF FIRE TESTS

The samples from each locality were cut into three inch cubes. Most investigators, who have studied the refractoriness of building stones, have selected one or two inch cubes; but these sizes do not give as accurate results as the larger ones, for the reason that a small piece becomes easily heated throughout the mass and consequently upon neither heating nor cooling are differential stresses between the interior or exterior likely to be set up, as would be the case if larger cubes are selected. In actual fact in the burning of a building the stone does not become thoroughly heated; the heat penetrates probably but a slight distance into the mass, while the interior may remain comparatively cold. The heating and cooling of this outer shell causes strains which do not obtain in a stone which has been heated throughout its entire body. One, two and three inch cubes of the same kind of stone have been tested in the laboratory and while the smaller cubes stood fire very well, the larger ones were more affected and in some cases went to pieces. It was to avoid this error and to approach more closely the existing conditions in a conflagration that the three inch samples have been employed in the present series of tests.

As far as the number of cubes would admit six tests were made on the stone from each locality, four furnace and two flame tests. For the first set of experiments a Seger gas furnace was used, thus allowing the cube to be gradually and evenly heated. An opening was cut in the cover of the furnace large enough to admit the three inch cube of stone, to which a wire had been attached to facilitate its handling.

One sample was heated at a time. The heat was applied gradually for half an hour until a temperature of 550°C . was reached, which was maintained for half an hour. The temperature was measured with a thermo-electric pyrometer. The cube was then taken out and allowed to cool in the air. A second sample was heated, as before, to 550° , and this was suddenly cooled by a strong stream of water. The third and fourth cubes were heated to 850°C . kept at that temperature for half an hour and cooled slowly and suddenly as in the 550° tests.

In order to approach more nearly the conflagration conditions samples were subjected to two flame tests. In the first case the cube was so placed as to be enveloped on three sides by a steady but not strong gas blast. The flame was allowed to play on the cube for 10 minutes, then the samples were allowed to cool for

five minutes after which time the flame was again applied for 10 minutes and the cube was again allowed to cool. To determine the combined action of heat and water a second cube was subjected, as before, to the flame for 10 minutes, then a strong stream of water was turned on to the sample, along with the flame, for five minutes. Then the water was turned off and the flame continued for another five minutes, after which, for five minutes more the flame and water together were allowed to act on the sample.

The results of these various tests are given in the sections of the paper which follow and the tabulated effects are shown in tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 with the separate sections. Reference to the plates will show plainly the effect of these experiments on the different kinds of stone.

Thin sections of most of the rocks tested were examined under the microscope with the hope that they might shed some light on the cause of the variations in refractoriness of the different stones. Unfortunately they did not and therefore the petrographic descriptions are placed at the end of the paper.

Fire tests on granites and gneisses

The cubes, for the most part, in the 550° tests stood up very well. All of the samples remained uninjured on slow cooling, with the exception of the gneiss from Little Falls (11)¹ which developed a few cracks. On sudden cooling but two samples seemed to have been injured, and only slightly so. These are a coarse grained granite from Pine Island (1) and a fine grained granite from Grindstone island (9). The gneiss from Little Falls (11) was measurably more affected on fast than on slow cooling. It will be noticed in reference to the table that three of the samples, Pine Island (1), Little Falls (11) and Northville (14), took on a brownish tinge. This is probably due to a change in the condition of the iron present from a ferrous to a ferric state.

At the higher temperature (850°) none of the samples remained uninjured, though some suffered more than others. In all cases the sudden cooling did more damage than the slow cooling. The gneiss, Little Falls (11), acted very badly, especially on sudden cooling, in which test it split parallel to the bands and had numerous other cracks. The fine grained stones, Nyack (4) and Grindstone island (9), showed a tendency to spall off at the corners, while all the other samples, which are coarse grained, cracked very

¹These numbers refer to samples as listed and described at the end of the paper.

irregularly, usually around the individual grains. In the Peekskill sample (3) this cracking went so far as to cause the stone to be broken into fragments the size of the mineral particles making up the rock. The very coarse sample from Northville (14) suffered badly.

In the flame test one of the cubes, Nyack (4) remained intact and most of the others were but slightly injured. The fine grained granite from Grindstone Island (9) was the most visibly affected, having a large piece broken off from the corner against which the flame was directed. The gneiss, Little Falls (11), besides having a small corner broken off developed some cracks parallel to the banding.

Under the action of the flame and water none of the cubes remained uninjured, though in the Keeseville (7) and Northville (14) samples only small cracks were developed. The Pine Island granite (1) was badly cracked, yet only a few grains came off the edge. The Peekskill granite (3) was disintegrated, breaking up into its individual grains and the Little Falls gneiss (11) was very badly affected. The samples from Garrison (2), Nyack (4) and Grindstone island (9) were quite badly injured, while the coarse grained Grindstone island stone (10) was less affected.

TABLE 5
Fire tests on granites and gneisses

Loc. No.	Locality	550° SLOW COOLING	550° FAST COOLING	850° SLOW COOLING	850° FAST COOLING	FLAME TEST	FLAME AND WATER TEST
1	Pine Island, Orange co.	82 Slight brown tinge, otherwise unchanged	83 Slight brown tinge, one small crack on one side	81 Slight brown tinge, some ir- regular cracks	No cube tested	156 Slight crack across upper face, some grains off edge	122 Corner cracked, some grains off
2	Garrison's, Putnam co.	90 Unchanged	or Unchanged	No cube tested	No cube tested	157 Small piece off corner, slight crack across cor- ner	123 Large piece off front edge, some small pieces and grains
3	Peekskill, Westches- ter co.	112 Unchanged	113 Unchanged	114 Badly cracked, especially across the corners	115 Badly effected, went to pieces in fragments the size of the grains	158 Small corner off in small pieces, two slight cracks	124 Badly affected, went to pieces
4	Nyack, Rockland co.	116 Unchanged	117 Unchanged	118 Brown tinge, one crack around three sides	119 Brown tinge, one bad crack around three sides, three cor- ners cracked, other small cracks	159 Unchanged	125 Cube split in two other cracks, front edge off in several pieces
7	Keeseville, Essex co.	120 Browned, other- wise unaffected	121 Browned, other- wise unaffected	No cube tested	No cube tested	No cube tested	126 One slight crack at edge and corner
9	Grindstone island.Jef- ferson co.	30 Unchanged	31 Few small cracks	32 Some cracks across the cor- ners	33 Some cracks, al- so cracked across the corners	162 Three inch cor- ner off in one small and one large piece	127 Badly affected, cube split in two, many pieces
10	Grindstone island. Jefferson co.	43 Unchanged	44 Unchanged	45 Badly cracked irregularly	46 Very badly cracked, irregu- larly	163 Small piece off corner	130 More affected than 163, several pieces and grains off
11	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	95 Slight brown tinge, few cracks	96 Slight brown tinge, one crack almost around four sides parallel to banding, one smaller crack	107 Browned, one open crack around three sides along banding, one across banding	97 Browned, badly cracked, split in two along band- ing, one large piece off	164 Some cracks, small piece off corner	131 Quite badly af- fected, cracked considerably, many pieces off front edge
14	Northville, Fulton co.	104 Brown tinge, otherwise unaf- fected	105 Brown tinge, unaffected	No cube tested	No cube tested	165 Badly cracked, grains off, one corner almost off	134 Two slight cracks

Fire tests on sandstones

After having been heated to 550° none of the samples remained uninjured, though in all cases, on slow cooling, the cracks which developed were very slight and along the bed. The Warsaw bluestone (19) was changed to a deep brown color and besides cracking slightly along the bed, also showed some small transverse cracks. The Oxford sandstone (16) also took on a brown tinge because of the change in the condition of the iron present in the stone. The sudden cooling damaged the stones to a slightly greater extent. The Medina sandstone (17) seems to have suffered the most, for it not only developed cracks along the bed, but split in two and showed some transverse cracks.

In the 850° tests all of the cubes except the Warsaw bluestone (19) split in two along the bed, both after slow and sudden cooling, and in all cases, except in the sample from Warsaw, slight transverse cracks were developed. The Warsaw stone was not very badly affected on slow cooling, but upon fast cooling developed one open crack around three sides, along the bed. The lamination planes of the Potsdam stone (8) were made more prominent as the heat was increased.

Under the action of the flame, but one sample, Oxford (16), came through without losing a piece from the corner, but around the corner were two series of cracks. The sandstones from Medina (17) and Warsaw (19) had small pieces broken off, while the Potsdam sample lost a large piece. In no cases were any cracks developed along the bed.

Under the action of the flame and water the cubes all suffered the loss of the corners. The Warsaw sample (19) was split into eight parallel plates. The Potsdam cube (8), besides being badly broken at the corner, split in two along the bed. The Oxford stone (16) lost a large part from the corner and upper edge and the sample from Medina (17) lost a small portion from an upper edge, but developed a crack around three sides and along the bed.

TABLE 6
Fire tests on sandstones

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	550° SLOW COOLING		850° FAST COOLING		FLAMES TEST	FLAMES AND WATER TEST
		550° PAST COOLING	850° SLOW COOLING	550° PAST COOLING	850° FAST COOLING		
8	Potsdam, St Lawrence co.	61 One slight crack along bed	62 Bedding planes more prominent, two slight cracks along bed	63 Bedding planes more prominent, cube split in two along bed, two small transverse cracks	64 Bedding planes more prominent, cube split in two along bed, some transverse cracks, one spall	161 Some small cracks, two inch piece off corner	128 Cube split in two along bed, corner and edges badly broken, many pieces off
16	Oxford, Chenango co.	11 Brown tinge, some cracks	12 Brown tinge, slight	9 Brown tinge, cube split in two along bed, some transverse cracks	10 Brown tinge, cube split in two along bed	168 Two series of parallel cracks around corner, no pieces off	136 Large piece off corner and edge in several fragments
17	Medina, Orleans co.	14 Few slight cracks along bed	13 Color slightly darker, cube split in two along bed, other cracks along bed, some across	16 Color slightly darker, cube split in two along bed, other cracks along bed, some across	15 Color slightly darker, cube split in two along bed, other cracks along bed, some across	169 Two small cracks, small piece off corner	137 Cracked along bed around three sides, corner and upper edge off in several pieces
19	Warsaw, Wyoming co.	2 Browned, few slight cracks along bed, some small ones transverse	1 Browned, some cracks along bed, small transverse ones on three sides	4 Deep brown, not badly cracked	3 Deep brown, one prominent crack around three sides approximately along-bed	171 Small piece off corner	139 Badly affected, cube split into 8 parallel layers

Fire tests on limestones

As a whole, the limestones may be said to have been little affected at the low temperature after slow cooling. Nor has calcination taken place at 550° . The sample from Palatine Bridge (13) developed one slight crack around the cube, but the others remained intact. On sudden cooling, the Sandy Hill (5) and Little Falls (12) samples still remained unchanged, but the Amsterdam cube (15) showed one irregular crack around four sides, and the cube from Palatine Bridge (13) was slightly more damaged than the slowly cooled cube.

At 850° all the samples were calcined to a greater or less extent; due to the varying compositions of the stones. The Little Falls sample (12) showed only slight calcination because it is very dolomitic and contains much silica. Likewise the cube from Sandy Hill (5) because of its silicious nature, showed little calcination, while the Palatine Bridge stone (13) flaked off considerably. Upon slow cooling the Little Falls sample (12) developed one small crack around two sides, while the Palatine Bridge cube (13) flaked off badly and showed some cracks. After sudden cooling the Little Falls stone still continued to stand up very well, showing but two slight cracks. The Sandy Hill cube (5) developed one open crack on one side, and the Palatine Bridge stone (13) showed one open crack around three sides besides some transverse ones. In the slowly cooled cube the quicklime flaked off, but in the suddenly cooled one it did not flake. This is due, probably, to the "setting" of the quicklime when the water was applied.

The sample from Little Falls (12) was the only one to lose a piece from the corner in the flame tests. The others were slightly cracked but lost no pieces from the corners. In all cases, however, the action of the flame and water damaged the corners to the extent that pieces came off. The sample from Little Falls (12) lost a large piece and the Sandy Hill (5) and Amsterdam (15) stones lost smaller pieces, while the cube from Palatine Bridge (13) was quite badly injured.

TABLE 7
Fire tests on limestones

Loc. No.	LOCALITY	550° SLOW COOLING		550° FAST COOLING		850° SLOW COOLING		850° FAST COOLING		FLAME TEST		FLAME AND WATER TEST	
		5	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
5	Sandy Hill, Washington co.	Unchanged	Unchanged	No cube tested	Calcined, flaking, one open crack on one side	Cracked, no open pieces off	Cracked at front edge, no pieces off	Small pieces off corner	Small pieces off corner	126	160	126	126
12	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	40	41	165	165	165	132	132	132	132
13	Palatine Bridge, Montgomery co.	One slight crack around the cube	One crack around the cube	55	56	57	One crack at front	Large front edge off in several pieces, little pieces cal- cined	Large front edge off in several pieces, little pieces cal- cined	133	166	133	133
15	Amsterdam, Montgomery co.	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged	89	No cube tested	No cube tested	No cube tested	No cube tested	135	135	135	135

Fire tests on marble

Only one sample of marble was tested, Gouverneur (35). The stone was little affected at the lower temperature, only in the suddenly cooled cube did any cracks appear and here they were but slight and seemed to be along planes of weakness due to the difference in texture of parts of the stone.

At the higher temperature the slowly cooled cube was disintegrated to a greater extent than the fast cooled sample. The former made a poor showing and had one bad crack around three sides while the latter shows no cracks and the corners were but slightly rounded. The greater disintegration of the slowly cooled cube is due, as in the limestones, to the "setting" of the lime under the action of the water.

The flame alone cracked the sample badly and caused some small pieces to be broken off from the edge. The flame and water, acting together, besides cracking the cube badly broke off four large pieces from the three sides which were enveloped by the flame.

TABLE 8
Fire tests on marble

LOC. NO.	LOCALITY	550° SLOW COOLING	550° FAST COOLING	850° SLOW COOLING	850° FAST COOLING	FLAME TEST	FLAME AND WATER TEST
		22	Unchanged	25	Two small grains off one corner, slight crack	24	Slight calcina- tion at edge, some grains off, quite cracked
35	Gouverneur, St Lawrence co.						155 Slight calcination at edge, badly cracked, large pieces off

SUMMARY

From the details above given some generalizations can be drawn which are of interest and of value. It is difficult, however, to group the different kinds of stone in any order, for they vary among themselves and also act differently under different conditions. A stone which under some conditions stands up very well, will disintegrate under other conditions. Thus, for example, the granite from Northville [pl. 17] acted very badly on fast cooling after having been heated to 850° , yet, under the combined action of the flame and water, it was little damaged. Additional variations of this character are brought out by a close study of the tables of fire tests, all of which goes to show that, for one temperature, the order of resistance will differ from the order given for another temperature.

At 550°C. (1022°F.) most of the stones stood up very well. The temperature does not seem to have been high enough to cause much rupturing of the samples, either upon slow or fast cooling. The sandstones, limestones, marble and gneiss were slightly injured, while the granites seem to have suffered the least.

The temperature of a severe conflagration would probably be higher than 550°C. but there would be buildings outside of the direct action of the fire which might not be subjected to this degree of heat and in this zone the stones would suffer little injury. The sandstones might crack somewhat; but, as the cracking seems to be almost entirely along the bed, the stability of the structure would not be endangered, provided the stone had been properly set.

The gneiss would fail badly, especially if it were coarse grained and much banded. The coarse grained granites might suffer to some extent. These, though cracked to a less extent than the sandstones, would suffer more damage and possibly disintegrate if the heat were long continued because the irregular cracks, intensified by the crushing and shearing forces on the stone incident to its position in the structure, would tend to break it down. The limestones and marble would be little injured.

The temperature of 850°C. (1562°F.) represents fairly the probable degree of heat reached in a conflagration, though undoubtedly it exceeds that in some cases. At this temperature we find that the stones behave somewhat differently than at the lower temperature. All the cubes tested were injured to some degree, but among themselves they vary widely in the extent of the damage.

All the igneous stones and the gneiss at 850°C. suffered injury in varying degrees and in various ways. The coarse grained granites

were damaged the most by cracking very irregularly around the individual mineral constituents [pl. 11, Peekskill; 15, Grindstone island; and 17, Northville]. Naturally, such cracking of the stone in a building might cause the walls to crumble. The cracking is due, possibly, to the coarseness of texture and the differences in coefficient of expansion of the various mineral constituents. Some minerals expand more than others and the strains occasioned thereby will tend to rupture the stone more than if the mineral composition is simpler. This rupturing will be greater, too, if the rock be coarser in texture. For example, a granite containing much plagioclase would be more apt to break into pieces than one with little plagioclase for the reason that this mineral expands in one direction and contracts in another, and this would set up stresses of greater proportion than would be occasioned in a stone containing little of this mineral. The fine grained samples [pl. 12, Nyack; and pl. 14, Grindstone island] showed a tendency to spall off at the corners. The gneiss [pl. 16, Little Falls] was badly injured. In the gneisses the injury seems to be controlled by the same factors as in the granites, but there comes in here the added factor of banding. Those which are made up of many bands would be damaged more severely than those in which the banding is slight.

All the sandstones which were tested are fine grained and rather compact. All suffered some injury, though, in most cases, the cracking was along the lamination planes. In some cubes, however, transverse cracks were also developed.

The variety of samples was not great enough to warrant any conclusive evidence toward a determination of the controlling factors. It would seem, however, that the more compact and hard the stone is the better will it resist extreme heat. The following relation of the percentage of absorption to the effect of the heat is interesting. In a general way the greater the absorption, the greater the effect of the heat. A very porous sandstone will be reduced to sand and a stone in which the cement is largely limonite or clay will suffer more than one held together by silica or lime carbonate.

PERCENTAGE OF

ABSORPTION

PLATE

LOCALITY

3.084	25	Warsaw
2.310	22	Potsdam
1.876	24	Medina
1.118	23	Oxford

The limestones, up to the point where calcination begins (600° - $800^{\circ}\text{C}.$) were little injured, but above that point they failed badly, owing to the crumbling caused by the flaking of the quicklime. The purer the stone, the more will it crumble [compare pl. 24, Palatine Bridge, with pl. 22, Sandy Hill, or pl. 23, Little Falls]. The marble behaves similarly to the limestone; but, because of the coarseness of the texture, also cracks considerably. As has been mentioned before, both the limestones and marble on sudden cooling seem to flake off less than on slow cooling.

The flame tests can not be considered as indicative of the probable effect of a conflagration upon the general body of the stone in a building, but rather as an indication of the effect upon projecting cornices, lintels, pillars, carving and all thin edges of stonework. All the stones were damaged to some extent. The samples from Keeseville [pl. 13] and Northville [pl. 17] stood up very well; the limestones were, as a whole, comparatively little injured, while the marble was badly damaged. The tendency seems to be for the stone to split off in shells around the point where the greatest heat strikes the stone. The temperature of the flame probably did not exceed $700^{\circ}\text{C}.$, so it is safe to say that in a conflagration all carved stone and thin edges would suffer. However, outside of the intense heat, the limestones would act best, while the other stones would be affected in the order: sandstone, granite, gneiss and marble.

After having been heated to $850^{\circ}\text{C}.$, most of the stones, as observed by Buckley¹, emit a characteristic ring when struck with metal and when scratched emit a sound similar to that of a soft burned brick. It will be noted that in those stones in which iron is present in a ferrous condition the color was changed to a brownish tinge owing to the change of the iron to a ferric state. If the temperature does not exceed $550^{\circ}\text{C}.$, all the stones will stand up very well, but at the temperature which is probable in a conflagration, in a general way, the finer grained and more compact the stone and the simpler in mineralogic composition the better will it resist the effect of the extreme heat. The order, then, of the refractoriness of the New York stones which were tested might be placed as sandstone, fine grained granite, limestone, coarse grained granite, gneiss and marble.

¹ Mo. Bur. Geol. and Mines. Ser. 2. 1904. 2:50.

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF STONES TESTED

I Granite

Pine Island, Orange co. N. Y.

EMPIRE STATE GRANITE CO.

See plate 9

This is a coarse grained gneissic granite of a pinkish color due to an excess of pink feldspar in the stone. Quartz of a transparent variety is next in abundance, while biotite is present in small amounts and in places shows alteration to chlorite. Green hornblende was also noted in the hand specimen. The stone is used largely for building purposes and the smaller pieces are cut into paving blocks.

Under the microscope the feldspars were seen to be the most prominent mineral. Microcline is the chief variety with some microperthite, orthoclase and a little soda plagioclase. All are comparatively fresh. The quartz shows many fractures. Strongly pleochroic green to brown hornblende, which in places has altered to chlorite and epidote, is also present. The biotite has a slight greenish tinge probably due to chloritization. Ilmenite is not rare and large well wedge-shaped crystals of sphene were also seen. Some zircons, small apatites and pyrite grains are scattered through the mass.

Pressure phenomena are well shown, evidenced by the crushing of the quartz, bending of the mica scales and fracturing of the feldspar. In some of these cracks muscovite and calcite are present. The crystals of the stone are well interlocked, giving a firmness and compactness to the whole mass.

2 Granite

Garrison, Putnam co. N. Y.

KING GRANITE CO.

See plate 10

This is a fine grained gray granite used for building purposes, which, in the hand specimen, shows light feldspar, smoky quartz and biotite, with subordinate grains of garnet.

In the thin section, the feldspars, which are quite fresh, were seen to be orthoclase, microcline and microcline microperthite, microperthite and a soda plagioclase. Deep brown to light biotite is present, and has bleached in places, but in others has altered to chlorite. There are also small amounts of secondary calcite,

apatites and some recrystallized quartz. A few ore grains are scattered through the mass. This granite also shows evidences of crushing.

3 Granite

Peekskill, Westchester co. N. Y.

COLEMAN, BRUCHARD & COLEMAN

See plate 11

The stone from this locality has been quarried for use in the construction of the Croton dam. It is a medium to coarse grained, very light stone made up of white feldspar, smoky quartz and muscovite with small amounts of biotite.

Under the microscope, quartz and feldspar are the more prominent minerals, the feldspar being mostly a very acid plagioclase idiomorphic with respect to the orthoclase, of which there is comparatively little. Some microline and micropegmatite are also present. The feldspars show alteration, mostly to muscovite. They are clouded, usually in the center, although, in some cases, the alteration has been in zones around the outside of the crystals, beyond which more feldspar has been deposited. Of the alteration products muscovite alone is recognizable, though kaolinite may also be present. Both muscovite and biotite were seen, the former being the more abundant and the latter showing alteration to epidote in places. Chlorite is an accessory mineral, and apatite crystals are not rare.

4 Diabase

Nyack, Rockland co. N. Y.

MANHATTAN TRAP ROCK CO.

See plate 12

This is a fine grained rock of a dark gray color used entirely for road metal and concrete. It is so fine grained that the mineral species can not be easily distinguished with the naked eye, but bright cleavage faces suggest the presence of a plagioclase feldspar.

Under the microscope the plagioclase was the only feldspar recognized. It is very basic, in part probably bytownite and it occurs in lath shaped crystals having an average length of .5 millimeter and an average width of .10 millimeter. Colorless to green augite makes up the greater part of the remainder of the section. This augite, has, in places, altered to hornblende. Magentite and other metallic grains, probably ilmenite, are also present.

7 Norite*Keeseeville, Essex co. N. Y.***PROPERTY OF C. B. WHITE***See plate 13*

The quarry at this locality is not at present in operation, but formerly the stone was employed as a building stone. In the quarry the stone is seen to vary considerably in texture and mineral composition. The samples which were tested are greenish in color, rather medium to fine grained and composed of green feldspar, some biotite and some form of pyroxene. A few small garnets were also noted in the hand specimen.

No thin section was cut from this rock.

9 Granite*Grindstone island, Jefferson co. N. Y.***PARRY BROS.***See plate 14*

This is a fine grained red granite which from this particular quarry has been used only for paving blocks, although from other quarries on the island it has been employed as a building and monumental stone. The red color is due to an excess of pink feldspar. Light and smoky quartz are easily distinguished as are also little scales of biotite.

In thin section the feldspars were seen to be chiefly microcline with some orthoclase and an acid plagioclase. They are both cloudy and clear; the orthoclase seems to have suffered the most from alteration while the microcline remained fresh. Much quartz is present. Both muscovite and biotite are represented, and around some of the biotite scales chlorite and epidote occur as alteration products. Some apatite crystals, magnetite, hematite and other ore grains are present in small amounts.

10 Granite*Grindstone island, Jefferson co. N. Y.***KELLY & PACKARD***See plate 15*

This is a coarse grained red granite which is used as a building and monumental stone. The color is due to an excess of pink feldspar, some of the crystals of which reach $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in size.

Light quartz and biotite make up the rest of the rock, with the exception of a few pyrite grains. The biotite seems to be associated with an alteration mineral which is probably chlorite.

This stone, in the thin section, shows evidences of crushing, for the quartz is considerably cracked and the feldspar, which is mostly microcline with some microperthite, is also much cracked. Micropegmatite was also noted and the feldspars show kaolinization to some extent. Much titanite, biotite, chlorite, ilmenite, pyrite and magnetite seem to be grouped together in large areas. All of these may be alteration products from a brown titanium-bearing hornblende. A few zircons and apatites were also seen in the section.

II Gneiss

Little Falls, Herkimer co. N. Y.

HALLIMAN BROS.

See plate 16

This is an augen gneiss which is being used for road metal and has been used, to some extent, in the construction of local buildings. The color is prevailingly greenish gray, though, in places, it is rather pinkish. The feldspar eyes are well defined in some places. The texture, as a whole, is rather fine.

The microscope showed that the eyes are made up of microperthite around which is a fine grained matrix of quartz and feldspar which has weathered to mica in some places. Through these large crystals of microperthite are stringers of quartz and feldspar. Green hornblende, apatites and magnetite grains were also noted in the section.

14 Granite

Northville, Fulton co. N.Y.

NORTHVILLE GRANITE & MARBLE CO.

See plate 17

This garnetiferous gneissic granite has been quarried only on a small scale for local monuments. The color is quite dark due to the large amount of hornblende in the rock. It is rather coarse grained, though variable in texture. Green feldspar and light quartz are easily recognized and there are many large crystals of garnet, some of them reaching a size of over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

In the thin section the feldspar was seen to be largely a soda plagioclase, with some orthoclase which had altered in places to

mica. The quartz showed evidences of crushing. Hornblende, biotite which has altered to chlorite in places, pyrite grains, zircons and apatites were also noted and large crystals of red garnet are common in the section.

8 Sandstone

Potsdam, St Lawrence co. N.Y.

POTSDAM RED SANDSTONE CO.

See plate 18

This is a quartzitic red sandstone, compact and even grained. The color varies somewhat and the bedding planes are quite prominent. It is extensively used as a building stone.

Under the microscope the grains appear to be well rounded; many have become enlarged by a secondary growth of silica and the original form of the grain is shown by a rim of limonite. The stone is well cemented and in some cases the grains show complicated interlocking. With the exception of a few scales of muscovite and some grains of magnetite, the section is made up entirely of quartz grains which rarely exceed .5 millimeter in diameter.

16 Sandstone

Oxford, Chenango co. N.Y.

F. G. CLARKE BLUESTONE CO.

See plate 19

The stone from this locality, which is used extensively as a building stone, is fine grained and of a bluish gray color.

In the thin section the rock was seen to be composed of angular to rounded grains of quartz and feldspar, which in places has weathered to mica. The cementing material is mostly silica, though there is some calcite and some limonite. The texture is quite fine, the average size of the grains being .10 millimeter. A few mica scales and pyrite grains were also noted in the section.

17 Sandstone

Medina, Orleans co. N.Y.

CARSON BROS.

See plate 20

This is a fine grained red sandstone which is quite uniform in texture and compact. It is widely used as a building stone.

The microscope shows that the grains, which are mostly quartz, are well rounded and encased in limonite. Some of them have become enlarged by secondary growth, thus making the stone compact and firm. Weathered feldspar and plagioclase make up a large part of the section. Some ore grains, probably magnetite and pyrite, are scattered through the mass. The texture is quite even, the grains averaging .30 millimeter in diameter.

19 Sandstone

Warsaw, Wyoming co. N.Y.

WARSAW BLUESTONE CO.

See plate 21

This sandstone, used for building purposes, has a bluish gray color, is rather loose and of a fine grain and even texture.

The rock is made up mostly of very fine subangular grains of quartz and weathered feldspar cemented together by calcite. Biotite and muscovite scales, chlorite, recrystallized quartz, some ilmenite and other ore grains were also noted in the section.

5 Limestone

Sandy Hill, Washington co. N.Y.

HIGLEY & BARBER

See plate 22

The stone from this locality is fine grained and bluish gray and is used mostly for building purposes. It is quite hard and compact and the texture, as a whole, is fairly even, though it varies somewhat to a coarser grain.

The microscope revealed more or less angular crystals of calcite cemented firmly by a fine grained cloudy calcareous material. Some rounded quartz grains and a few pyrite grains were also noted in the section.

12 Limestone

Little Falls, Herkimer co. N.Y.

P. KEARNEY

See plate 23

The stone from this quarry, which is used locally as a building stone, is light gray in color, fairly compact and, as a whole, fine grained. It is made up of dolomite rather than calcite.

The microscope showed it to be composed of good crystals o

dolomite in a cement of fine grained calcareous material and limonite. Rounded quartz grains are scattered through the section, thus giving the rock a silicious character.

13 Limestone

Palatine Bridge, Montgomery co. N.Y.

MOHAWK STONE CO.

See plate 24

This limestone has been used for building purposes, but at present it is being quarried for railroad ballast. It is grayish blue in color, quite compact and hard. For the most part it is quite fine in texture, though it varies to a coarser grain.

In the thin section were seen good calcite crystals, some small grains of quartz and a few pieces of plagioclase changing to calcite, all in a fine grained material which is probably calcite mixed with more or less clay. A few magnetite grains were also seen in the section.

15 Limestone

Amsterdam, Montgomery co. N.Y.

D. C. HEWITT

See plate 25

The stone from this locality is extremely variable. The good stone, employed for building purposes, is dark gray, fine grained and fairly even in texture. However, in it are coarser layers. The poorer stone is rather black, loose, earthy and coarse. This is used for road metal.

The thin section shows the stone to be made up largely of calcite crystals in a fine cloudy material which is probably a calcareous material mixed with some clay. Some angular quartz grains and a few plagioclase grains changing to calcite were also noted. The texture is variable and there are some pore spaces. A few ore grains are scattered through the mass.

35 Marble

Gouverneur, St Lawrence co. N.Y.

ST LAWRENCE MARBLE CO.

See plate 26

This is a fairly coarse grained stone of a bluish color, varying to a lighter tint, used extensively for building and decorative pur-

poses. There seem to be planes of weakness in the stone due to a slight variation of the texture.

No thin section was cut from this sample.

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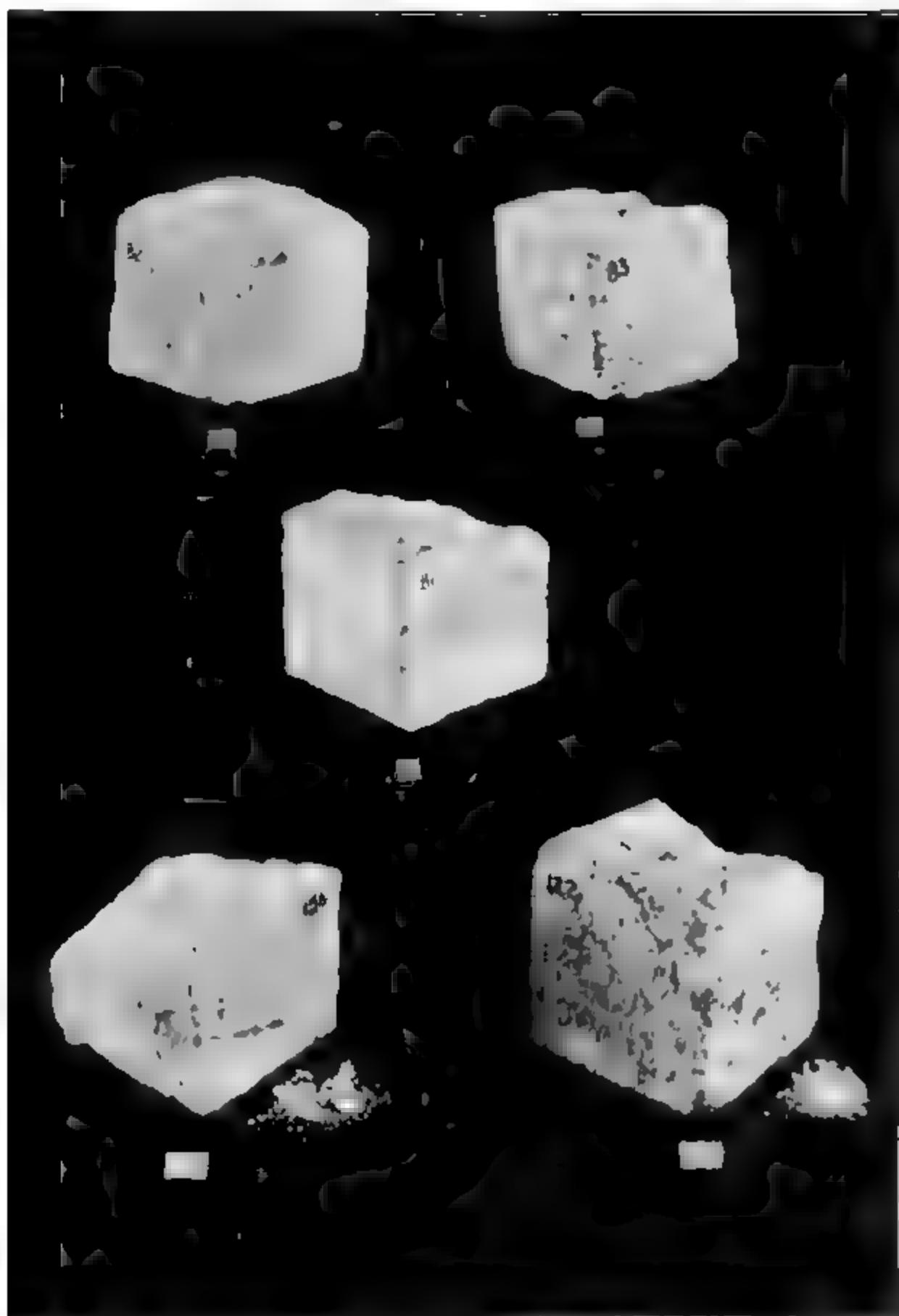
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Plate 9



1 Granite

Pine Island, Orange co. N. Y.

82 550° slow cooling

83 550° fast cooling

84 850° slow-cooling

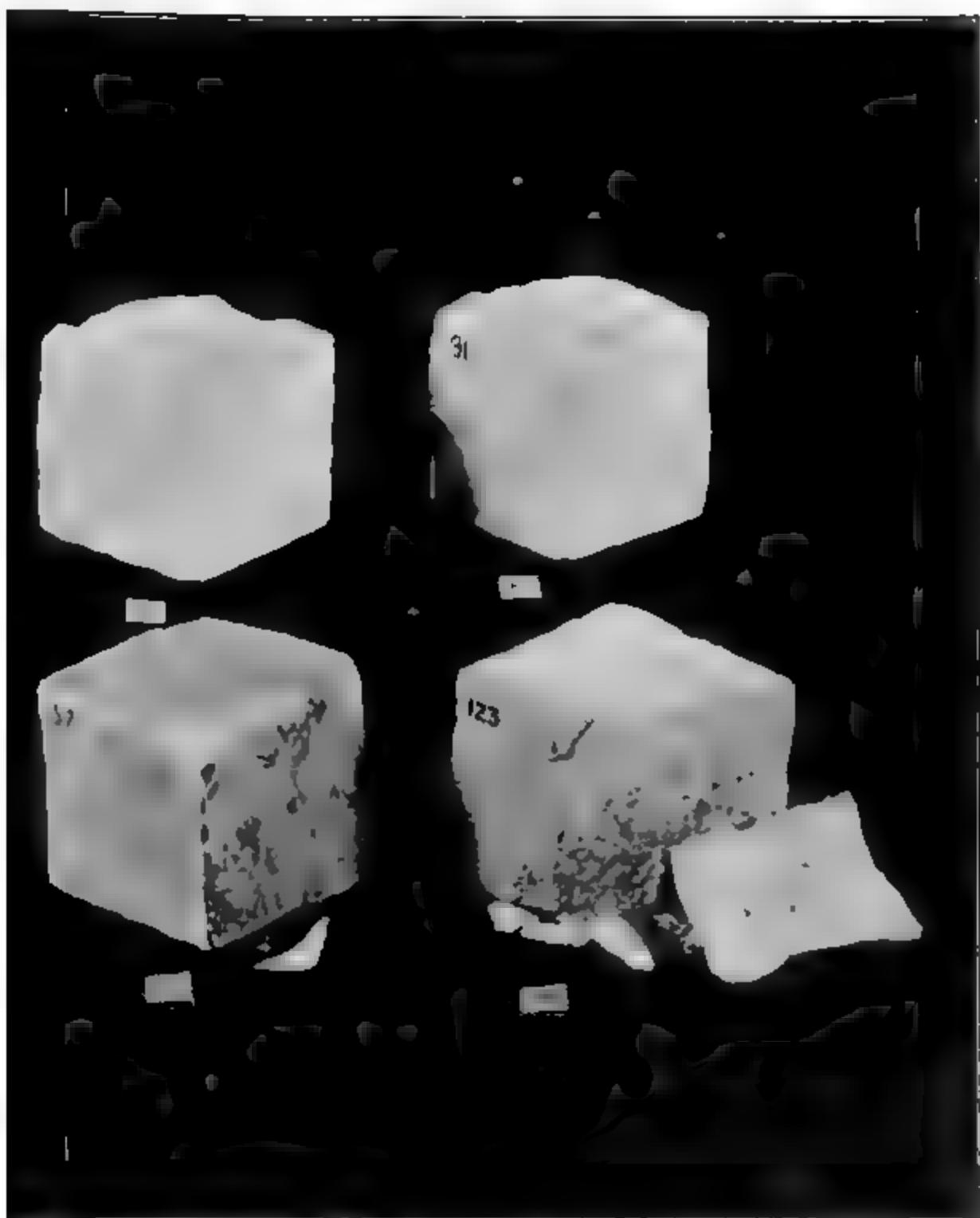
122 Flame and water test

56 Flame test

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ARTHUR LENIX AND
THE PINEWOODS

Plate 10



2 Granite

Garrison, Putnam co. N. Y.

90 550° slow cooling
157 Flame test

91 550° fast cooling
123 Flame and water test

ASTOR, LENORE
TILDEN FOX IN PARIS

Plate 11



3 Granite

Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.

2 550° slow cooling

1 850° slow cooling

Flame test

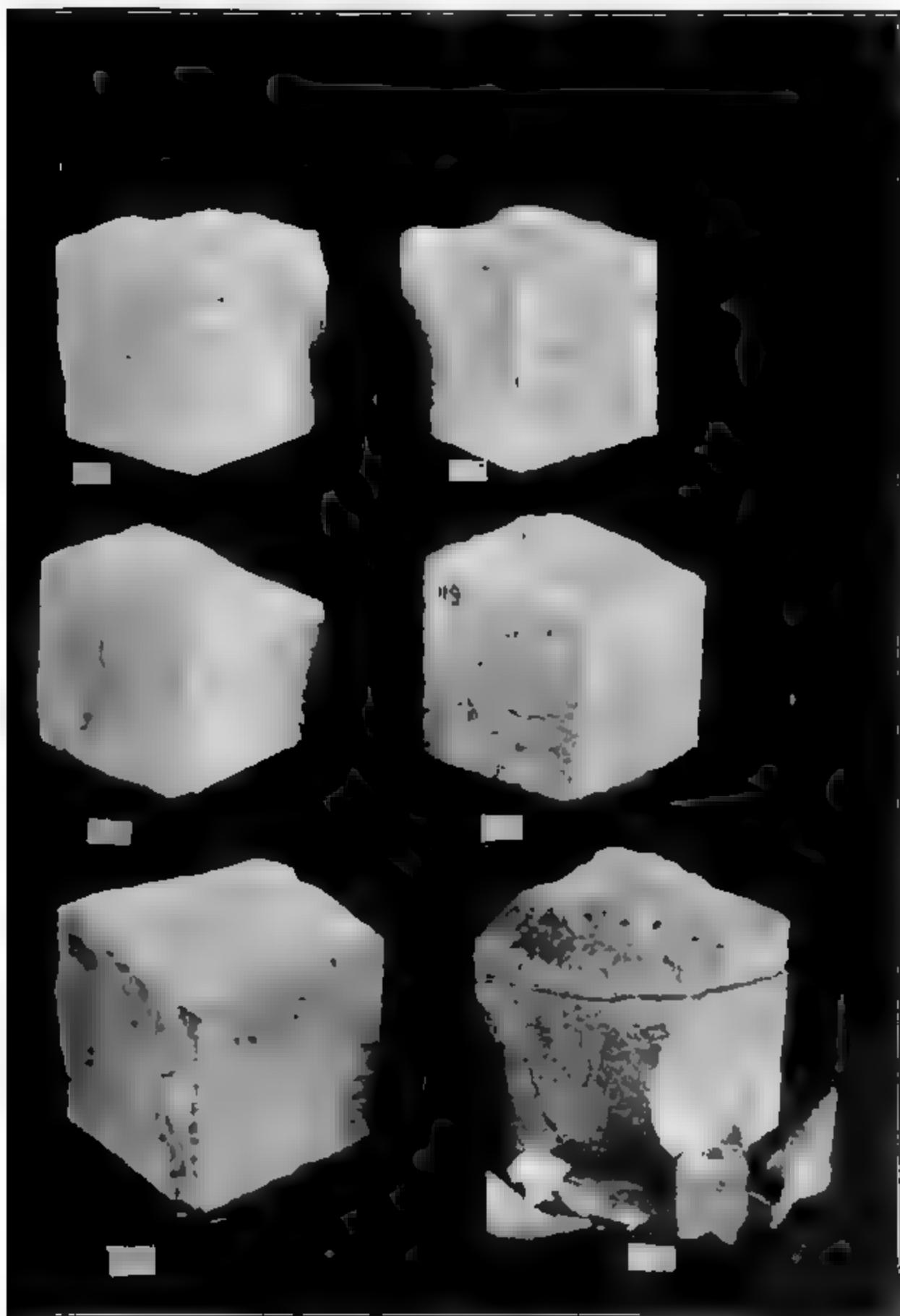
113 550° fast cooling

115 850° fast cooling

124 Flame and water test



Plate 12



4 Diabase

Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y.

116 550° slow cooling

118 850° slow cooling

119 Flame test

117 550° fast cooling

119 850° fast cooling

125 Flame and water test

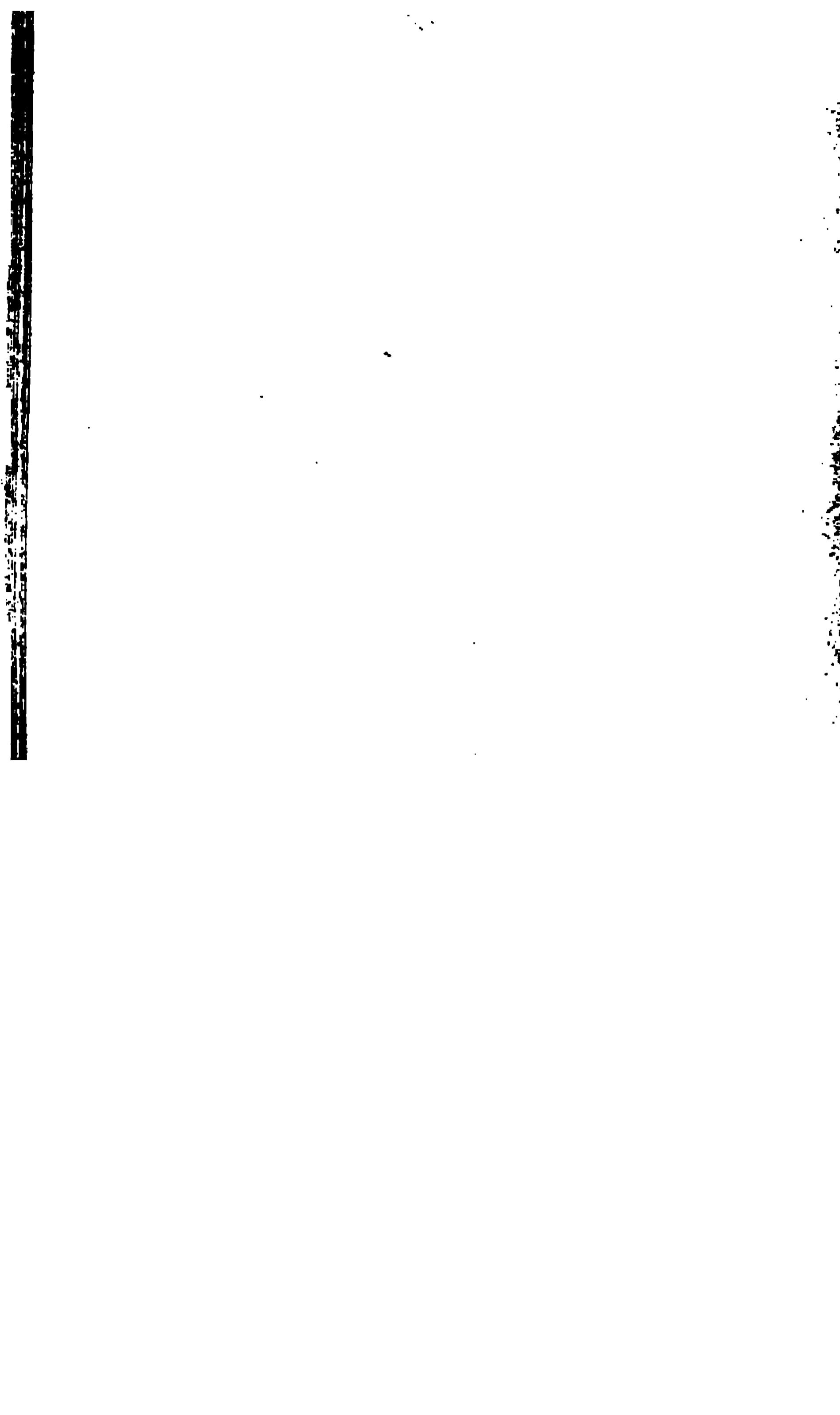
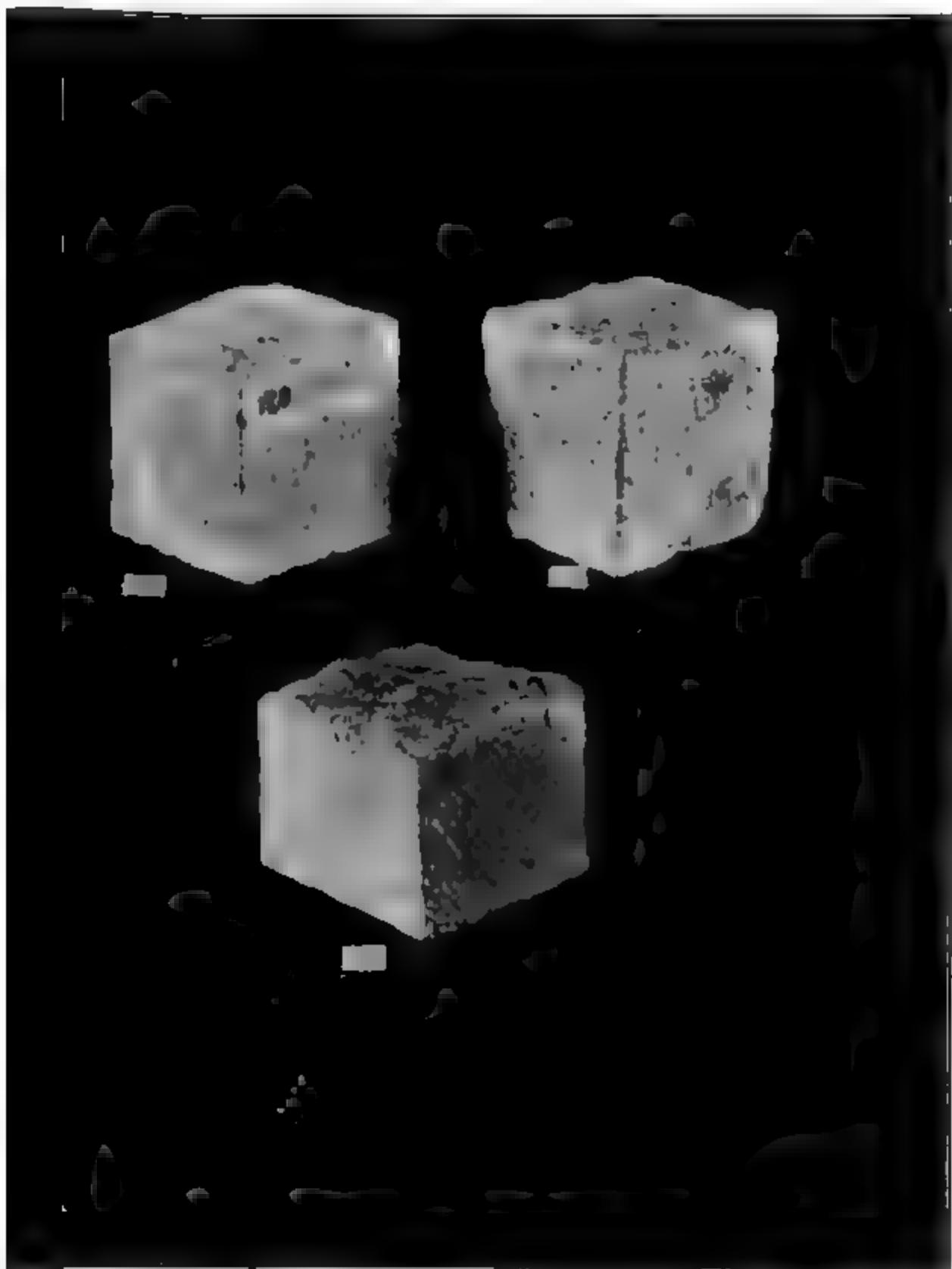


Plate 13



7 Norite

Keeseeville, Essex co. N. Y.

120 550° slow cooling

121 550° fast cooling

127 Flame and water test

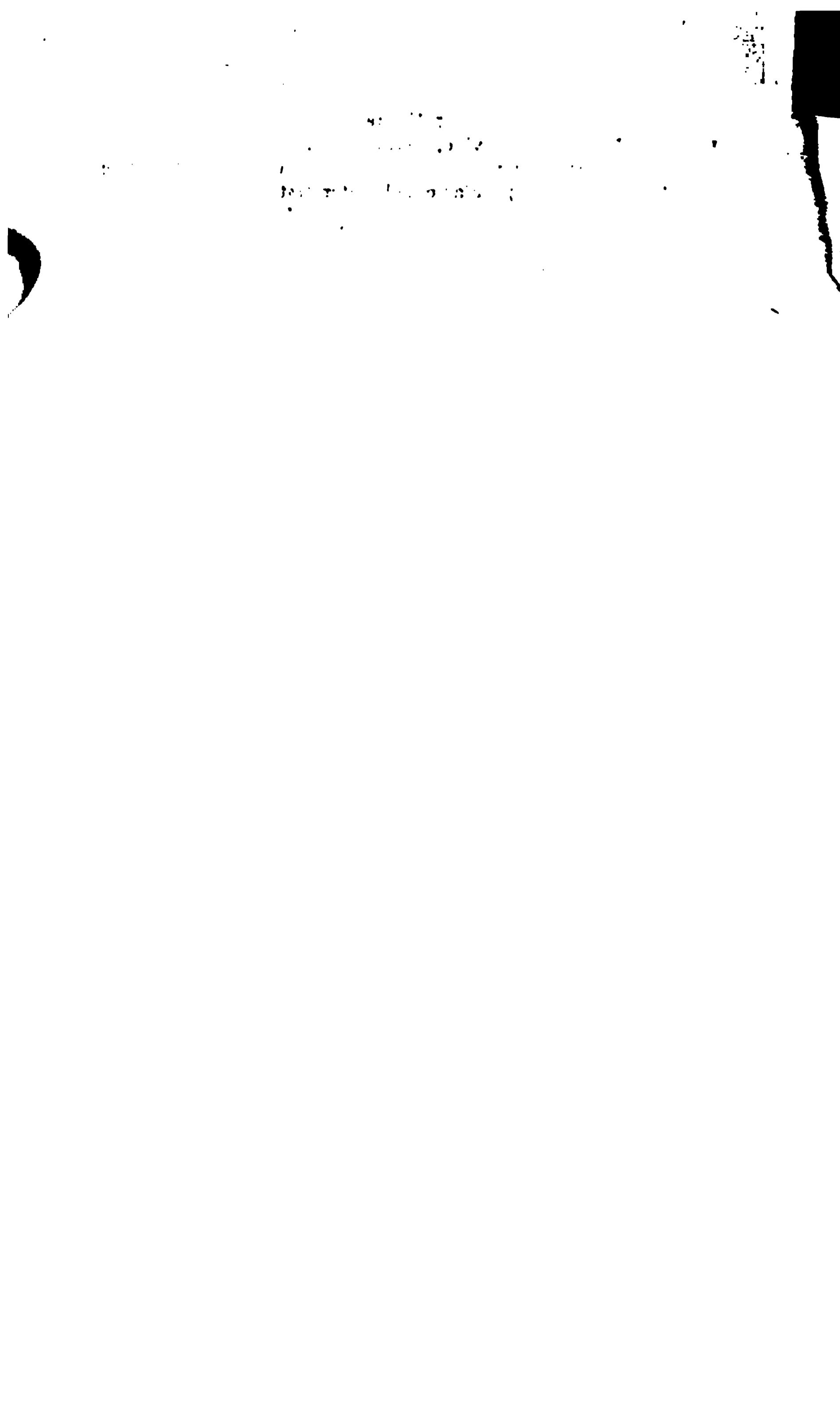
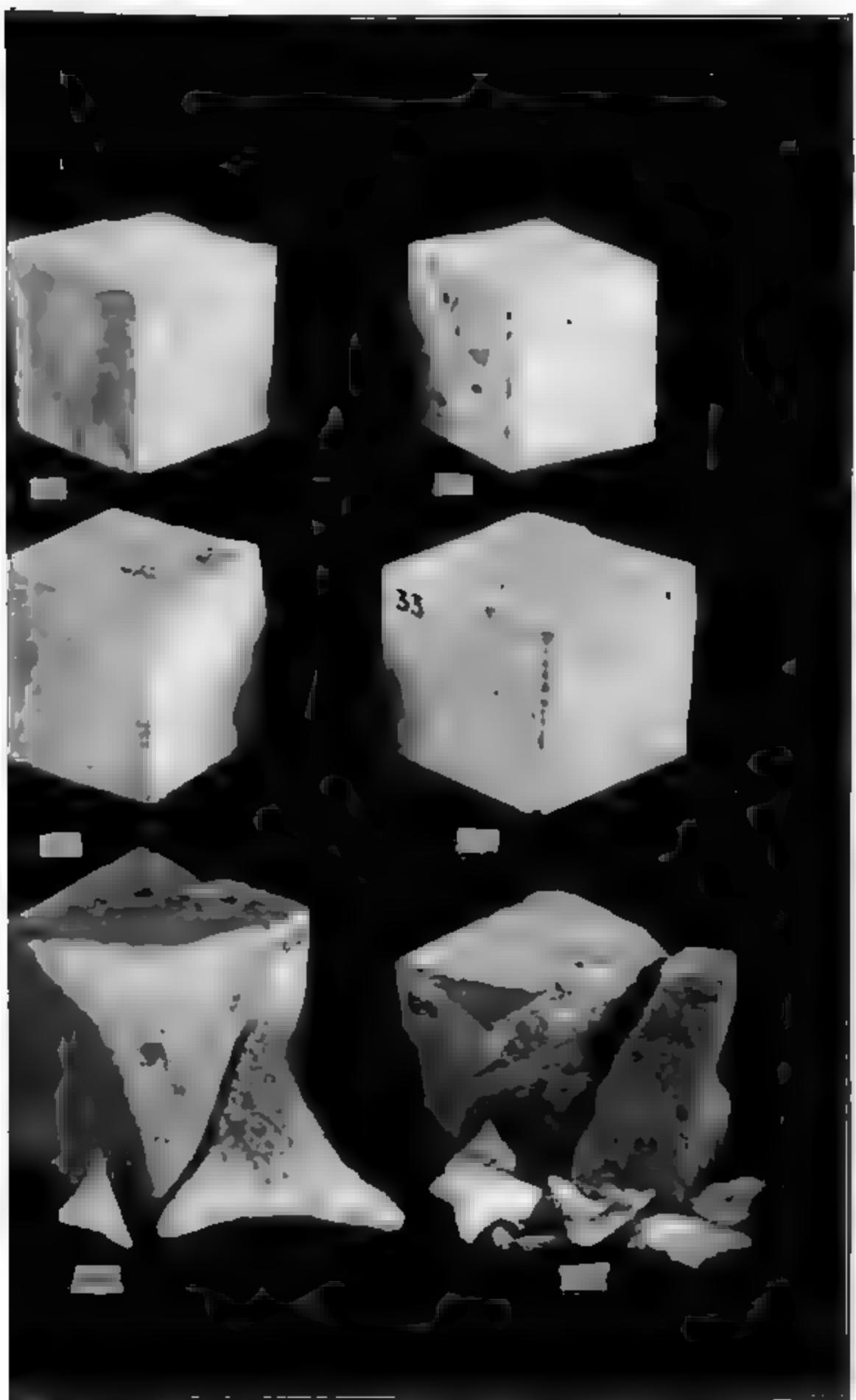


Plate 14



9 Granite

Grindstone island, Jefferson co., N. Y.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 10 550° slow cooling | 31 550° fast cooling |
| 12 850° slow cooling | 33 850° fast cooling |
| 13 Flame test | 129 Flame and water test |

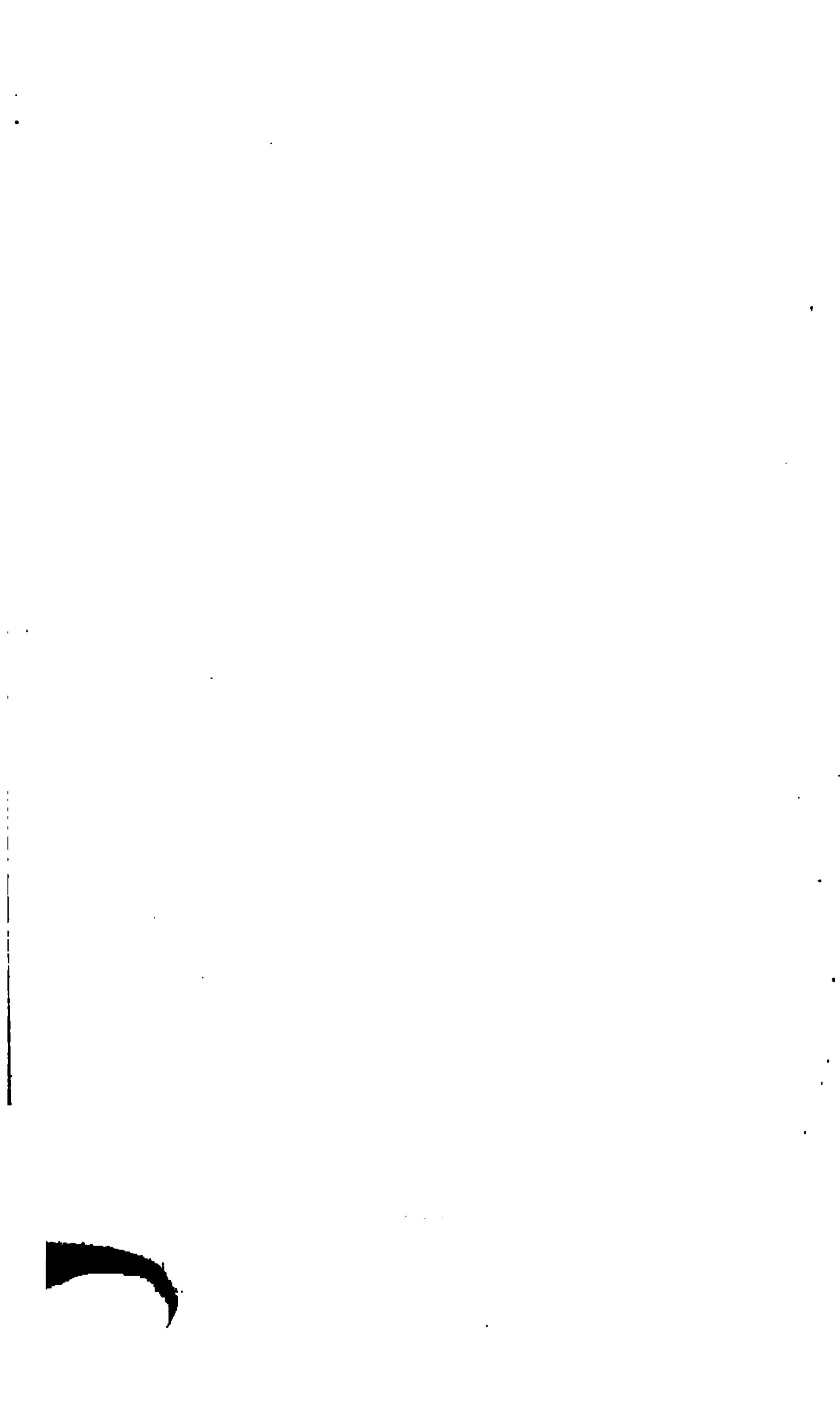
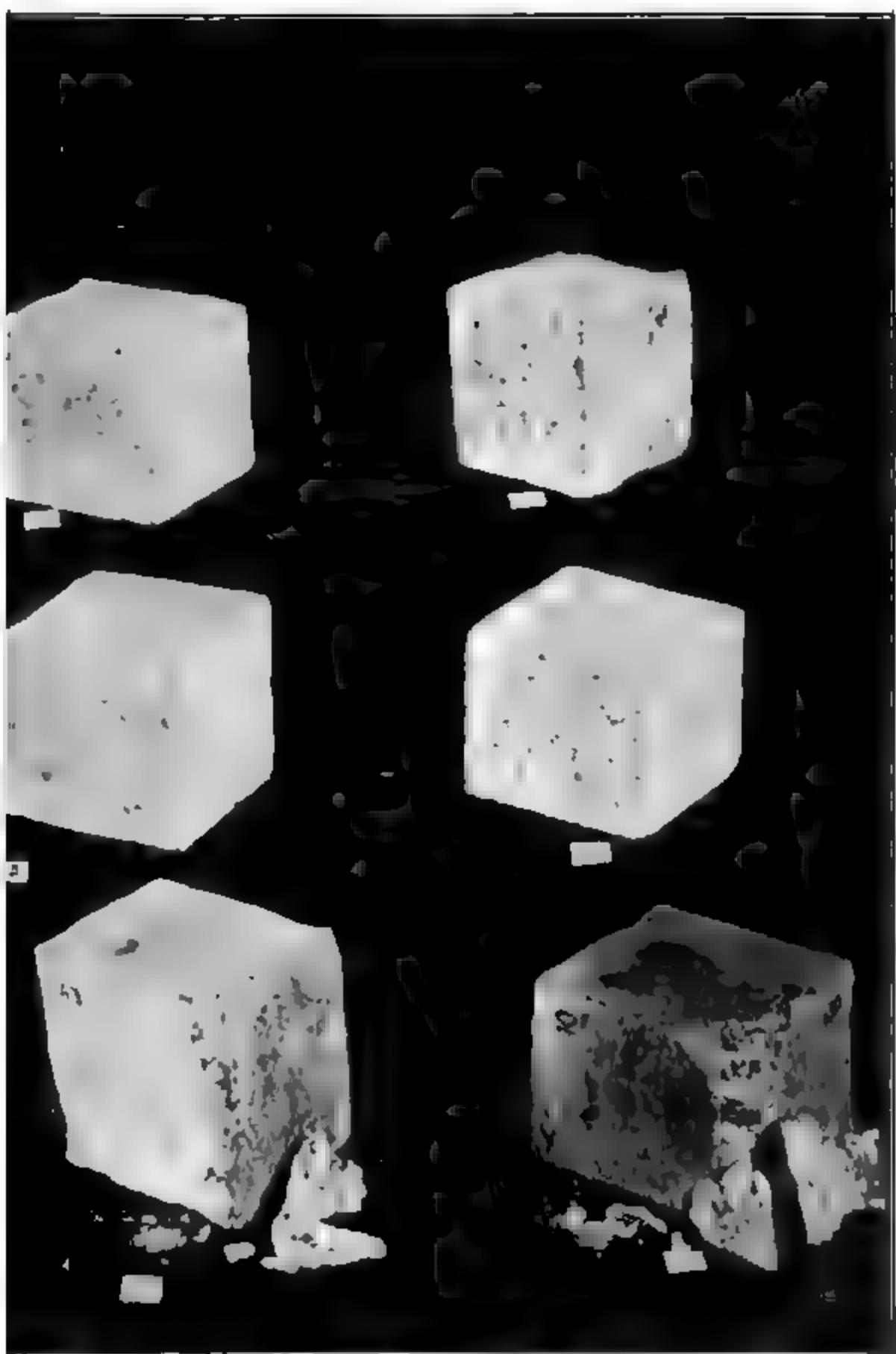


Plate 15



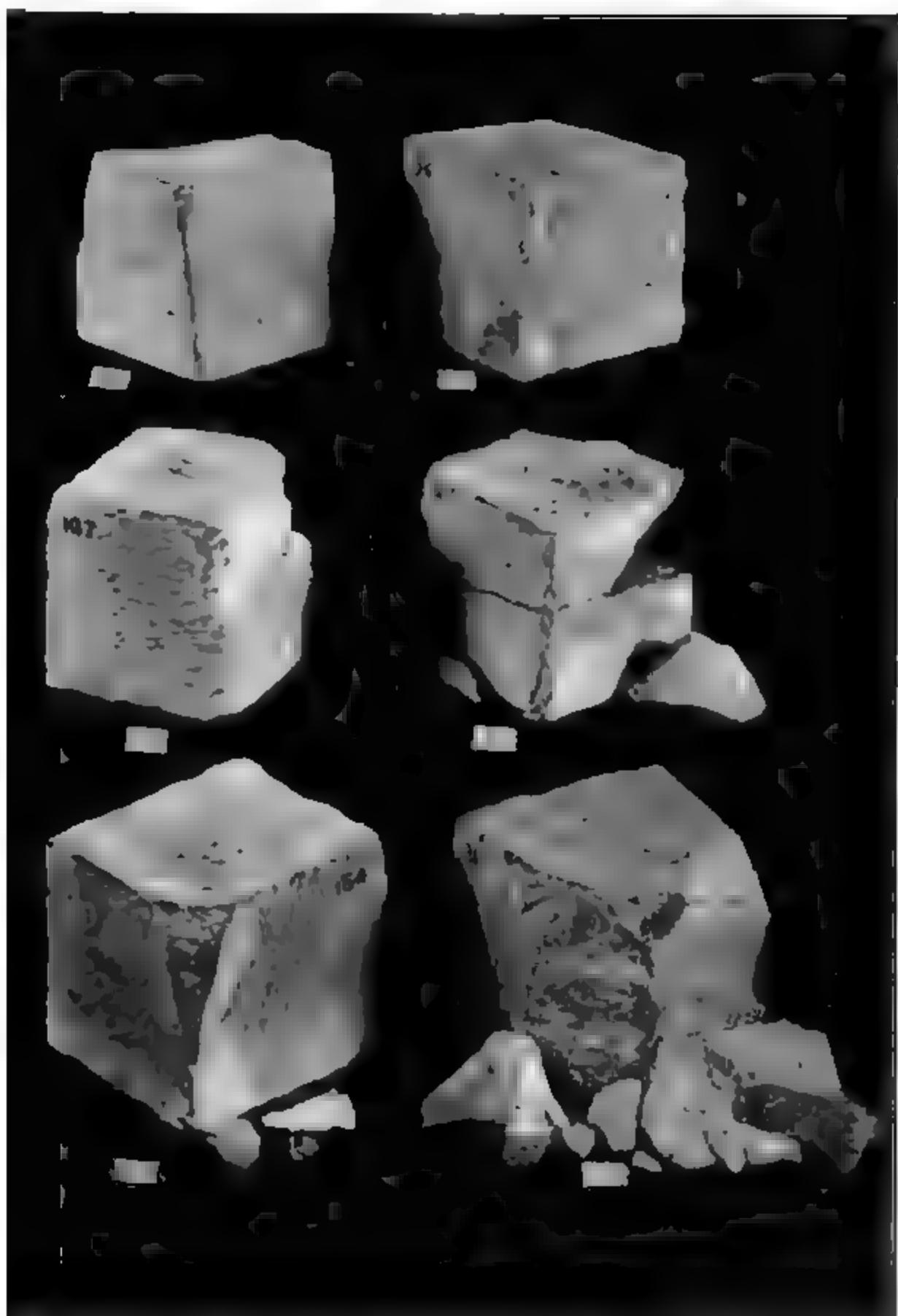
10 Granite

Grindstone island, Jefferson co. N. Y.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 43 550° slow cooling | 44 550° fast cooling |
| 45 850° slow cooling | 42 850° fast cooling |
| 163 Flame test | 130 Flame and water test |



Plate 16



11 Gneiss

Little Falls, Herkimer co. N. Y.

95 550° slow cooling
107 850° slow cooling
164 Flame test

96 550° fast cooling
97 850° fast cooling
131 Flame and water test

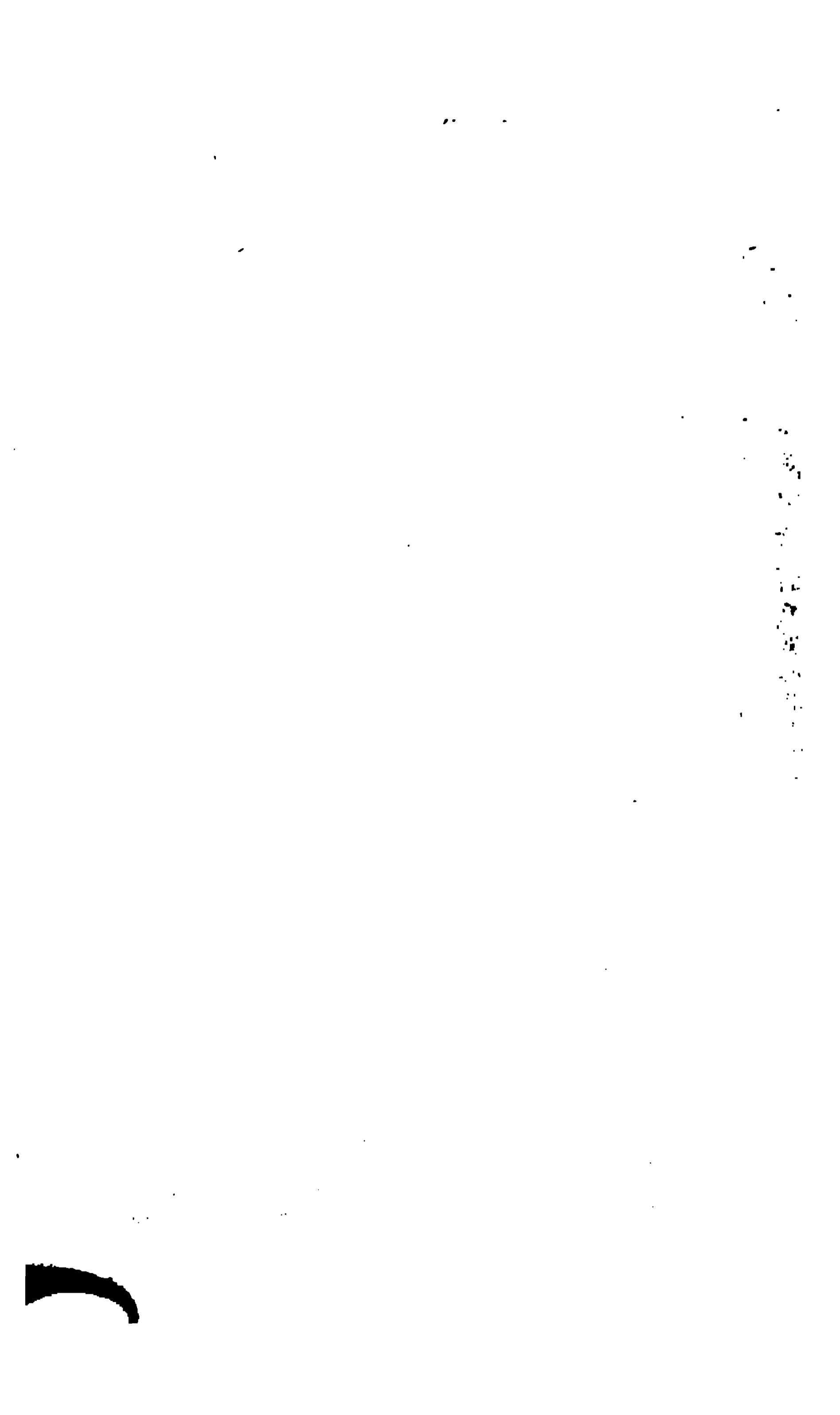
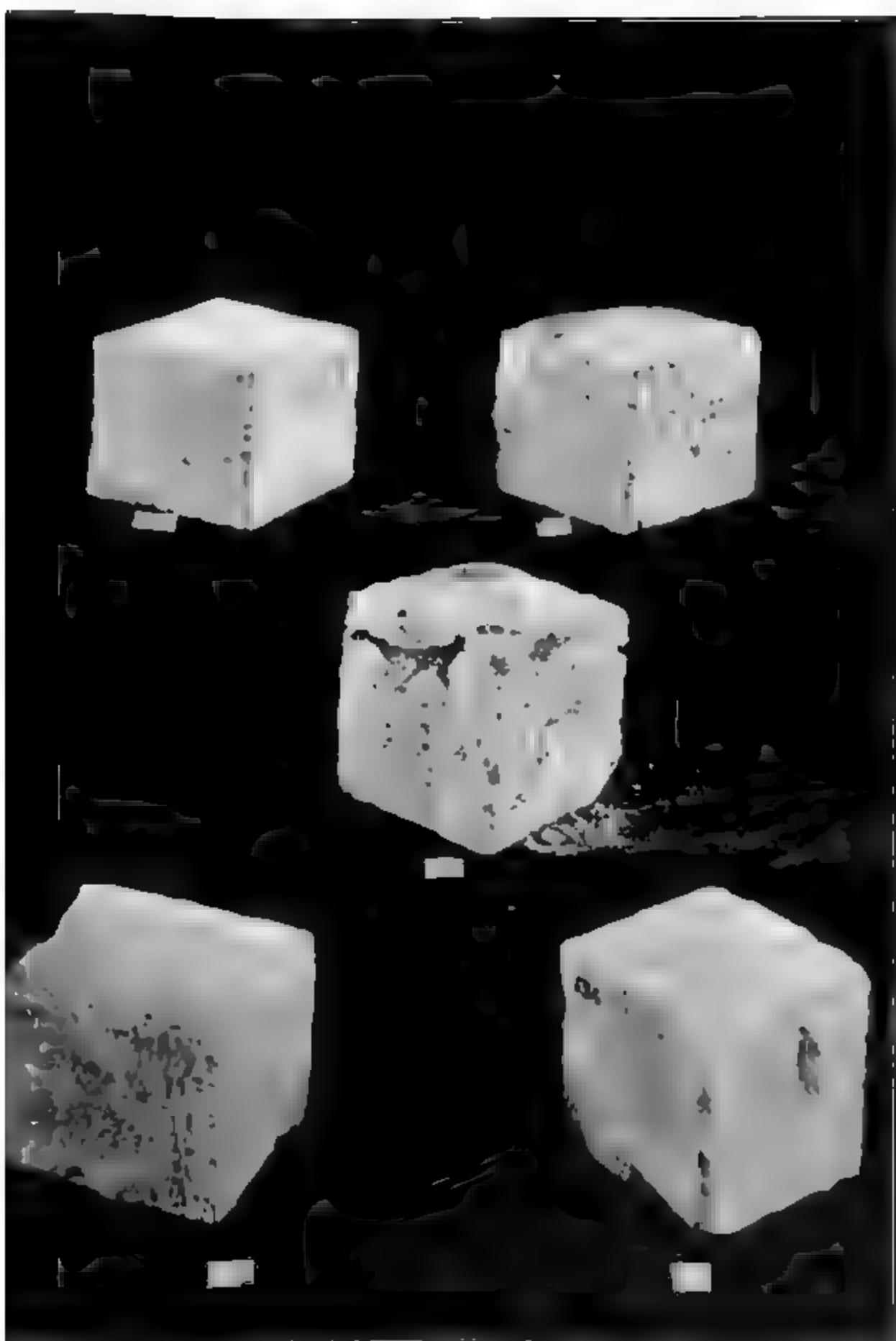


Plate 17



14 Granite

Northville, Fulton co., N. Y.

104 550° slow cooling

105 550° fast cooling

106 850° fast cooling

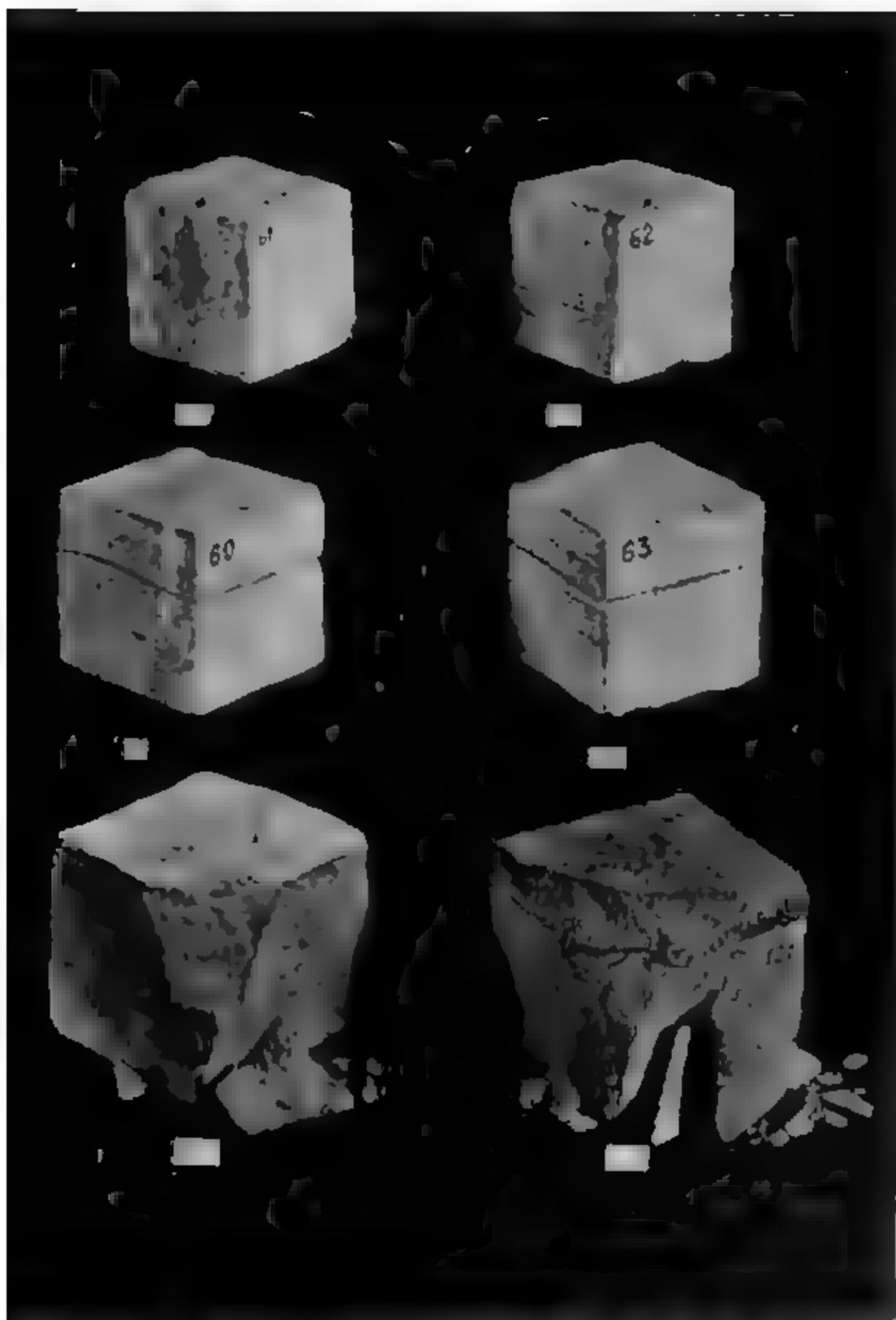
107 Flame test

134 Flame and water test

1970-1971
LUDWIGSBURG

1970-1971

Plate 18



8 Sandstone

Potsdam, St Lawrence co. N. Y.

61 55° slow cooling

62 55° fast cooling

60 85° slow cooling

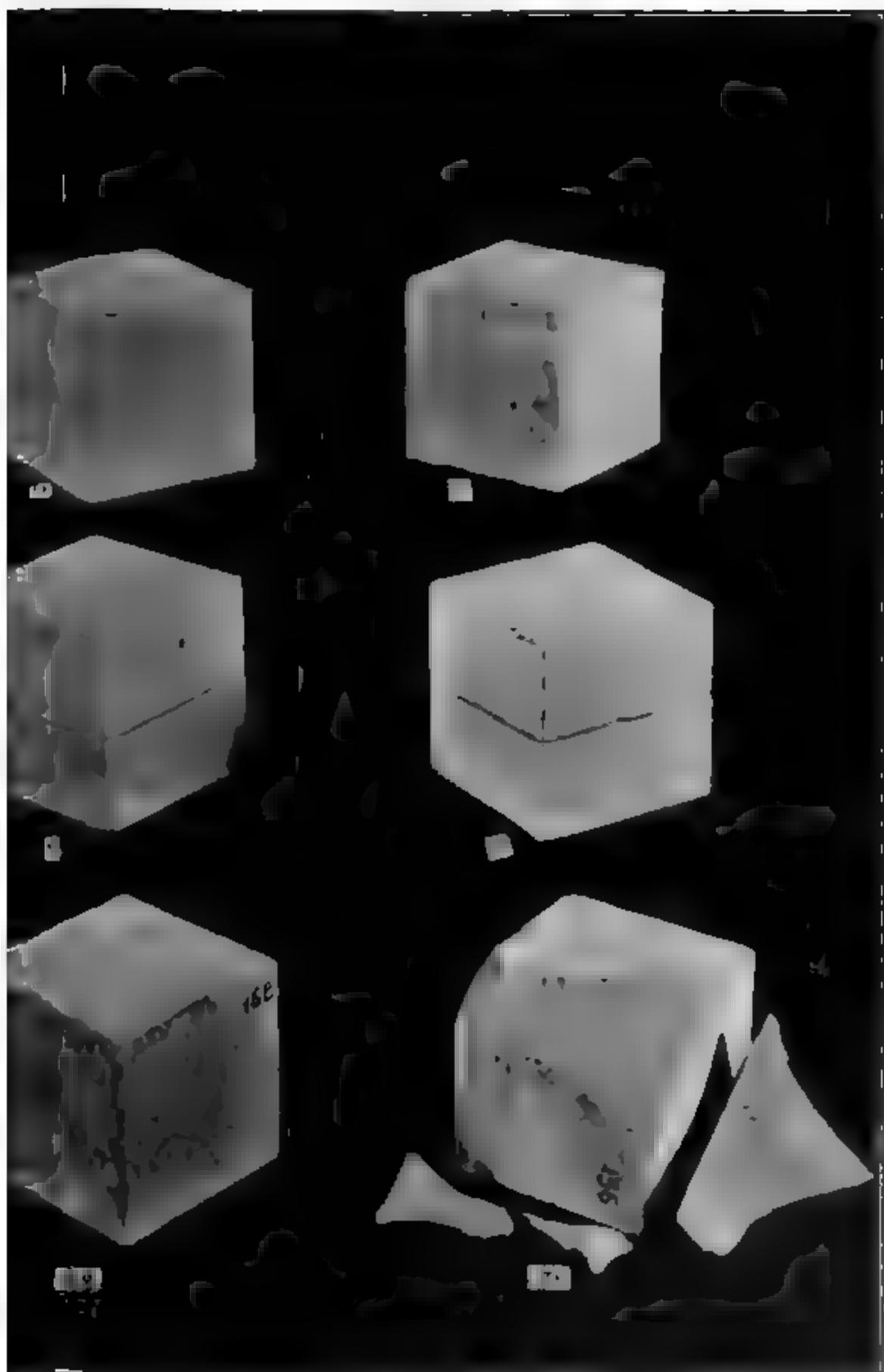
63 85° fast cooling

128 Flame test

128 Flame and water test



Plate 19



16 Sandstone

Oxford, Chenango co., N. Y.

- 17** 550° slow cooling
- 9** 850° slow cooling
- 168** Flame test

- 12** 550° fast cooling
- 10** 850° fast cooling
- 136** Flame and water test

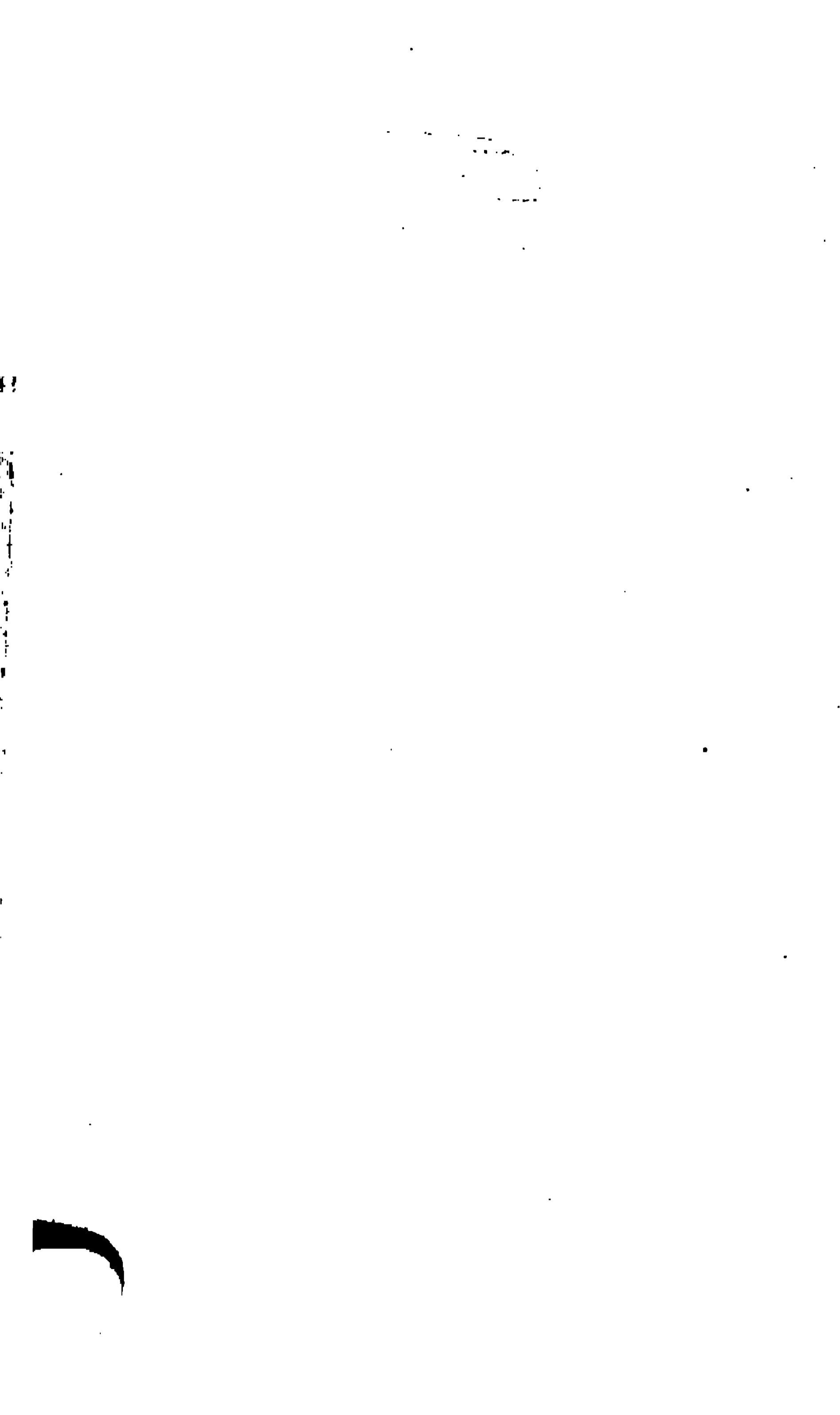
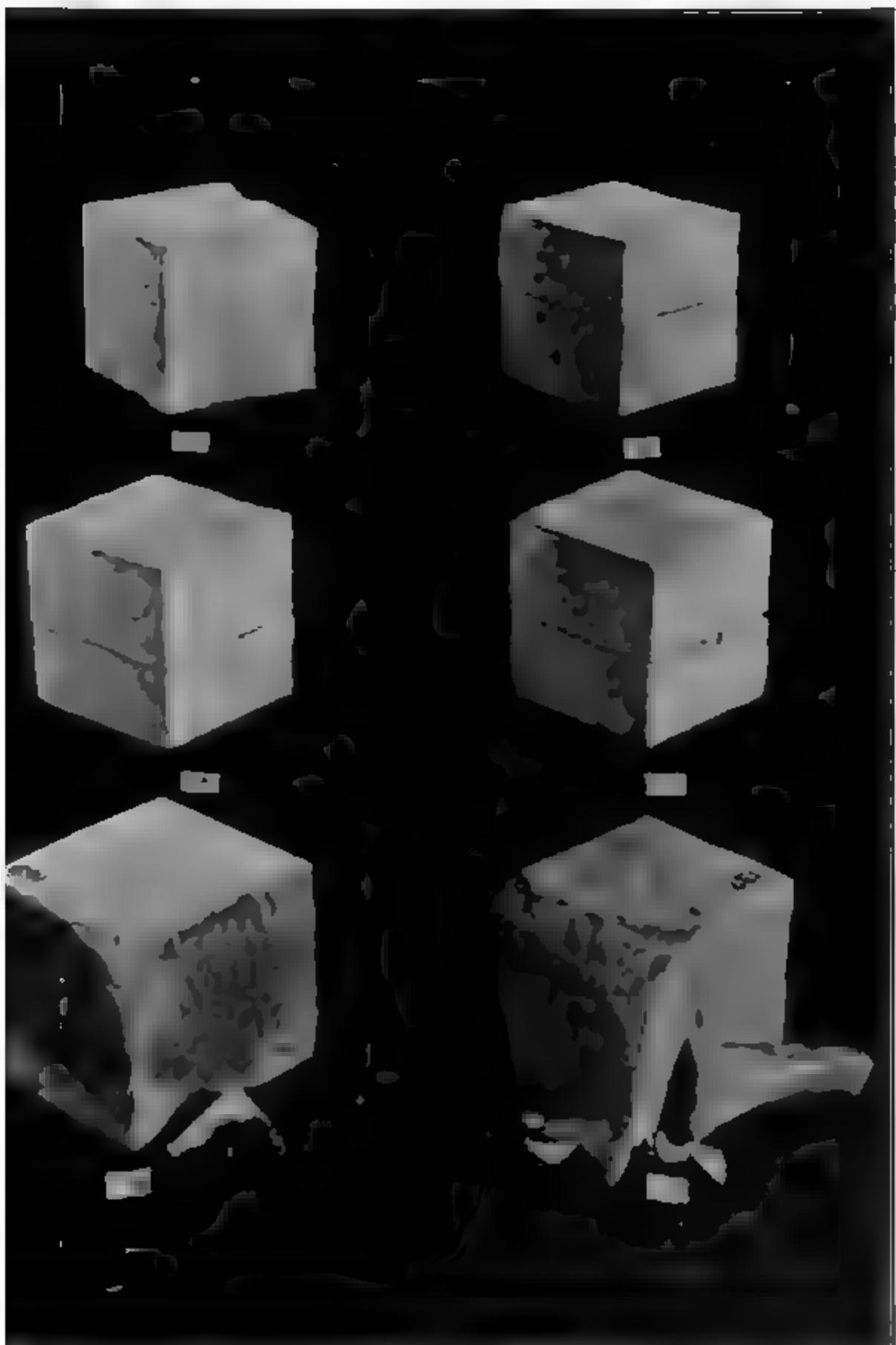


Plate 20



**17 Sandstone
Medina, Orleans co. N. Y.**

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 14 550° slow cooling | 13 550° fast cooling |
| 16 850° slow cooling | 15 850° fast cooling |
| 169 Flame test | 137 Flame and water test |

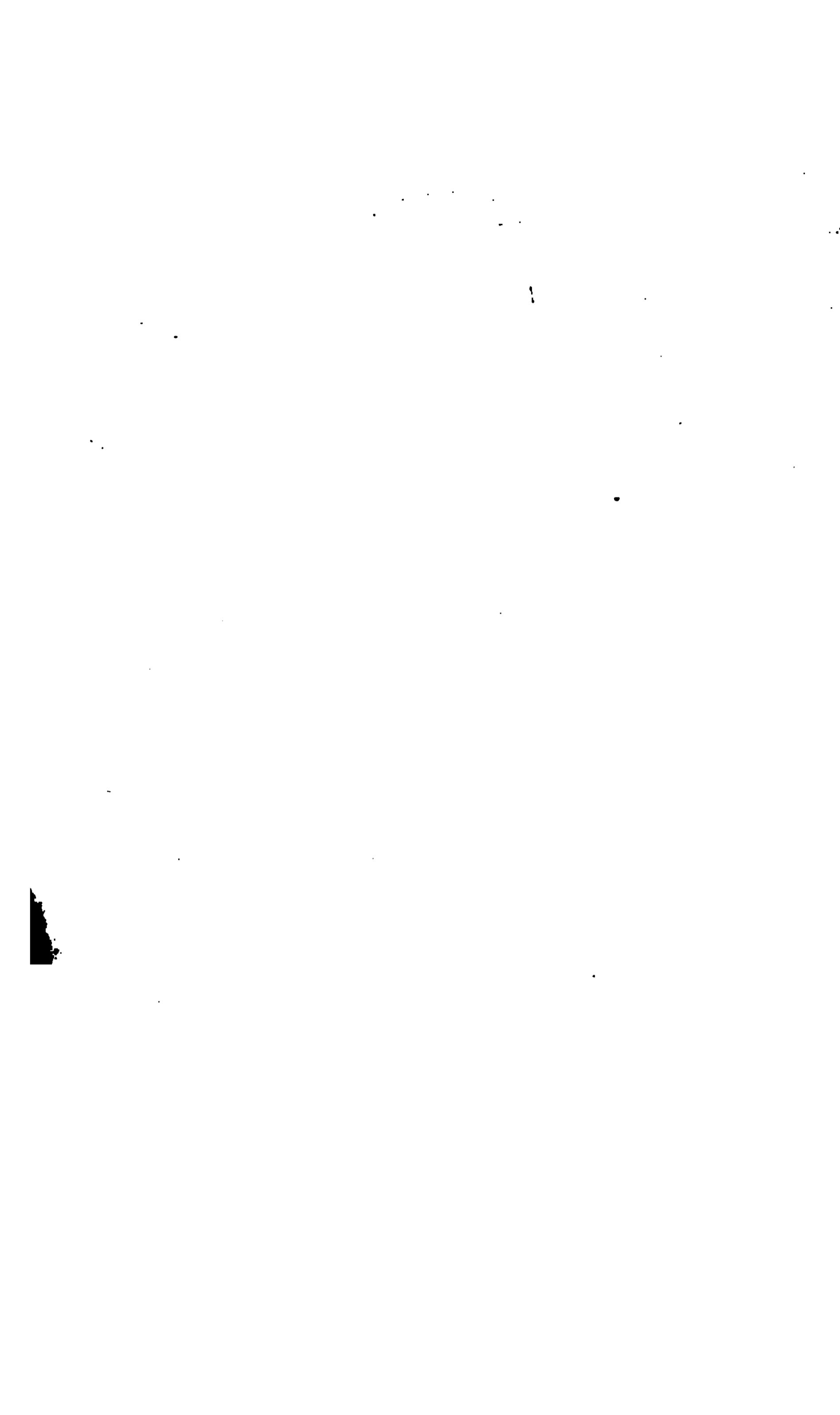


Plate 21



19 Sandstone

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 550° slow cooling | 1 550° fast cooling |
| 4 850° slow cooling | 3 850° fast cooling |
| 171 Flame test | 139 Flame and water test |

are given below. Many special messages are received in manuscript form and no page reference can be given.

Classification. The classification of the digest is the same as that used in the Index of Legislation and will continue unchanged from year to year, except for insertion of new headings necessitated by new subjects of legislation. The numbers assigned to headings will also remain unchanged so that readers can follow recommendations and laws on any subject by looking under the same marginal number in each bulletin. The numbering corresponds to the consecutive numbering of headings in our card index of legislation 1890 to date. Where there are no recommendations this subject number is skipped.

ABBREVIATIONS

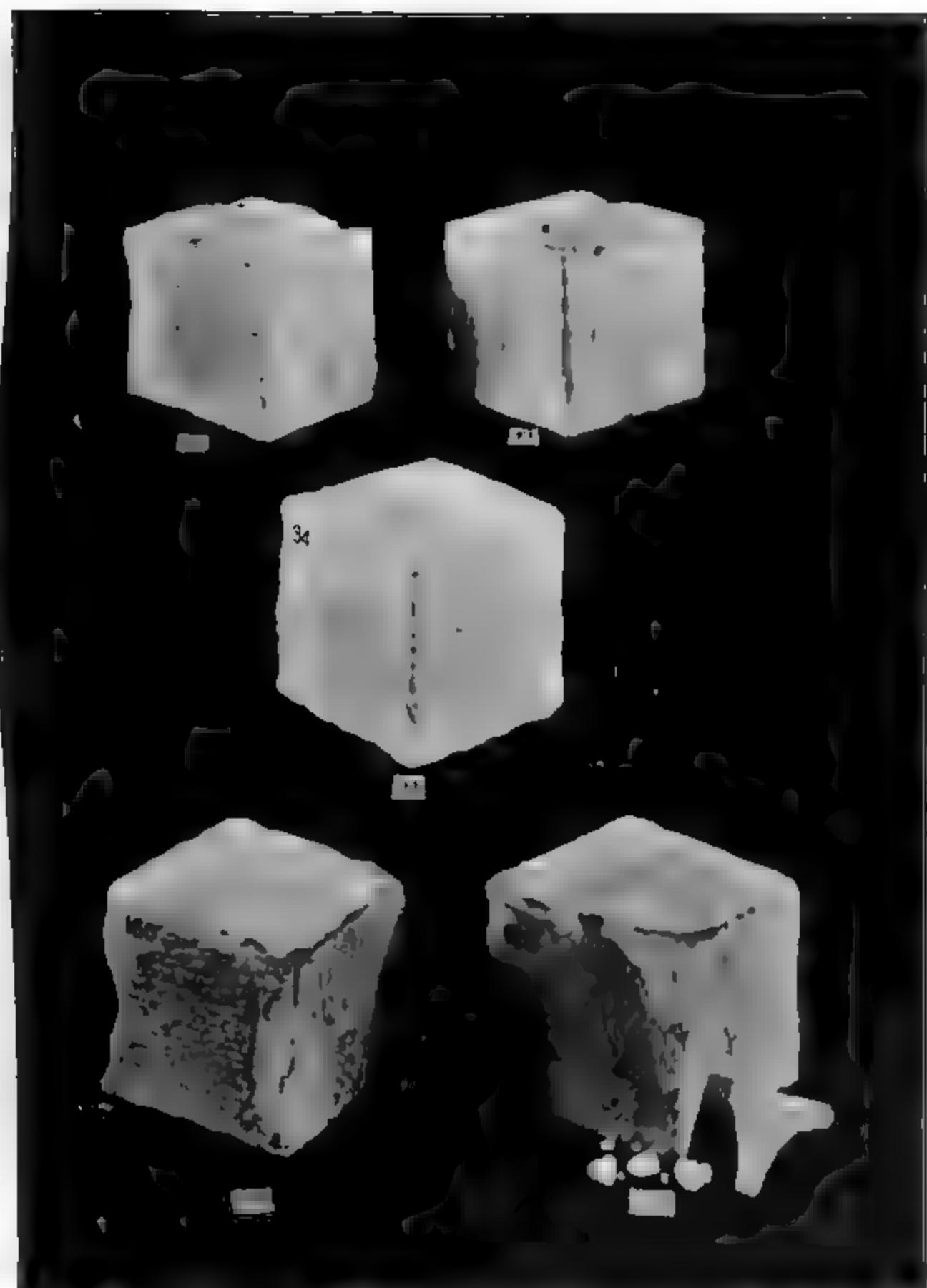
Months

Ja	January	Ap	April	Jl	July	O	October
F	February	My	May	Ag	August	N	November
Mr	March	Je	June	S	September	D	December

States and territories

Ala.	Alabama	Neb.	Nebraska
Ari.	Arizona	Nev.	Nevada
Ark.	Arkansas	N. C.	North Carolina
Cal.	California	N. D.	North Dakota
Col.	Colorado	N. H.	New Hampshire
Ct.	Connecticut	N. J.	New Jersey
Del.	Delaware	N. M.	New Mexico
Fla.	Florida	N. Y.	New York
Ga.	Georgia	O.	Ohio
Ia.	Iowa	Okl.	Oklahoma
Id.	Idaho	Or.	Oregon
Ill.	Illinois	Pa.	Pennsylvania
Ind.	Indiana	R. I.	Rhode Island
Kan.	Kansas	S. C.	South Carolina
Ky.	Kentucky	S. D.	South Dakota
La.	Louisiana	Tenn.	Tennessee
Mass.	Massachusetts	Tex.	Texas
Md.	Maryland	U.	Utah
Me.	Maine	Va.	Virginia
Mich.	Michigan	Vt.	Vermont
Minn.	Minnesota	W. Va.	West Virginia
Miss.	Mississippi	Wash.	Washington
Mo.	Missouri	Wis.	Wisconsin
Mon.	Montana	Wyo.	Wyoming

Plate 22



5 Limestone

Sandy Hill, Washington co., N. Y.

92 550° slow cooling

93 550° fast cooling

94 850° fast cooling

160 Flame test

126 Flame and water test

$\sqrt{f_1^2 + f_2^2}$

$\approx f_2 \ln \sqrt{2}$

$f_1^2 = 1 - \cos$

$\frac{1}{2} \theta^2$

Plate 23



12 Limestone
Little Falls, Herkimer co. N. Y.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 38 550° slow cooling | 39 550° fast cooling |
| 40 850° slow cooling | 41 850° fast cooling |
| 165 Flame test | 132 Flame and water test |

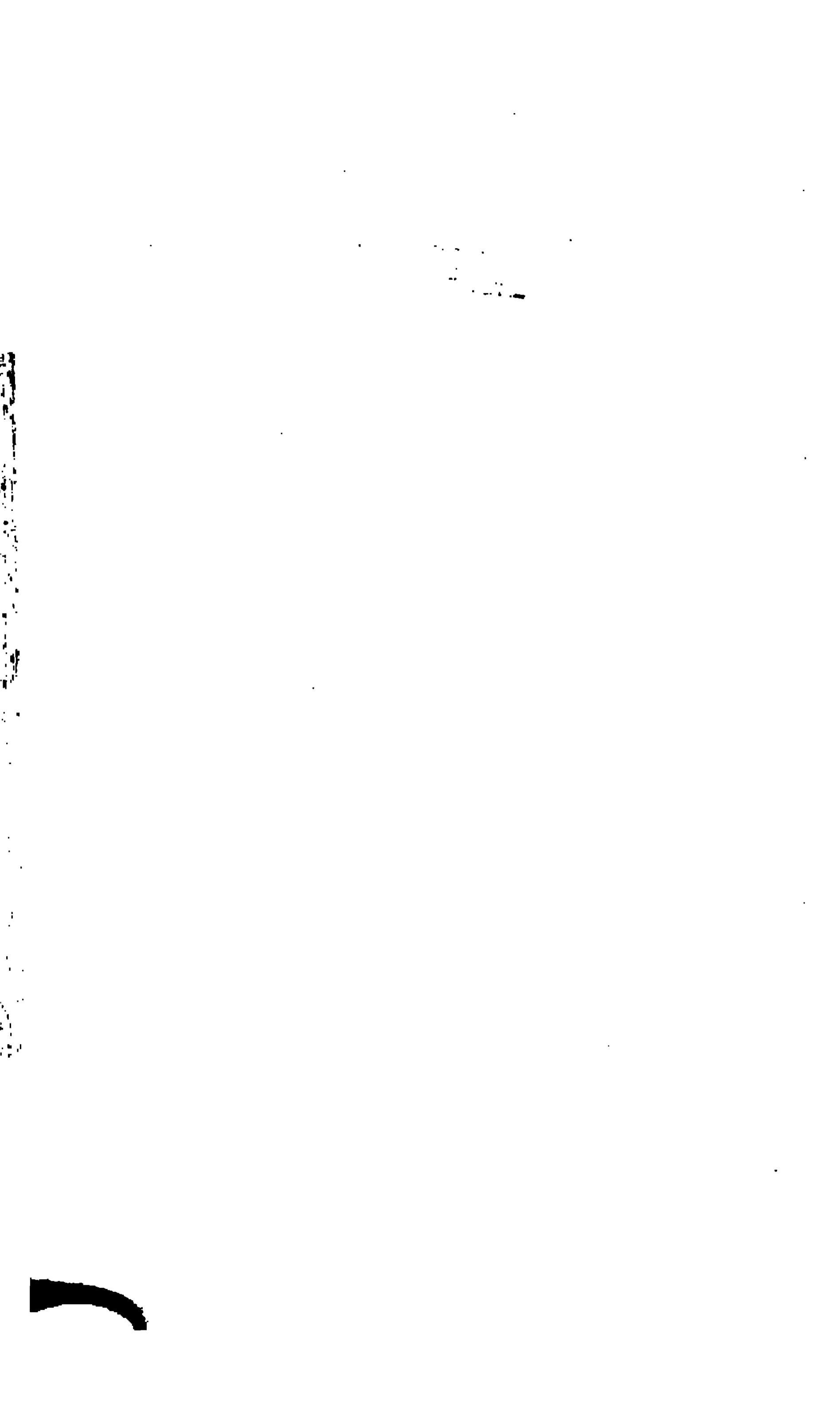
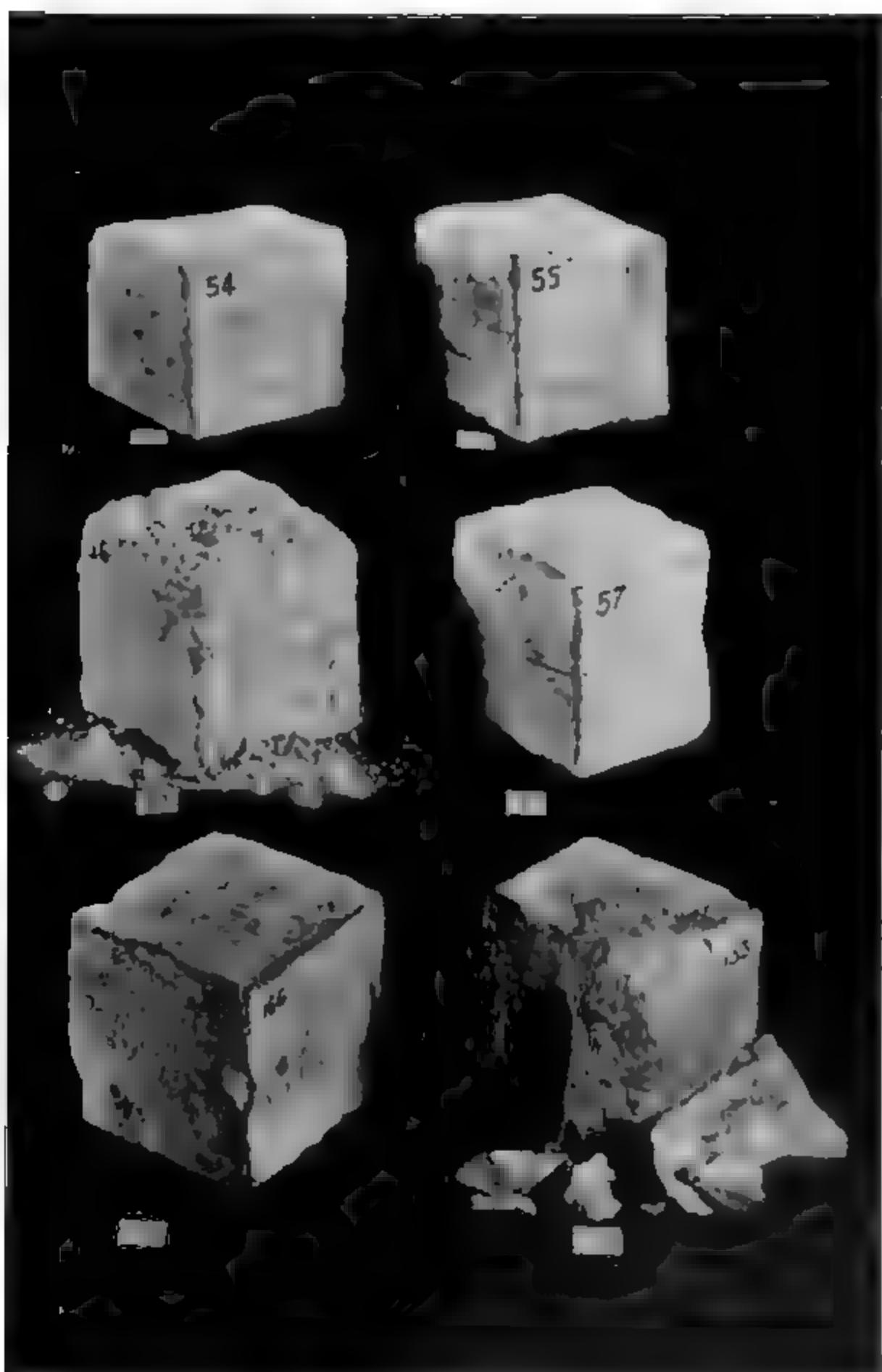


Plate 24



13 Limestone

Palatine Bridge, Montgomery co. N. Y.

54 55° slow cooling

55 55° fast cooling

56 85° slow cooling

57 85° fast cooling

166 Flame test

133 Flame and water test

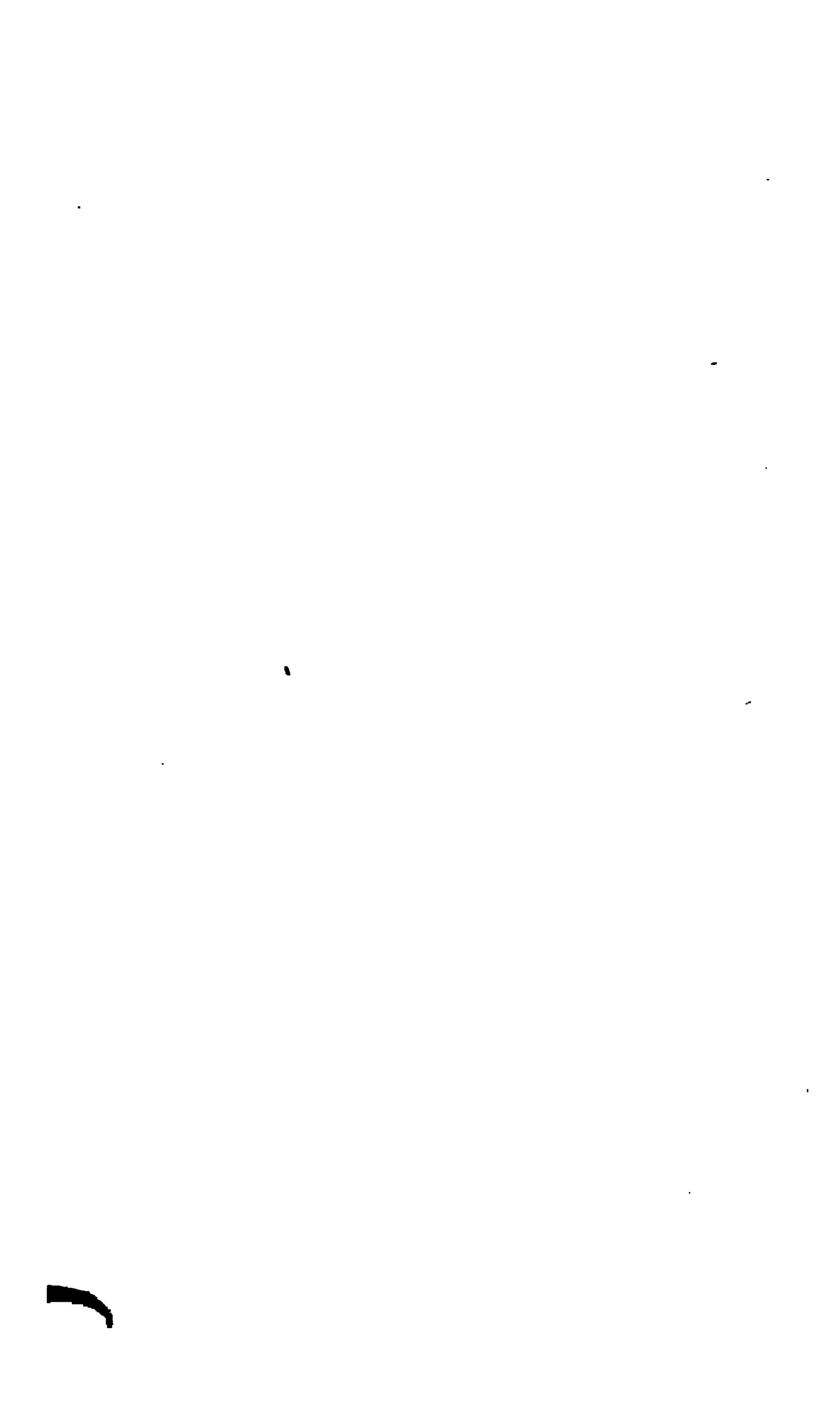
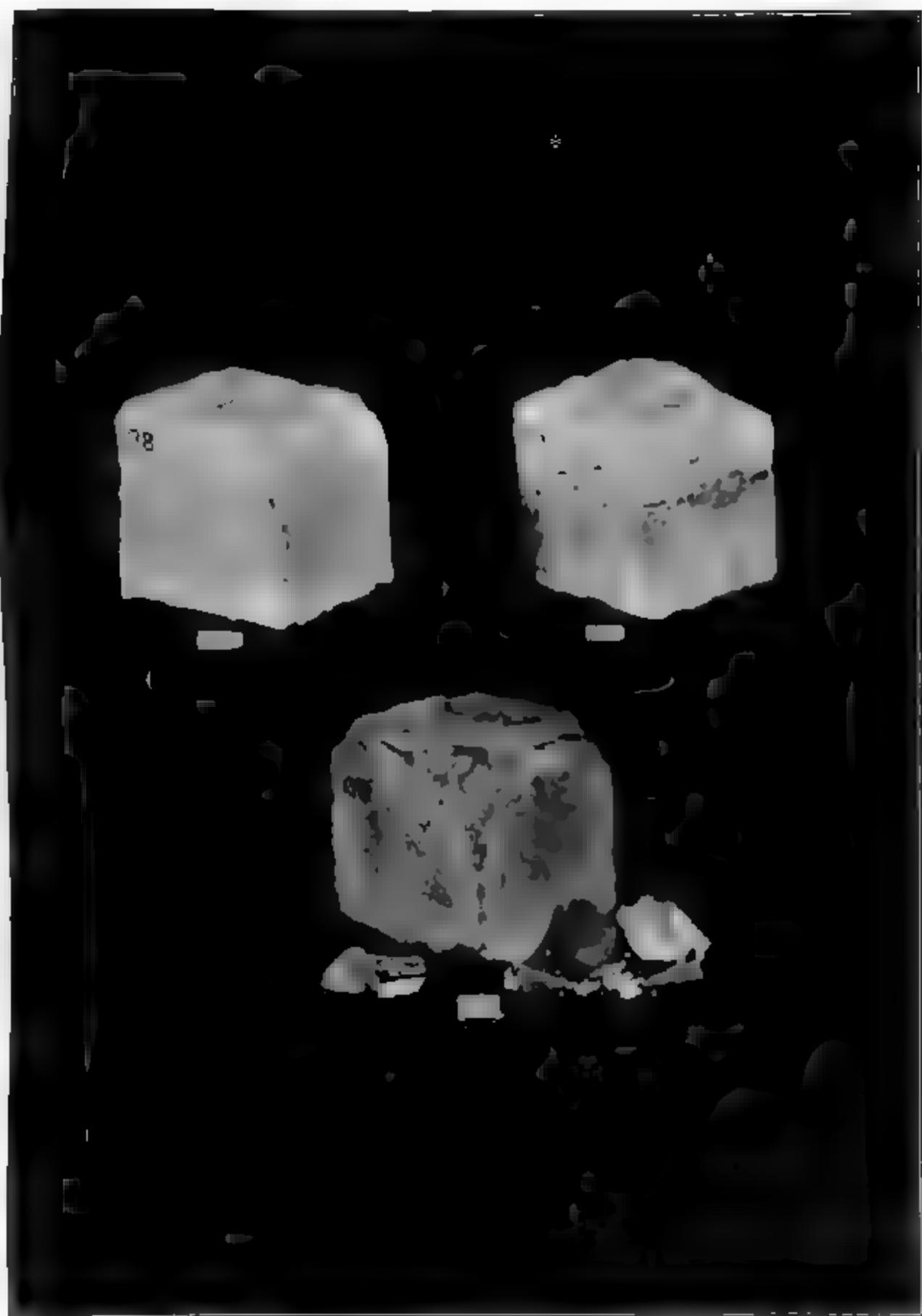


Plate 25



15 Limestone
Amsterdam, Montgomery co. N. Y.
88 550° slow cooling 89 550° fast cooling
135 Flame and water test

20

Plate 26



35 Marble
Gouverneur, St. Lawrence co. N. Y.
55° slow cooling 25 55° fast cooling
85° slow cooling 23 85° fast cooling
Flame test 155 Flame and water test



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW DEPARTMENTS

members of Assembly. The value of a complete census is undoubtedly great, but such a census would cost at least \$600,000, while a mere enumeration could be had for about \$250,000. . . I am of the opinion that the state should conduct the enumeration at this time at the lowest possible cost consistent with accuracy and thoroughness. . ."

4 Ja 05, p.7

d Or. Chamberlain. ". . . I urge . . . that our midway census law be amended and modernized, and that either the Secretary of State or the Commissioner of Labor be authorized to cooperate with the federal authorities under the act of Congress referred to, to the end that the census of the state, when taken, may be of some value from a statistical standpoint, and time and money saved in the preparation thereof."

11 Ja 05, p.53

S. D. Elrod. "The Constitution requires that a census shall be taken in the year 1905, and to the end that it may be done economically, consistent with efficiency, we recommend that the Secretary of the State Historical Society be made ex officio Superintendent of Census; and that said census be taken by the assessors . . . under the supervision and direction of the said superintendent."

3 Ja 05, p.4

Constitutions

Revision

a Ct. Roberts. "I desire to call your attention to the injustice involved in the provision in the amended Constitution, upon which you will act, that provides that a majority of the electors voting can not call a constitutional convention." 4 Ja 05, p.3

b Mich. Bliss. "It is to be regretted that even though the electorate by a majority of 45,105 declared in favor of the revision of the Constitution, the constitutional requirement of a majority of all those voting at the election was not obtained. . . The Constitution should be revised and made to conform to the progress of the times. . ."

5 Ja 05, p.7

c N. J. Murphy. "It is now more than 60 years since there has been a constitutional convention in this state. Amendments were made by vote of the people upon recommendation of a commission in 1875, and upon legislative resolution in 1897. . . A representative constitutional convention should be summoned. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.18-19

d Vt. McCullough. Calling of a constitutional convention opposed.

6 O 04, p.30

Officers. Departments

Departments of agriculture are classified under Agriculture, departments of education under Education, etc.

a Col. Peabody. "My experience during the past biennial period has convinced me that the duties imposed upon the executive officers of the state government as members of the State Land Board and

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY GOVERNORS MESSAGES 1905

Board of Equalization can not be thoroughly and intelligently carried on by those officers. . . . I therefore suggest for your consideration a constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of a board of three members who shall act as the State Land Board and Board of Equalization."

6 Ja 05, p.18

b Ct. Roberts. ". . . It is generally conceded that this method of management and direction of state affairs [by state commissioners] is the most judicious way to carry on the same. Whether or not it would be advisable, in some instances, to consolidate the business of some of these commissions, tending to a matter of economy, is one that is worthy of thought and consideration. At any rate, I do not hesitate to affirm that there is at present no need of, nor should there be created, any additional commissions." 4 Ja 05, p.17

c Mon. Toole. The election of all important officers (now appointed) by the people recommended. 2 Ja 05, p.4

d N. J. Stokes. "Good government is not only the desire of the people, but a just obligation imposed upon their officials. It demands that useless offices be abolished; that state boards, unnecessarily large, be reduced; that public officials render full service for the compensation they receive; that the system of abolishing fees in public office, so auspiciously begun, be extended as far as possible throughout the state, and that a spirit of wise economy pervade our councils. . ." 17 Ja 05, p.23

f Tex. Lanham. "I direct attention to the plank in the democratic platform relating to nepotism. . . . If the public service is now, has been or shall hereafter be impaired or imperiled by the wrongful selection of incompetent clerical employees on account of their relationship to those appointing them, it is a subject in which the people are concerned and an appropriate one for legislative consideration. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.10

g U. Cutler. "In my opinion there exists an urgent necessity for legislation covering the composition of state boards, both those which deal with general public matters, and those affecting special interests. As now composed, some of these boards are wholly partisan, and some are bipartisan. Some are in a position to be in harmony with the state administration which the people have placed in power, and some are not. Some are amenable to criticism from public sentiment and from an elected source, and some are practically independent of either. . . . Every board should be so arranged that in the administration of the state's affairs there can be majority control, the majority being on the side of the political policy which in its state administration has received the indorsement of the electors at the polls. . . . I recommend that the maximum term be four years, and that the time of appointment be made to coincide with each incoming state administration, so that the state officers elected by the people, and the state boards that will work with them, may be in perfect accord in period of service and in policy pursued. When it comes to meeting the argument for a lapping-over of terms, I believe

New York State Education Department

New York State Museum

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Museum annual reports 1847-date. *All in print to 1892, 50c a volume, 75c in cloth; 1892-date, 75c, cloth.*

These reports are made up of the reports of the director, geologist, paleontologist, botanist and entomologist, and museum bulletins and memoirs, issued as advance sections of the reports.

Director's annual reports 1904-date.

These reports cover the reports of the State Geologist and of the State Paleontologist. Bound also with the Museum reports of which they form a part.

Report for 1904, 138 p. 20c. Report for 1905 in preparation.

Geologist's annual reports 1881-date. Rep'ts 1, 3-13, 17-date, O; 2, 14-16, Q.

In 1898 the paleontologic work of the State was made distinct from the geologic and was reported separately from 1899-1903. The two departments were reunited in 1904, and reported in the Director's report.

The annual reports of the original Natural History Survey, 1837-41, are out of print.

Reports 1-4, 1881-84, were published only in separate form. Of the 5th report 4 pages were reprinted in the 39th museum report, and a supplement to the 6th report was included in the 40th museum report. The 7th and subsequent reports are included in the 41st and following museum reports, except that certain lithographic plates in the 11th report (1891) and 13th (1893) are omitted from the 45th and 47th museum reports.

Separate volumes of the following only are available.

Report	Price	Report	Price	Report	Price
12 (1892)	\$.50	17	\$.75	21	\$.40
14	.75	18	.75	22	.40
15, 2v.	2	19	.40	23	.45
16	1	20	.50	[See Director's annual reports]	

Paleontologist's annual reports 1899-date.

See first note under Geologist's annual reports.

Bound also with museum reports of which they form a part. Reports for 1899 and 1900 may be had for 20c each. Those for 1901-3 were issued as bulletins. In 1904 combined with the Director's report.

Entomologist's annual reports on the injurious and other insects of the State of New York 1882-date.

Reports 3-20 bound also with museum reports 40-46, 48-58 of which they form a part. Since 1898 these reports have been issued as bulletins. Reports 3-4, 17 are out of print, other reports with prices are:

Report	Price	Report	Price	Report	Price
1	\$.50	9	\$.25	15 (En 9)	\$.15
2	.30	10	.35	16 (" 10)	.25
5	.25	11	.25	17 (" 14)	.30
6	.15	12	.25	18 (" 17)	.20
7	.20	13	.10	19 (" 21)	.15
8	.25	14 (En 5).20		20 (" 24)	.40
				21	In preparation

Reports 2, 8-12 may also be obtained bound separately in cloth at 25c in addition to the price given above.

Botanist's annual reports 1867-date.

Bound also with museum reports 21-date of which they form a part; the first botanist's report appeared in the 21st museum report and is numbered 21. Reports 21-24, 29, 31-41 were not published separately.

Separate reports for 1871-74, 1876, 1888-96 and 1898 (Botany 3) are out of print. Report for 1897 may be had for 40c; 1899 for 20c; 1900 for 50c. Since 1901 these reports have been issued as bulletins [see Bo 5-8].

Descriptions and illustrations of edible, poisonous and unwholesome fungi of New York have also been published in volumes 1 and 3 of the 48th (1894) museum report and in volume 1 of the 49th (1895), 51st (1897), 52d (1898), 54th (1900), 55th (1901), 56th (1902), 57th (1903) and 58th (1904) reports. The descriptions and illustrations of edible and unwholesome species contained in the 49th, 51st and 52d reports have been revised and rearranged, and, combined with others more recently prepared, constitute Museum memoir 4.

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- Eg13 (93) Newland, D. H. Mining and Quarry Industry of New York. 78p. July 1905. 15c.
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- Pa2 (39) Clarke, J. M.; Simpson, G. B. & Loomis, F. B. Paleontologic Papers 1. 72p. il. 16pl. Oct. 1900. 15c.
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Paulmier, F. C. Lizards, Tortoises and Batrachians of New York.
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En14 (53) Felt, E. P. 17th Report of the State Entomologist 1901. 232p. il. 6pl. Aug. 1902. *Out of print.*

En15 (57) —— Elm Leaf Beetle in New York State. 46p. il. 8pl. Aug. 1902. 15c.

This is a revision of En14 containing the more essential facts observed since that was prepared.

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En17 (64) —— 18th Report of the State Entomologist 1902. 110p. 6pl. May 1903. 20c.

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En23 (86) Needham, J. G. & others. May Flies and Midges of New York. 352p. il. 37pl. June 1905. 80c, cloth.

En24 (97) Felt, E. P. 20th Report of the State Entomologist 1904. 246p. il. 19pl. Nov. 1905. 40c.

Felt, E. P. 21st Report of the State Entomologist 1905. *In preparation.*

Needham, J. G. Monograph on Stone Flies. *In preparation.*

Botany. Bo1 (2) Peck, C. H. Contributions to the Botany of the State of New York. 66p. 2pl. May 1887. *Out of print.*

Bo2 (8) —— Boleti of the United States. 96p. Sep. 1889. [50c]

Bo3 (25) —— Report of the State Botanist 1898. 76p. 5pl. Oct. 1899. *Out of print.*

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— Report of the State Botanist 1905. *In press.*

Archeology. Ar1 (16) Beauchamp, W. M. Aboriginal Chipped Stone Implements of New York. 86p. 23pl. Oct. 1897. 25c.

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- Beauchamp, W. M. Aboriginal Place Names of New York. *Prepared.*
— Civil, Religious & Mourning Councils and Ceremonies of Adoption.
Prepared.
- Miscellaneous. Ms1 (62) Merrill, F. J. H. Directory of Natural History Museums in United States and Canada. 236p. Ap. 1903. 30c.
- Ms2 (66) Ellis, Mary. Index to Publications of the New York State Natural History Survey and New York State Museum 1837-1902. 418p. June 1903. 75c, cloth.
- Museum memoirs 1889-date. Q.
- 1 Beecher, C. E. & Clarke, J. M. Development of Some Silurian Brachiopoda. 96p. 8pl. Oct. 1889. \$1.
 - 2 Hall, James & Clarke, J. M. Paleozoic Reticulate Sponges. 35op. il. 7opl. 1898. \$1, cloth.
 - 3 Clarke, J. M. The Oriskany Fauna of Beccraft Mountain, Columbia Co. N. Y. 128p. 9pl. Oct. 1900. 80c.
 - 4 Peck, C. H. N. Y. Edible Fungi, 1895-99. 106p. 25pl. Nov. 1900. 75c.
This includes revised descriptions and illustrations of fungi reported in the 49th, 51st and 52d reports of the State Botanist.
 - 5 Clarke, J. M. & Ruedemann, Rudolf. Guelph Formation and Fauna of New York State. 196p. 21pl. July 1903. \$1.50, cloth.
 - 6 Clarke, J. M. Naples Fauna in Western New York. 268p. 26pl. map. \$2, cloth.
 - 7 Ruedemann, Rudolf. Graptolites of New York. Pt 1 Graptolites of the Lower Beds. 35op. 17pl. Feb. 1905. \$1.50, cloth.
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- Eaton, E. H. Birds of New York. *In preparation.*
- Ruedemann, R. Graptolites of New York. Pt 2 Graptolites of the Higher Beds. *In preparation.*
- Eastman, C. R. The Devonian Fishes of the New York Formations. *Prepared.*
- Natural history of New York. 30v. il. pl. maps. Q. Albany 1842-94.
- DIVISION 1 ZOOLOGY. De Kay, James E. Zoology of New York; or, The New York Fauna; comprising detailed descriptions of all the animals hitherto observed within the State of New York with brief notices of those occasionally found near its borders, and accompanied by appropriate illustrations. 5v. il. pl. maps. sq. Q. Albany 1842-44. *Out of print.*
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- DIVISION 2 BOTANY. Torrey, John. Flora of the State of New York; comprising full descriptions of all the indigenous and naturalized plants hitherto discovered in the State, with remarks on their economical and medical properties. 2v. il. pl. sq. Q. Albany 1843. *Out of print.*
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LAW (GENERAL)

ment of the Supreme Court, and under the law it is made the duty of the Supreme Court to at once determine its validity and so report to the Legislature. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.19

4

Time of taking effect

- a Mich. Bliss. "Again I warn against the unjust and almost criminal practice of giving immediate effect to laws when the emergency contemplated in the Constitution does not exist." 5 Ja 05, p.3
- b N. M. Otero. ". . . Changes were made in the civil and criminal procedure and in general legislation that took effect immediately after their adoption, while the laws were not printed and distributed until several months afterwards. In the interval, court was held in nearly every district and neither court nor counsel knew what the exact changes and new legislation were. I urge, therefore, that you do not place any laws upon the statute books to go into effect immediately upon passage, but give ample time for the knowledge of them to reach the people, except where it is absolutely essential that an act go into effect immediately, such as the revenue act or an act for the relief of immediate wants and necessities." 16 Ja 05, p.27
- c Wash. Mead. "You will be urged in many instances to invoke the provision of the Constitution requiring an emergency clause to be attached so that the bill may become a law at once. . . It is a matter of common knowledge that the interests of the people are best subserved by the delay of the 90 days intervening between the adjournment of the Legislature and the date on which the acts take effect. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.18

5

Publication of session laws

8 Indexes

- a N. D. Sarles, 4 Ja 05, p.4.

10

Codification

- a Cal. Pardee. ". . . It is now more than 30 years since the codes were adopted, the principal object at the time being to rescue the law from the uncertainty of many conflicting statutes and decisions. It was recognized that there were objections to the code system, and in practical operation it does not realize all that was claimed for it by its advocates; but it has been a great improvement upon what existed before, and no one proposes its abandonment. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.6

11

Revision and compilation

- a Ind. Durbin. Report of the Codification Commission. 6 Ja 05, p.9
- b Mich. Bliss. Recommendation renewed for a revision and better arrangement of statutes. 5 Ja 05, p.24
- c Mo. Folk. "There is urgent necessity for the revision of the statute laws of our state. Revisions heretofore made have been done hastily, with the result that the statutes are full of contradictions, causing uncertainty as to what the law is. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.14
- d N. M. Otero. "I regard it of the greatest importance at this time that the laws of the territory should be revised. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.27

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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Geologic maps. Merrill, F. J. H. Economic and Geologic Map of the State of New York; issued as part of Museum bulletin 15 and the 48th Museum Report, v. 1. 59 X 67 cm. 1894. Scale 14 miles to 1 inch. 15c.

— Map of the State of New York Showing the Location of Quarries of Stone Used for Building and Road Metal. Mus. bul. 17, 1897. 10c.

— Map of the State of New York Showing the Distribution of the Rocks Most Useful for Road Metal. Mus. bul. 17, 1897. 5c.

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— Map of New York Showing the Surface Configuration and Water Sheds. 1901. Scale 12 miles to 1 inch. 15c.

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Geologic maps on the United States Geological Survey topographic base; scale 1 in. = 1 m. Those marked with an asterisk have also been published separately.

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Vicinity of Frankfort Hill [parts of Herkimer and Oneida counties]. Mus. rep't 51, v. 1. 1899.

Rockland county. State geol. rep't 18. 1899.

Amsterdam quadrangle. Mus. bul. 34. 1900.

*Parts of Albany and Rensselaer counties. Mus. bul. 42. 1901. 10c.

*Niagara river. Mus. bul. 45. 1901. 25c.

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Union Springs, Cayuga county and vicinity. Mus. bul. 69. 1903.

*Olean quadrangle. Mus. bul. 60. 1903. 10c.

*Beekraft Mt with 2 sheets of sections. (Scale 1 in.= ½ m.) Mus. bul. 69. 1903. 20c.

*Canandaigua-Naples quadrangles. Mus. bul. 63. 1904. 20c.

*Little Falls quadrangle. Mus. bul. 77. 1905. 15c.

*Watkins-Elmira quadrangle. Mus. bul. 81. 1905. 20c.

*Tully quadrangle. Mus. bul. 82. 1905. 10c.

*Salamanca quadrangle. Mus. bul. 85. 1905. 10c.

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BULLETIN 168

FEBRUARY 1926

New York State Library

Bulletin for LEGISLATION 27

DIGEST OF GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES 1905

INCLUDING RELATED TOPICS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

October 1, 1904 to October 1, 1905

EDITED BY

Robert H. Weston, *State Librarian*

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1926

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Hon. A. S. Draper

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DEAR SIR: The annual Digest of Governors Messages, the fourth of its series, is transmitted herewith and recommended for publication.

As a contribution to better organization of material for comparative study of state government and laws the State Library issues three annual bulletins: Digest of Governors Messages, Index of Legislation, and Review of Legislation.

The Digest of Governors Messages is a topical digest covering all the states and including related topics in the President's message. The Index of Legislation is a minutely classified brief summary or index of new laws passed by all the states, including votes on constitutional amendments and decisions declaring statutes unconstitutional. The Review of Legislation contains contributions from specialists in all parts of the country reviewing governors' recommendations and laws enacted on each important subject.

These three closely related annuals are bound together to form the Yearbook of Legislation.

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

Approved for publication October 25, 1905

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A.S. Draper". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Commissioner of Education



New York State Library

MELVIL DEWEY Director

Bulletin 101 Legislation 27

DIGEST OF GOVERNORS MESSAGES 1905

INCLUDING RELATED TOPICS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

October 1, 1904 to October 1, 1905

EDITED BY

Robert H. Whitten, Sociology Librarian

EXPLANATIONS

Scope. The digest includes all regular messages and all special messages recommending legislation. Veto messages and messages merely transmitting documents are not included. Topics in the President's message related to those with which the states have to deal are also included. As the journals of but few of the states are received in time for use, we have to rely on the executive department of each state to furnish lists and copies of the messages.

Method. The attempt is made to include all definite recommendations concerning legislation made by the governors in the messages. Leading sentences or paragraphs are taken to show all important recommendations. These excerpts are alphabetized by state under each topic. A mere index entry is given at the beginning of each topic for recommendations of minor interest and for general or miscellaneous remarks or comment. A great many of these index entries will be found under each important subject such as Labor, Agriculture, Schools etc. In most cases when coming under these very general heads they stand for a few very general comments or a number of miscellaneous facts or statistics.

Citations. The citations give state, governor, day, month and year of message, and inclusive paging. The abbreviations used

- f Or. Chamberlain. "The platforms of all parties at the last election declared in favor of placing all state officers on fixed salaries and the payment of fees, if any, earned by them into the treasury. . . . Several acts were introduced at the last session look to the fulfilment of these platform utterances, but nothing resulted therefrom, and these pledges remain unperformed. . ." 11 Ja 05, p
- g Pa. Pennypacker. "There are still some of the departments of government of the commonwealth which are, to a certain extent, supported by the fees collected and these are received, in whole or in part by the incumbents. . . . All officials should be paid proper compensation for their services and all collections made by them should be paid into the treasury for the use of the commonwealth."

3 Ja 05, p

38(9) Tenure of office. Discipline

- a N. M. Otero. "In order that the public business be given proper attention at all times and that all territorial officials be equally treated, I recommend that you pass a law providing that such officials be permitted to leave their offices, during office hours on week days only after obtaining a permit from the Governor, and that the vacation period shall not exceed 30 days in any calendar year. . ." 16 Ja 05, p

- b S. C. Heyward. "In this connection I shall submit a recommendation which I deem most important. For many reasons it would be wiser and better to have all of your state officers elected for a term of four years, not allowing them to succeed themselves. . . . The expense and necessary neglect of duty incident to conducting a campaign every two years is alone almost sufficient reason for the proposed change, and the people should also be spared the loss of time and inconveniences of too frequent campaigns. . ." 10 Ja 05, E

- c U. S. Roosevelt. "There is no objection to employees of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government should neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employees to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. . ." 6 D 04,

40

Governor

See also 782, Executive mansion

- a Ind. Durbin. "It is an unfortunate provision of our Constitution which plunges a Governor on the first day of his administration, a man in a condition of comparative unpreparedness, into a legislative session, and terminates his term in the opening days of a General Assembly to which his counsel, given in the light of lengthened experience and increased information, would be of greater value than that offered at any earlier period of an administration. . ." 6 Ja 05,

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW DEPARTMENTS

- b** **Kan.** Hoch. State institutions should be required to send their reports to the governor-elect as well as to the Governor. 10 Ja 05, p.15
- c** **Minn.** Johnson. ". . . I believe that the tenure of this office should be extended to four years, with the provision that the Executive should not be eligible for reelection. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.3
- d** **Pa.** Pennypacker. "It has come to be a custom to provide for executive work by the appointment of commissions by the legislative body to whom it is intrusted. Beginning in a small way, the custom has gradually grown until a large proportion of such measures adopted are managed in this way. The Executive is only one of a number of commissioners having responsibility without control. . . A further and very plain objection is that when the Governor appoints, in case of incompetency or misbehavior, he may remove, while the Legislature, after adjournment, does not meet again for two years and can exercise no control over the appointees." 3 Ja 05, p.13
- e** **R. I.** Utter. "Previous to the amendment of the Constitution, whereby the official term of the general officers was changed from the last Tuesday in May to the first Tuesday in January, the Governor had a number of months between his assuming office and the meeting of the General Assembly in the January session in which to familiarize himself with the affairs of the state, and he could therefore advise on matters of public concern with a personal knowledge of the existing conditions. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.3
- f** **W. Va.** White. "The work of the Governor's office has increased enormously in the past eight years. . . There is much routine work which should not be brought to the Governor, as now required. He should not be required to approve all warrants for the militia, Board of Health, pay roll, and other routine matters from departments." 11 Ja 05, p.81
- 42 Succession**
- a** **Ind.** Durbin. ". . . I recommend the enactment of a statute providing that the Secretary of State, Auditor of State and Treasurer of State, in this order, as set forth in the Constitution, be placed in the line of succession for the governorship in case of the death or disability of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.40
- 44 Secretary. Clerks. Employees**
- a** **Ari.** Brodie. Additional clerks for Governor's office recommended. 16 Ja 05, p.21
- 45 Veto**
- a** **Kan.** Hoch. "At the last election an amendment to the Constitution was adopted authorizing the Governor to strike out any appropriation without invalidating the whole bill in which it was included. For obvious reasons, the Legislature should pass what is known as the miscellaneous appropriation bill early in the session, to give the Governor time to scrutinize its various items." 10 Ja 05, p.24
- b** **Mich.** Bliss. "I urge the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment changing the veto power of the Governor so that he

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MESSAGES INCLUDED IN THE DIGEST (*Concluded*)

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Wyoming.....	B. B. Brooks.....	11 Ja 05	26	
United States....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	6 D 04	40	

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State institutions

See also 335. Corrections; 2140, Charities; 2220, Education

63

Supervision and administration

- a Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p.18-20. Ind. Hanly, 9 Ja 05, p. 4-9. Mon. Toole, 2 Ja 05, p.9. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.20. N.J. Murphy, 10 Ja 05, p. 6-7. N.D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.14-16. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.23-24. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.15. Vt. Bell, 6 O 04, p.4-5. Wash. McBride, 11 Ja 05, p.5. Wash. Mead, 11 Ja 05, p.37. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p. 88. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.17.
- b Ari. Brodie. "In the present stage of the territory's growth the Board of Control as now constituted seems to amply meet all requirements in the management of the territorial institutions placed in its charge. As these institutions are enlarged the duties of the Board of Control should widen to meet them, and eventually all institutions in the territory should be placed under the direct supervision, as regards all financial matters, of this Board. . . I . . . recommend that the Territorial Industrial School at Benson be placed under the direct supervision of the Board of Control, and the board of trustees abolished. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.12
- c Cal. Pardee. "In the following table there is shown the per capita cost of maintenance of inmates of a number of state institutions for last year, as nearly as can be ascertained:

INSTITUTION	Average number of inmates	Average cost per capita per diem, in cents
Folsom Prison	810.52	44.15
San Quentin Prison.....	1495 ⁷ / ₂	31.12
Whittier Reform School.....	336	79.1
Preston School of Industry.....	150	90.1
Home for Adult Blind.....	120	64.21
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.....	223.5	75.6
Stockton State Hospital.....	1586.5	36.42
Napa State Hospital.....	1472.5	39.84
Agnews State Hospital.....	1031.5	39.84
Mendocino State Hospital.....	623	47.36
Southern California State Hospital.....	739	50.24
Home for Feeble-Minded.....	520	49.11

2 Ja 05, p.9

- d Ind. Durbin. "The states of Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota have had satisfactory experience in the experiment of centralizing the general management of the state institutional system in a central Board of Control, the members of which give their entire time to the supervision and direction of the affairs of these institutions, award all contracts, approve all plans for building and improvements, and exercise general oversight in institutional affairs. While we have had admirable results from our present system of in-

dependent boards, the plan of centralization successfully employed in these states appeals to me as a wise and economical arrangement deserving of the careful consideration of the General Assembly

6 Ja o

e Kan. Hoch. "Some of the boards of management should be consolidated, others reduced in number of officers, and still others abolished. . . A commendable step in the right direction was four years ago, at which time the elaborate law known as "the Charities and Corrections of the state of Kansas" was enacted, an act which gave legal existence to the Board of Trustees of the Charities and Corrections, as it is now constituted. This law is excellent in many particulars, is defective in many others, in my judgment. . . The managers of these institutions disburse one half of all the ordinary appropriations made by the Legislature aggregating, I believe, about \$1,000,000. The board has no office or common place of keeping records. Its members are not required by law to give all their time to the state, but are permitted to divide their time between their official and private duties. As a matter of fact, I believe they give an inconsiderable part of their time to public service. The record of their expenditures is kept in each institution itself. . . ."

I believe that three men dedicated to the business interests of the state, with a few assistants, could manage the business affairs of all the institutions in the state far better than they are now managed, and save to the people a sum of money. To show that my ideas are not impractical or visionary, let me say that in Iowa a board, consisting of three members, manages 14 charitable, reformatory and penal institutions while in this state we require the services of 14 people to manage similar institutions. . . ."

10 Ja o 5, p

g Minn. Van Sant. ". . . it is safe to state that the Board of Control has fully justified all that has been claimed for it. Opposition has practically ceased, and in the near future there will be no more criticism. All the institutions directly under its charge are in a state of efficiency, and the great saving to the state has been secured without in any way neglecting the wards of the state. In fact, they were never better and more humanely cared for. . . ."

4 Ja o 5,

h Minn. Van Sant. ". . . I most earnestly recommend the enactment of a law removing the university and the normal schools from the Board of Control."

4 Ja o

i Minn. Johnson. ". . . The Board of Control system is now and must be given a fair opportunity to demonstrate its value. Whether or not it is wise to make all of the business, the letting of contracts, and the purchase of supplies open to public inspection, there certainly should be some provision made by which all transactions of the Board of Control would be subject to regulation and investigation by the public examiner or some other competent authority."

4 Ja o

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW DEPARTMENTS

6:

- j N. H. McLane. Recommendation of State Board of Charities and Corrections. 5 Ja 05, p.7-8
- k N. J. Stokes. ". . . A commissioner of charities and corrections, having at his command a state architect and a state sanitary engineer, could pass upon all proposed new buildings or additions to existing institutions, and serve the interests of economy and the interests of our state wards as well. . . Such an official . . . could visit and receive reports from state institutions, investigate commitments of state wards and see that a proper standard be maintained in all institutions that in any way receive state funds. He should have as his advisory council the heads of our various institutions. . . \$50,000 has been spent in architects' fees alone in the last three years. The proposed department could be maintained at a less expense annually than is incurred for architects and would promote other economies as well as render important service to the unfortunate wards of the state." 17 Ja 05, p.18-19
- m N. Y. Higgins. "I also recommend that suitable legislation be enacted to enable the State Board of Charities to transfer in proper cases inmates from one charitable or reformatory institution to another where it appears that such persons more properly belong in an institution of the state other than the one to which they were originally committed. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.10
- n N. D. White. "The management of our public institutions I believe should be placed in the hands of a single board of control. Such laws are in operation in a number of states and during the year I have had opportunity to inquire of administration officers as to the working of the laws in the states of Washington, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, and all are unanimous in saying that the management of their institutions by boards of control has proven eminently satisfactory and has resulted in both economical management and efficiency of service." 4 Ja 05, p.17
- p Wis. La Follette. ". . . I recommend that the law be so amended as to admit of the addition of one member to the Board of Control of Charitable and Penal Institutions of the state; that such member be a woman. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.91

64

Examination and inspection

- a Mich. Bliss. "While it will be necessary for the legislative committees to visit the state institutions if intelligent action is to be taken, it does not follow that these committees should combine forces and indulge in a general junket from which I believe the people are united in asking to be delivered." 5 Ja 05, p.3
- b N. M. Otero. "I recommend that a law be enacted providing that whenever in his judgment it should be deemed necessary, the Governor be empowered to appoint a nonpartisan 'board of investigation and inquiry,' to be composed of five members. . . It should be the duty of this board . . . to investigate . . . any territorial or char-

itable institution, towards the support of which the territory appropriates financial assistance. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.17

c S. D. Herreid. Woman's Committee of Investigation.

3 Ja 05, p.26

67

Public documents. Printing

a Cal. Pardee. "The State Comptroller has submitted the recommendation that a certain sum shall be appropriated and placed at the disposal of the State Board of Examiners to be expended in printing the reports of boards, commissions and officers whose publication has not been otherwise provided for. . . It would be most unwise, however, to go back to the old practice of making a lump sum appropriation for all state printing, because the present plan of making separate appropriations for each office, as recommended by Governor Budd and Gage, has proved to be much more economical."

2 Ja 05, p.47-4

b Kan. Hoch. "A reform has long been needed in reference to the commercial printing done for this state. . . The fees paid to the state printer are doubtless too high in many instances, but the chief cause of complaint is the vast amount of useless stuff printed at state expense, only to find an ultimate sepulcher in the basement of the state house or other receptacles for useless matter. At the last election an amendment to the Constitution was overwhelmingly adopted making the office of state printer elective by the people—a measure that should have been adopted years ago. . . I believe it would be good policy for the state to purchase a printing plant and put a manager over it upon a reasonable salary. I think the value of such a plant could be saved to the state in a short time." 10 Ja 05, P.6

c Or. Chamberlain. "At the last session of the Legislature \$50,000 was appropriated for public printing, paper and binding. . . There are two ways by which this enormous expense may be reduced. First, lower table of fees should be fixed by law. . . Second, much of the printing now required to be done could be lopped off without in any way impairing the public service. . ." 11 Ja 05, P. 25

d Pa. Pennypacker. "An earnest effort has been made, in which all the heads of departments have participated, to reduce the bulk of the departmental reports which had gradually grown to unwieldy proportions, and thus to reduce the expense of printing. The report of the Factory Inspector, which in 1903 covered 1206 pages in 1904 was reduced to 190 pages and gave practically as much information. . . During the last year the expenses for printing have been reduced to the extent of \$107,168.44 from those of the year before. . . The statute, which regulates our public printing and established the existing schedules, was passed in 1876. . . The schedules are inadequate and obsolete. . . It is hoped the legislation on this subject will be revised. . ." 3 Ja 05, P.3

I

LAW (GENERAL)

2

Statutes

See also 85, Overlegislation; 88, Special laws

- a Cal. Pardee. ". . . every needless law enacted is a detriment, and the making of many minor changes at frequent intervals is to be deprecated. A more thorough revision at greater intervals would be much better." 2 Ja 05, p.5
- b Ct. Roberts. "The written laws of the state, enacted at various times, for the accomplishment of some definite objects, not infrequently contain provisions which operate afterwards in a way not anticipated at the time of their passage, and serve purposes other than those originally contemplated. It is not improbable that statutes intended at the time of their enactment to protect individual interests and to prevent harmful neglects, having effected their purpose, for the most part by their influence and not by their enforcement, may be today more oppressive than protective, and the remedy which they provide more a means for individual advantage than the correction of a real evil. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.21-22
- c Mass. Douglas. "I wish to urge upon you at the outset the avoidance of so called class legislation—that is, legislation calculated to benefit one portion of our citizenship at the expense of another. In its broadest and most emphatic sense, no general legislation should be enacted that does not distribute burdens and benefits equally upon all." 5 Ja 05, p.3-4

3

Preparation of statutes

- a Cal. Pardee. "I especially advise the utmost care in the framing of statutes to avoid technical defects, which will defeat their purpose. Two years ago I felt obliged to refuse to sign a number of bills, otherwise meritorious, which were so faultily framed that it would not have been safe to let them become laws." 2 Ja 05, p.5
- b Del. Hunn. ". . . Experience has amply demonstrated that laws are not only carelessly, and often ambiguously drawn (in fact, even purposely so) to the great discredit of the General Assembly itself, but that they involve thereby the very peace and welfare of the people. . . With a session of 60 days only, the practice of short daily sessions, and, only those of three or four days in a week, leads of necessity to ill-considered legislation, and through the hurry and congestion of the closing hours of the Legislature, to even fraud itself. It is also a serious question whether the present procedure employed in the preparation, the passage and the enrolment of bills, should not be carefully revised. Certainly, greater care and attention should be given to the matter of enrolment of bills for the sake of accuracy in the publication of laws, and the prevention of fraud." 3 Ja 05, p.4

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- c Ind. Durbin. "Experience in the consideration even of the completed legislation of two General Assemblies impels me to the suggestion that greater care should be required not only in the formulation of bills, but in rendering it certain that no important measure shall find its way to our statute books, in the hurry and confusion of a session, involving unforeseen results to the people of the state. In several states an effort has been made to provide for more careful preparation of legislative bills through the appointment of official draftsmen, whether from within or without the membership of the Legislature. A small committee of able and experienced members, selected from the membership of the House and Senate, could render service of the highest value to the state by revising the phraseology of such bills as have been favorably reported from committee, calling attention to features palpably unconstitutional, and, most important of all, attaching to each bill a clear and concise statement of the purpose and effect of the proposed legislation, to be read whenever the bill is brought before either house for action." 6 Ja 05, p.39
- d Mich. Bliss. "Indefinite and poorly worded laws are indefensible. Bills are introduced without proper consideration and many times passed without having taken on the form they should assume if worthy to become the law of the state. Definite provision should be made for the examination of legislative bills before the state is burdened with the expense of their consideration, and the people can well afford to defray whatever expense may be necessary to secure this examination. Such a plan would result in legislation not only more understandable, but less in conflict with kindred laws already in operation and less liable to meet an early death at the hands of the courts." 5 Ja 05, p.3-4
- e Mich. Warner. "Continuous trouble, much expensive litigation, and great injustice to the interests of the people of this state are occasioned by carelessly drawn legislative enactments. Every possible effort should be made to guard against the defects of careless construction of bills. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.13
- f Pa. Pennypacker. "It would be an advantage if the houses had counsel charged with the duty of ascertaining the relation of proposed legislation to existing laws, and of seeing that legislation is so expressed as to accomplish the object intended. It is not to be expected that legislators should have technical training in law, and it is fair to them that they should be supplied with such assistance. At the last session, several meritorious acts were necessarily vetoed because of imperfect construction." 3 Ja 05, p.13
- g Wash. Mead. "I would most respectfully urge upon you the necessity of having your bills carefully drawn by competent counsel or advisors with the purpose in view of avoiding constitutional objections and thereby saving the state the confusion and expense of acting for a time under a law of doubtful validity." 11 Ja 05, p.18
- h Wash. Mead. "I am heartily in favor of the system followed in some of our sister states whereby the Legislature, by two thirds vote, may submit any bill under consideration by that body to the judg-

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ment of the Supreme Court, and under the law it is made the duty of the Supreme Court to at once determine its validity and so report to the Legislature. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.19

4 Time of taking effect

- a Mich. Bliss. "Again I warn against the unjust and almost criminal practice of giving immediate effect to laws when the emergency contemplated in the Constitution does not exist." 5 Ja 05, p.3
- b N. M. Otero. ". . . Changes were made in the civil and criminal procedure and in general legislation that took effect immediately after their adoption, while the laws were not printed and distributed until several months afterwards. In the interval, court was held in nearly every district and neither court nor counsel knew what the exact changes and new legislation were. I urge, therefore, that you do not place any laws upon the statute books to go into effect immediately upon passage, but give ample time for the knowledge of them to reach the people, except where it is absolutely essential that an act go into effect immediately, such as the revenue act or an act for the relief of immediate wants and necessities." 16 Ja 05, p.27
- c Wash. Mead. "You will be urged in many instances to invoke the provision of the Constitution requiring an emergency clause to be attached so that the bill may become a law at once. . . It is a matter of common knowledge that the interests of the people are best subserved by the delay of the 90 days intervening between the adjournment of the Legislature and the date on which the acts take effect. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.18

5 Publication of session laws

8 Indexes

- a N. D. Sarles, 4 Ja 05, p.4.

10 Codification

- a Cal. Pardee. ". . . It is now more than 30 years since the codes were adopted, the principal object at the time being to rescue the law from the uncertainty of many conflicting statutes and decisions. It was recognized that there were objections to the code system, and in practical operation it does not realize all that was claimed for it by its advocates; but it has been a great improvement upon what existed before, and no one proposes its abandonment. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.6

11 Revision and compilation

- a Ind. Durbin. Report of the Codification Commission. 6 Ja 05, p.9
- b Mich. Bliss. Recommendation renewed for a revision and better arrangement of statutes. 5 Ja 05, p.24
- c Mo. Folk. "There is urgent necessity for the revision of the statute laws of our state. Revisions heretofore made have been done hastily, with the result that the statutes are full of contradictions, causing uncertainty as to what the law is. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.14
- d N. M. Otero. "I regard it of the greatest importance at this time that the laws of the territory should be revised. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.27

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Board of Equalization can not be thoroughly and intelligently carried on by those officers. . . . I therefore suggest for your consideration a constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of a board of three members who shall act as the State Land Board and Board of Equalization."

6 Ja 05, p.18

b Ct. Roberts. ". . . It is generally conceded that this method of management and direction of state affairs [by state commissioners] is the most judicious way to carry on the same. Whether or not it would be advisable, in some instances, to consolidate the business of some of these commissions, tending to a matter of economy, is one that is worthy of thought and consideration. At any rate, I do not hesitate to affirm that there is at present no need of, nor should there be created, any additional commissions." 4 Ja 05, p.17

c Mon. Toole. The election of all important officers (now appointed) by the people recommended. 2 Ja 05, p.4

d N. J. Stokes. "Good government is not only the desire of the people, but a just obligation imposed upon their officials. It demands that useless offices be abolished; that state boards, unnecessarily large, be reduced; that public officials render full service for the compensation they receive; that the system of abolishing fees in public office, so auspiciously begun, be extended as far as possible throughout the state, and that a spirit of wise economy pervade our councils. . ." 17 Ja 05, p.23

f Tex. Lanham. "I direct attention to the plank in the democratic platform relating to nepotism. . . . If the public service is now, has been or shall hereafter be impaired or imperiled by the wrongful selection of incompetent clerical employees on account of their relationship to those appointing them, it is a subject in which the people are concerned and an appropriate one for legislative consideration. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.10

g U. Cutler. "In my opinion there exists an urgent necessity for legislation covering the composition of state boards, both those which deal with general public matters, and those affecting special interests. As now composed, some of these boards are wholly partisan, and some are bipartisan. Some are in a position to be in harmony with the state administration which the people have placed in power, and some are not. Some are amenable to criticism from public sentiment and from an elected source, and some are practically independent of either. . . . Every board should be so arranged that in the administration of the state's affairs there can be majority control, the majority being on the side of the political policy which in its state administration has received the indorsement of the electors at the polls. . . . I recommend that the maximum term be four years, and that the time of appointment be made to coincide with each incoming state administration, so that the state officers elected by the people, and the state boards that will work with them, may be in perfect accord in period of service and in policy pursued. When it comes to meeting the argument for a lapping-over of terms, I believe

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a right to be heard; and the fact that they pay men to advocate their side of a question, is not objectionable; but what is objectionable, and what ought to be stopped, is the paid lobbyist who resorts to sinister efforts and uses unrighteous means. . ." 4 Mr 05, p.4

i Wis. La Follette. ". . . I urge upon your consideration the enactment of a law that shall make it an offense punishable by the heaviest money penalty, and by imprisonment as well, for any lobby agent or lobby representative, employed and paid for his services by others, to attempt personally and directly to influence any member of the Legislature to vote for or against any measure affecting the interests represented by such lobbyist." 12 Ja 05, p.73

j Wis. La Follette. Special message on lobbying: "I commend to your considerate judgment the enactment of a statute making it a penal offense for a paid lobbyist to approach a legislator privately or personally upon any matter which is the subject of legislation."

25 My 05, p6.

100

Officers and employees

a N. M. Otero, extra employees, 16 Ja 05, p.30

b Ind. Durbin. "Hereafter appropriations made to officials of the House and Senate for the preparation of the journals of the two bodies should be made available only when the Governor shall have certified the completion of the work. The immediate availability of the compensation has had an apparent tendency to delay the preparation of the copy for these publications." 6 Ja 05, p.40

c W. Va. White. "The attention of the Legislature is regretfully called to the extravagance of the last session of the Legislature in the matter of Senate and House employees. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.79

105

Legislative procedure

106

Bills

a Cal. Pardee ". . . It would be no small legislative reform if some means could be found to impose a check upon the introduction of a multitude of bills which will never accomplish any other purpose than to waste the state's money when they are printed, or to cumber the files when they are reported. That the work of the Legislature is so well done, when the disadvantages under which it is conducted are considered, is remarkable. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.4

b Mich. Bliss. "The state is to be congratulated upon the adoption of the amendment abolishing the so called 50 day limit for the introduction of bills, an act which it is believed will materially shorten the biennial legislative session. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.7

108 Enrolling. Engrossing. Printing

a Del. Hunn. Preservation and binding of enrolled bills.

3 Ja 05, p.25

abolished, and that the state commission should cooperate with the city government and with the heads of all the state departments and state institutions, as is done in Massachusetts and in the federal service, in the examination and selection of public servants on the basis of merit and fitness; there is one point of weakness in the civil service laws which Wisconsin should profit by and correct. . . The appointing officer at the head of the department must necessarily have the power of promotion, removal, suspension, and discipline without appeal to the state commission, but this power can be used oppressively, and the employee with a real or fancied grievance is tempted to go outside and seek the help of politicians, influential friends, or private associations in bringing pressure to bear upon his superior officer. The only way to meet this fault is to provide for a recognized grievance committee, composed of subordinates and selected solely by the subordinates, to investigate all complaints of their fellows, and if they indorse them, to bring them before their superior officers, or before persons designated by him, for conference and arbitration. . ."

12 Ja 05, p.76-78

38(2) Local

- a N. Y. Higgins. "The civil service law provides . . . that the State Civil Service Commission may from time to time extend the classification to the other civil divisions of the state whenever practicable. This discretionary power has been exercised in but one instance, when, in June 1900, the classification was extended to the county services of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Erie counties. . . In the smaller counties of the state where the employees are few in number and where the fee system prevails, there is difficulty in applying the merit system effectively, but in these larger counties [Albany, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Rensselaer and Westchester] there seems no reason why the merit system should not profitably be extended to comply with the mandate of the Constitution."

4 Ja 05, p.23

38(3) Oath. Installation

38(4) Bonds. Sureties

- a N. D. White "I believe it would be to the advantage of the state if all officers and their deputies should be required to give surety company bonds to be paid for by the state, this especially in the case of the State Treasurer and his deputy. It would result in the officers being untrammelled by personal obligations to their bondsmen and better service would result."

4 Ja 05, p.17-18

38(6) Qualifications

- a Col. Peabody. "A word of praise for women is in order when summing up the good in the administration of state affairs. Women conducting our Traveling Library Commission have carried on successfully a new but excellent labor of education. Women have exceptionally well managed the affairs of our public schools, state library dairy and horticultural departments, and other branches of the service of the commonwealth. Public-spirited women on our charities

110

Local and private legislation*See also 88, Special laws*

- a **Tenn.** Frazier. "I am constrained from a sense of public duty to call your attention to a custom which has grown upon legislative bodies in our state, which, if persisted in, I fear will lead to much ill-advised and vicious legislation. It is the custom of passing laws applicable to a county of a specified population, under the doctrine of "senatorial courtesy," without due consideration, at the instance of the member who, for the time being, represents that particular county. . . ." *3 Ja 05, p.31-32*

113

Sessions

- a **R. I.** Garvin. "In assembling at this time I deem it a duty to call your attention once more to the dangers of a November or December session of the Legislature. . . . Both of the great parties . . . are committed fully and explicitly against the holding of this session. . . ." *15 N 04, p.3-4*
- b **S. C.** Heyward. "At your preceding session an amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of your body having been agreed upon, it was submitted to the qualified electors of the state at the general election, a majority of whom voted in favor of this amendment. Believing as I do, that biennial sessions will afford all necessary legislation, and will result in a retrenchment of expenses, I trust you will ratify this vote in order that the amendment may become effective. . . ." *10 Ja 05, p.27*

5

Direct legislation

- a **Mass.** Douglas. Referendum should be applied to city and in certain cases to state legislation, particularly to the granting of franchises. *5 Ja 05, p.25-27*
- b **Mon.** Toole. Submission of an amendment to the state Constitution providing for direct legislation after the manner and form of the Oregon amendment recommended. *2 Ja 05, p.4*
- c **Wis.** La Follette. ". . . Grants of public service franchises directly against the city's interests are so common as to become the rule rather than the exception. . . . Students of municipal questions, almost without exception, advocate a modified system of direct legislation for cities. . . ." *12 Ja 05, p.80*

6 Citizenship. Civil and political rights*See also 129, Suffrage*

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Citizenship

- a **U. S.** Roosevelt. ". . . The laws relating . . . to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific

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- f Or. Chamberlain. "The platforms of all parties at the last state election declared in favor of placing all state officers on fixed salaries, and the payment of fees, if any, earned by them into the state treasury. . . Several acts were introduced at the last session looking to the fulfilment of these platform utterances, but nothing resulted therefrom, and these pledges remain unperformed. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.35
- g Pa. Pennypacker. "There are still some of the departments of the government of the commonwealth which are, to a certain extent, supported by the fees collected and these are received, in whole or in part, by the incumbents. . . All officials should be paid proper compensation for their services and all collections made by them should be paid into the treasury for the use of the commonwealth."

3 Ja 05, p.14

38(9) Tenure of office. Discipline

- a N. M. Otero. "In order that the public business be given proper attention at all times and that all territorial officials be equitably treated, I recommend that you pass a law providing that such officials be permitted to leave their offices, during office hours on week days, only after obtaining a permit from the Governor, and that the total vacation period shall not exceed 30 days in any calendar year. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.18
- b S. C. Heyward. "In this connection I shall submit a recommendation which I deem most important. For many reasons it would be wiser and better to have all of your state officers elected for a term of four years, not allowing them to succeed themselves. . . The expense and necessary neglect of duty incident to conducting a campaign every two years is alone almost sufficient reason for the proposed change, and the people should also be spared the loss of time and the inconveniences of too frequent campaigns. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.28
- c U. S. Roosevelt. "There is no objection to employees of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employees to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. . ." 6 D 04, p.4

40

Governor

See also 782, Executive mansion

- a Ind. Durbin. "It is an unfortunate provision of our Constitution which plunges a Governor on the first day of his administration, and in a condition of comparative unpreparedness, into a legislative session, and terminates his term in the opening days of a General Assembly to which his counsel, given in the light of lengthened experience and increased information, would be of greater value than that offered at any earlier period of an administration. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.1

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ELECTIONS

debarred from offering for office. An official ballot should be provided for independents. Provisions should be made for filling vacancies in case of the death or resignation of a nominee, and for a second primary in the event of a tie. The duties and powers of executive committees should be more clearly defined. Commissioners Courts should be given more discretion as to the time when voting precincts may be established. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.11

W. Va. White. "Our present election laws need thorough revision in order to make them more effective. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.24

Suffrage: qualifications

Nationality. Race

N. C. Glenn. "Four years ago, at the close of an administration that engendered bitterness between the races and promoted riot instead of peace, the present retiring administration commenced its arduous labors, under an amendment to our organic law, far-reaching in its provisions, and untried as to its results. . . Today no one, save the vicious, who desire to use the negro's vote for corrupt purposes, would willingly see the amendment repealed, and a great majority of our people, if the Constitution of the United States shall rightfully demand it, would rather give up a part of our representation in Congress than return to conditions that confronted us prior to its enactment. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.3

Suspension of right. Disqualifications

Criminals

Cal. Pardee. ". . . I suggest that §1593 of the Penal Code, which authorizes the Governor to grant restoration [to citizenship] by a simple executive order to a prisoner who is about to be discharged, be so amended as to authorize restoration in a similar manner to one who after discharge has made a sincere effort to be a good citizen." 2 Ja 05, p.37

Women

Kan. Hoch. ". . . Municipal suffrage has worked no ill to womanhood or to the state, and seems to be satisfactory to the people." 10 Ja 05, p.20

N. Y. Higgins. "I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature both the extension and restriction of the right to vote at special tax elections in cities of the third class, to those residents whose names shall be on the assessment roll, without limitation as to sex. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.12-13

Minority representation

Ill. Deneen. "Under that section of our statutes relating to cities and villages permitting the formation of sanitary districts, the sani-

tary district of Chicago has been established. The administration of its affairs is in the hands of a board of nine trustees. The provisions for the election of such trustees are peculiar. Under the law in relation thereto, each qualified voter 'may vote for as many candidates as there are trustees to be elected, or he may distribute his vote among not less than five ninths of the candidates to be elected, giving to each of the candidates among whom he distributes the same number of votes or fractional parts of votes.' The purpose of this provision was, undoubtedly, the securing and maintenance of a nonpartisan board; but its operation has resulted instead, in the creation of a bipartisan board. Under the present law, each party nominates five candidates. Since but one candidate can be elected, the citizen is not afforded a free opportunity to pass upon the qualifications of the individual candidates, regardless of party. This is undemocratic in principle. The people can be trusted to select public servants unhampered by any restrictions upon their freedom of choice. The opportunity to do so is not secured to them under the present system. . . ."

9 Ja 0!

149

Corrupt practices. Election offenses

See also 167.

- a Col. Adams. "The election scandals in Denver, Teller, Huerfano, Las Animas and some other counties indicate a change in our election laws, and demand the enactment of an honest and efficient primary law. . . . The vast amount of money is now deemed necessary for the conduct of an election that it is difficult to conceive of the strongest indictments that can be made against political parties for their methods. The state chairman of one political party testified that he spent at the recent state election nearly a dollar and a half for each vote his party received. The other state chairman testified to a large expenditure. Other interests deeply concerned in the campaign, but not compelled to publish their expenses, must have spent two or three times as much as the chairmen—add the amounts spent by the chairmen of the 59 counties—111 chairmen—the various local committees and the personal expenses of the hundreds of candidates, and we have an amazing sum certainly amounting to \$5 for every vote cast in the state. When we deduct the very large majority of Colorado voters who can not be influenced directly or indirectly, by campaign money, and divide among the comparatively few who are influenced by financial and other organizations, we have an outlay for each such vote that is a record of some of the elections in the rotten parliamentary boroughs in England that shamed the British Empire a few years ago. The sum spent in Colorado politics during the past year nearly equals the money as the cost of the first campaign that made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. . . ."

10 Ja 0!

b Ind. Durbin. ". . . I believe that I speak for the vast majority of the people of this state when I say that the time has come for the application of drastic remedial measures to the plague of corruption which is fastening itself upon our politics to an extent appalling to those who look forward to the ultimate in the sort of progress that has been made along these lines in recent years. . . I am informed by unquestioned authority that in a single county of this state casting in 1902 a total vote of little more than 5000 there were in the last campaign nearly 1200 voters regularly listed as purchaseable and that \$15,000 raised by assessment from candidates and otherwise were spent by the contending political parties in the effort to control that county. . . The striking fact about political corruption is that it is as much a communicable plague as leprosy; that every year, in any community where the vote-buying system has become prevalent, there is a growth in the number of those who are ready to make merchandise of the suffrage. . . Instances have been brought to my attention during the last few weeks where in contests for the office of township trustee, votes have commanded as high as \$25 or \$30 each, and where citizens of substance have prostituted their honor for that price. . . The evils of this system do not cease with the loss of honor involved in the act of the individual who sells his vote. It makes necessary the creation of large campaign funds often collected from special interests which expect the payment at public expense of far more than value received by the party succeeding to power. It makes necessary an assessment of candidates for local office so heavy that no poor man unwilling to mortgage himself to those who expect to use him, or to seek recompense by imposition upon the public, may aspire to public position. . . Our present statute against the crime of suffrage prostitution is nothing short of farcical. It provides for the temporary disfranchisement of any person selling his vote. It places no penalty on the vote buyer, on the theory that to impose punishment upon both parties to the transaction would make conviction impossible. Accepting this theory, punishment should be prescribed for the vote buyer and not the vote seller. . ."

6 Ja 05, p.4-6

c U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

6 D 04, p.27

d W. Va. White. "The law should . . . provide that but one party should be subjected to punishment in the buying or selling of

votes. . . The punishment should be fixed at disfranchise for a term of years, say five years. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.2

- e W. Va. White. ". . . A clause should be added making the duty of the prosecuting attorney to have the first grand after every election make a full investigation of all election malpractices by summoning all the members of different political committees. The evidence should be taken down by a stenographer and written out and submitted to the court and it made the duty of the judge to convene another grand jury if, in his opinion, any indictments omitted to be brought which should have been. § 8 of chapter should be amended so as to include all election officers, making their duty to inform the prosecuting attorney of any violation of penal laws coming to their knowledge. . ." 11 Ja 05,

150

Corrupt practices acts

All laws requiring candidates or committees to file a statement of election expenses are included under this head.

- a Mich. Warner. ". . . The question as to whether the expenditure of money by candidates for nomination to office and of candidates for election should be limited in amount, is an important one and should receive your most careful consideration. The man of moderate means ought not to be put at a disadvantage in a contest for nomination or election with a man of great wealth." 5 Ja 05, 1
- b Or. Chamberlain. "Laws have been passed in many states limiting the amount of money allowed to be spent in elections by candidates and party organizations, and requiring itemized statements . . . to be filed. . . I suggest the passage of such a bill at this session." 11 Ja 05, 1

154

Corporation funds

- a Wis. La Follette. ". . . I believe it to be vitally important that corporations should be prohibited by law from contributing money for political purposes. . ." 12 Ja 05, 1

156

Intimidation

- a Wis. La Follette. "I recommend the adoption of a law prohibiting under severe penalties, any corporation, or other employer from interfering, in any manner, with the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage on the part of any employee." 12 Ja 05, 1

160

Nominations. Parties

- a Ari. Brodie. Recommendation of 1903 for primary election renewed. 16 Ja 05, 1
- b Fla. Broward. "I recommend that the primary law be amended as to make the calling of primary elections mandatory upon the committee, now empowered to call the primary election, instead of optional, as it now is." 4 Ap 05, 1

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ELECTIONS

- c Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that a law be enacted requiring the payment by counties of all . . . expenses of holding primary elections in the same manner as the expenses for holding general elections are now paid." 4 Ap 05, p.42
- d Ga. Terrell. ". . . I most earnestly urge . . . a measure providing an elective system as set forth in the platform of the democratic party; also a measure providing for primary election contests. Our party nominations are equivalent to elections, and the will of the voters should be freely and fairly expressed, and when so expressed, be truthfully and accurately declared." 28 Je 05, p.16
- e Ill. Yates. Recommends the primary election system but the convention should be retained. . . "I am inclined to think . . . that it is not yet time to abolish the convention, but that conventions are still necessary to ratify the results (after the election officers have canvassed the returns), to frame party platforms, and declarations of principles, to select the members of the central or managing committees, and for such other purposes (other than nomination of candidates), as pertain to conventions. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.10-15
- f Ill. Deneen. "Our state needs a compulsory primary law. In but six of our counties is there such a law. In the other 96 counties, the rules for conducting primaries are made by the committees. . . Such is the lack of confidence in the conduct of our primaries that, in warmly contested primary elections, each faction holds its own convention, in the hope that the committee on credentials in the higher convention will recognize its claims. . . I believe a law should be enacted, embodying, at least, these features:
- Provisions requiring each political party to hold its primaries in every county and township in the state on the same day; that the day and hours shall be fixed in the statutes; that judges and clerks therefor shall be appointed by the judge of the County Court; that the names of all candidates for offices shall be printed on the ballot, with squares in front of each, thus giving to the voter an opportunity to designate his choice. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.1
- g Kan. Hoch. ". . . The importance . . . of a primary election law . . . would seem to need no argument . . . Some general features . . . would seem to be especially free from reasonable objection, namely, that the party primaries should all be held upon the same day and under substantially the same general rules as those which govern the general election; that the law against perjury should obtain here as there; and all the ordinary safeguards now thrown around the general election should guard the primary ballot box. Personally, I am of the opinion that no one should be permitted to vote at a party primary who had not identified himself with that party at the last general election, because one of the evils of the present system is, that members of an opposing party will help nominate candidates upon another ticket, often for the express purpose of having a weak ticket in opposition to theirs. . .

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itable institution, towards the support of which the territory appropriates financial assistance. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.17

- c S. D. Herreid. Woman's Committee of Investigation. 3 Ja 05, p.26

67

Public documents. Printing

- a Cal. Pardee. "The State Comptroller has submitted the recommendation that a certain sum shall be appropriated and placed at the disposal of the State Board of Examiners to be expended in printing the reports of boards, commissions and officers whose publication has not been otherwise provided for. . . It would be most unwise, however, to go back to the old practice of making a lump sum appropriation for all state printing, because the present plan of making separate appropriations for each office, as recommended by Governors Budd and Gage, has proved to be much more economical." 2 Ja 05, p.47-48

- b Kan. Hoch. "A reform has long been needed in reference to the commercial printing done for this state. . . The fees paid to the state printer are doubtless too high in many instances, but the chief cause of complaint is the vast amount of useless stuff printed at state expense, only to find an ultimate sepulcher in the basement of the state house or other receptacles for useless matter. At the last election an amendment to the Constitution was overwhelmingly adopted making the office of state printer elective by the people—a measure that should have been adopted years ago. . . I believe it would be good policy for the state to purchase a printing plant and put a manager over it upon a reasonable salary. I think the value of such a plant could be saved to the state in a short time. 10 Ja 05, p.6

- c Or. Chamberlain. "At the last session of the Legislature \$50,000 was appropriated for public printing, paper and binding. . . There are two ways by which this enormous expense may be reduced. First, lower table of fees should be fixed by law. . . Second, much of the printing now required to be done could be lopped off without in any way impairing the public service. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.25

- d Pa. Pennypacker. "An earnest effort has been made, in which all the heads of departments have participated, to reduce the bulk of the departmental reports which had gradually grown to unwieldy proportions, and thus to reduce the expense of printing. The report of the Factory Inspector, which in 1903 covered 1206 pages in 1904 was reduced to 190 pages and gave practically as much information. . . During the last year the expenses for printing have been reduced to the extent of \$107,168.44 from those of the year before. . . The statute, which regulates our public printing and established the existing schedules, was passed in 1876. . . The schedules are inadequate and obsolete. . . It is hoped the legislation on this subject will be revised. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.3

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW ELECTIONS

- k Vt. McCullough. "I again urge the General Assembly to adopt an efficient primary election law." 6 O 04, p.18

160 (3)

Direct nominations

- a Minn. Van Sant. "The merits of our primary law have been demonstrated. . . It is, in my judgment, wise to so amend our present primary law as to require by this method the nomination of candidates for all state offices. And I would further recommend that nominations for United States senators be made in the same manner. 4 Ja 05, p.35
- b Mon. Toole. A law should be passed providing for direct primary elections under the Australian system, a substantial basis for which may be found in combining the better features of the Oregon and Wisconsin laws on this subject. 2 Ja 05, p.4
- c N. D. Sarles. "Two years ago and again last year the republican state convention declared in favor of a system of primary elections. . . The question is one of great importance and worthy your most careful and deliberate consideration. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.6
- d N. D. White ". . . Both political parties of this state in their platforms have declared for a primary election law, permitting the electors to vote directly for the candidates to be placed upon the ballot. . . I believe that it should include every officer to be elected within the state. The law recently adopted by a direct vote of the people in the state of Wisconsin seems to me to be an act that would meet our needs most admirably." 4 Ja 05, p.19
- e S. D. Elrod. "We think there is no pressing need for the enactment of a primary election law providing for direct nominations . . . In theory such a law is plausible but in results it is not yet a success in any state where tried. . . If such a law is enacted, at least 90% of all our offices will be filled by men who live in towns and cities, and it would be only a question of time until the rural districts would be unrepresented. . . Such a law is expensive both to the taxpayers and to candidates. . . With a primary election law the office in no sense seeks the man, but the man seeks it, in many instances buys it. The poor man, the man of small means has no show against the man of means. . . A good caucus law is all that is needed. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.7-8
- f W. Va. White. "The time has come when we should have a general law regulating the nomination of candidates for public office by direct vote. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.25
- g Wis. La Follette. Nomination by direct vote. 12 Ja 05, p.74-75

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Offenses

See also 149, Corrupt practices

- a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that all persons, who may be candidates before any primary election in this state, be required to file with the committee calling the primary election a

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sworn itemized statement of all expenses incurred by him in said primary election, and to state therein the source of all contributions to his campaign fund, and fixing a severe penalty for failure to file such statement. I further recommend that the law be amended so as to provide severe penalties for: miscounting of votes by inspectors and clerks in all elections; and for bribery or intimidation of voters in any election. And I further recommend that any person accepting a bribe be exempt from punishment, who will inform or testify against the person or persons who bribe or intimidate him in any way."

4 Ap 05, p.41-4:

168

Parties

- a Ind. Durbin. ". . . The best politics in public administration is the absence of politics as a controlling motive; the best politics is legislation is patriotic devotion on the part of the legislator to our whole citizenship, without regard to party. The time ought to come when there is no necessity in our General Assembly, which has before it for consideration practically no questions of national policy, for division into the majority and minority side, and when the only line of demarcation drawn should be the self created boundary between those who seek unselfishly to serve the public weal and those whose purpose in public life is the furtherance of ends inconsistent with the general good."

6 Ja 05, p.3

- b Mich. Warner. "Party responsibility can not be nor should not be divorced from official acts in legislative and administrative halls, but in the control and management of the affairs of a great state, partisan politics should never be the ruling motive. That only one political party is to be represented in your deliberations makes the responsibility the greater and the necessity for a proper subjection of party spirit more obvious."

5 Ja 05, p.3

170

Districts. Notices. Days

171

Days. Hours

- a N. J. Murphy. Polls should close at sunset. 10 Ja 05, p.1

175

Ballots. Voting

- a Del. Hunn. "The Australian ballot law now in operation in the state, is not only complex and inelastic, but costly to a degree not compensated for by any political benefit that has been received. The provisions as to voting, including the booths, and the regulations generally, insuring orderly and peaceful elections, are inestimable advantage, and, in any amendment to the Election Law should be retained; but the ballot itself, should be done away with and any political party, entitled under proper law to recognition, should be permitted to print its own tickets, at its own expense, upon uniform paper, of uniform size, and with uniform type, giving there

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW LEGISLATURE

- c** U. Cutler. ". . . Every law should be able to stand two tests: (1) that the enactment is necessary, and (2) that the law is clear in all its terms. . . Overlegislation is fully as harmful as insufficient legislation. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.4

88

Special laws

See also 110. Legislative procedure

- a** Mich. Bliss. ". . . General laws ought to take the place of the dangerous, omnipresent, oftentimes loaded local bill, and thus enable localities to decide for themselves whether they desire to avail themselves of the machinery so provided. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.3
- b** N. J. Murphy. "The New Jersey Constitution, as amended in 1875, limits legislation to narrow bounds. The varied needs of state and local government have led to evasions of the restrictions, and confusion has arisen in laws of great importance. Appeals to the courts upon the constitutionality of laws are incessant, when they should be rare, and then only upon broad issues. The status of laws which affect the daily business of the people is left in doubt, and the courts are burdened with the construction of the acts which would, under a simpler system, be as easily understood by the layman as the lawyer. . . The Legislature should be intrusted with the enactment of laws which would meet the different needs of the municipalities, and the whole system should be made more elastic. The Legislature represents the people, and I am sure that an enlightened public sentiment would guide it in right paths if its power should be increased."

10 Ja 05, p.19-2c

- c** N. Y. Higgins. "I desire to renew the recommendation of my predecessors, that laws, so far as possible, be general in their application and that the unnecessary multiplication of statutes be avoided. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.28

95

Internal organization

96

Bribery. Illegal practices

- a** Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p.43-44.
- b** Mo. Folk. ". . . In order to aid in the investigation of rumors of corruption, laws should be enacted compelling witnesses to testify as to their knowledge of bribery transactions and exempting such witnesses from prosecution for any matters directly or indirectly growing out of such testimony. It often happens that corruption, by reason of the secrecy with which it works like the mole underground, does not come to light until years after, and the present statute of limitations of three years is too short a time to bar prosecution for the offense; the statute should be five years instead of three. To take away the incentive for bribery, as far as possible, all franchises, rights and privileges secured by bribery should be declared

null and void. When one steals a horse he can not transfer any title to it, and the owner may recover it wherever found. This rule should be made to apply to the people's property, stolen from the people by bribing their representatives, and the people should be entitled to reclaim their own. The law should require all franchises to be sold at public auction, and a sufficient length of time allowed after the sale for anyone to raise the bid, to prevent collusion. These laws will aid in suppressing bribery, but all laws will be impotent to accomplish this result unless the hearts of the people are right, for the remedy for corruption, in its last analysis, is in the public conscience."

9 Ja 05, p.7

99

Lobbying

- a Wash. Mead, 11 Ja 05, p.38-39
- b Ind. Hanly. ". . . All lobbyists are not corrupt, and it may be that they sometimes perform useful public service, but the paid agent of any special interest is not, as a rule, a safe counselor. . . You can end the reign of the lobbyist in Indiana if you will, and I venture to express the hope that you will do so." 9 Ja 05, p.23
- c Mo. Folk. "It is proper that railroads and all interests, quasi public and private, should have the right to appear before legislative committees, and present reasons for or against the passage of any bill. They likewise should be accorded the privilege of addressing the individual legislators in a proper way, but the maintenance of a professional lobby breeds corruption, and should not be permitted. Professional lobbying should be made a crime. . . It is sometimes hard to determine where legitimate lobbying ends and professional lobbying begins, but I apprehend little difficulty in the line being drawn at the proper place. No legislator should permit a lobbyist, or any one else, to urge upon him, in private, reasons for or against the passage of a bill that could not be published." 9 Ja 05, p.8-9
- d Neb. Mickey. "The bane of every legislative body is the subsidized lobby. . . I recommend that such action be taken as will protect your membership from the onslaught of private and corporation lobbyists who seek to accomplish pernicious ends by the exercise of undue influence, being careful to draw the line of demarcation between the corruptionist on the one side and the honest and untrammeled advisor and counselor on the other." 5 Ja 05, p.12-13
- e N. M. Otero. "I would go so far as to exclude professional lobbyists from the floor of the House or Council, while either body is in session. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.26
- f Okl. Ferguson. ". . . The Legislature will be sustained by public sentiment . . . in taking steps to protect itself against any unlawful outside influences." 10 Ja 05, p.29
- g W. Va. White. "I renew my recommendation made to the Legislature two years ago for the amendment of the law of 1897, regulating the evil of professional lobbyism. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.79
- h W. Va. Dawson. "One of the great evils of the present day is the corrupt lobbyist at our Legislatures. . . Every interest has

Canvass

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which he voted last. I would suggest that in addition to this he should be required to state the time when he voted last. In the large cities the principal colonization frauds are perpetrated from lodging and furnished room houses. I would recommend that provision be made for reports from these houses similar to those made by hotels under the liquor tax law to the State Excise Department. This might be affected under a licensing system at a nominal fee based upon the number of beds, and might be placed under the direction of the State Department of Health which now has some authority over such places. Further means of identification of naturalized citizens should be provided for in the registry books so as to require either an absolute statement of the time of naturalization and of the court which performed the act, or the production of the naturalization papers themselves. . . . One of the principal methods of securing fraudulent naturalization papers has been for the holder of legal papers to apply for duplicate papers, and then to sell such duplicate papers to persons not entitled to possess them. The law should be amended in this direction so that duplicate naturalization papers could be procured only upon an order of the court, entered after a due presentation of the facts as to the lost certificates. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.11-12

c Pa. Pennypacker. Revision of registration laws recommended.

3 Ja 05, p.15

d W. Va. White. "Before 1902 the Constitution prohibited registration. The amendment ratified in 1902 requires that the Legislature shall provide for registration of all voters of the state. . . . The Constitution should be so amended that the Legislature could put such a law in force where it is needed, and not be required to put it in force where it is not needed and thereby put upon the people a useless expenditure of their money The Legislature of 1903 did not pass a registration law, though I called their attention to the matter, and recommended the passage of a law. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.23-24

194

Canvass. Contests

195

Count. Canvass. Returns

a Col. Adams. "The Supreme Court having announced that until the Legislature acts the State Board of Canvassers may go behind the returns and, if so willed, may declare whom they please elected to the Legislature, and as such power carried to its ultimate would enable a set of state officers to perpetuate themselves in office, you should follow the intimation of the court and pass a law making clear, definite and limited the power of the Board of Canvassers."

10 Ja 05, p.7

196

Contests

a Minn. Johnson. "Governor Lind in his last message to the Legislature called the attention of that body to the fact that the statutes

- b Ind. Durbin. "With a view to preventing changes or erasures in bills, the last General Assembly passed an act providing that bills shall be engrossed and enrolled from specially designed type selected by the State Board of Printing and copyrighted for the exclusive use of the state. The State Board of Printing has carried out the purpose of this act by the adoption and copyrighting of a distinctive type face which it will be impossible to successfully counterfeit." 6 Ja 05, p.39
- c Wash. Mead. "I desire . . . to call your attention to the necessity of having your bills correctly enrolled. An examination of the decisions of our Supreme Court will satisfy you that great confusion has resulted, and rights have been jeopardized on account of the hasty enrolment of bills during the closing days of the session. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.18

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Financial procedure

- a Mich. Warner. "Through a recent review of the items and aggregate of the appropriations made by the last Legislature, my attention was directed to the fact that the appropriations for some of our state institutions and state commissions have been included in what is known as a general purpose tax, the items of which were probably not fully considered by the legislative appropriation committees. It would be best to have the general purpose bill include only such lines of expenditure as could not well be definitely provided for through legislative action. It is best to have thorough consideration given to every proposed expenditure, and, inasmuch as including some expenditures under a general heading prevents consideration of each item, I would urge that every board and institution be placed in the list of appropriations requiring special action and a definite appropriation." 5 Ja 05, p.6
- b N. J. Murphy. ". . . I have sometimes thought that they [the appropriation committee] erred in not making a personal visitation to the various institutions of the state for which they are called upon to provide. . . If it is found impossible for the committee to go as a whole, let me suggest that no appropriation be finally determined upon by that committee for any of the institutions of the state until at least one member of that committee has been charged with the duty of personal inspection." 10 Ja 05, p.14
- c N. Y. Higgins. "I recommend that all appropriations to enlarge or improve the state charitable and reformatory institutions be included in one bill with such provisions as will in every instance insure the most careful and economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated." 4 Ja 05, p.10
- d Okl. Ferguson. ". . . A general appropriation bill should contain only such provisions as refer to necessary expenses in maintaining the various features of the state government. All private or individual appropriations should be considered separately. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.6

them to take advantage of a system of procedure which has grown up in the federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money. . ." 6 D 04, p.27

224 Judgment. Sentence. Execution

- a Wash. Mead. ". . . I would, therefore, suggest amendments of the statute to require that judgment in criminal cases be entered immediately after the verdict of guilty is returned; that the time be limited in which the person convicted may apply for a new trial; that if his application for a new trial is overruled, the judgment of the court be immediately executed, unless notice of appeal is given; that immediately after the trial and conviction of a person charged with infraction of the criminal statute, and the denial of a motion for a new trial, the court stenographer prepare a transcript of the testimony, serve a copy upon the defendant or his attorney, and that when the testimony is authenticated by the trial judge it be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court. I recommend, also, amendments requiring that the Supreme Court shall give preference to criminal causes in its assignment of cases pending before the court; that, if necessary, civil cases give way for the immediate hearing of criminal cases, when transcript and briefs are on file; that the time be lessened for the filing of briefs, and that no extension be permitted by stipulation or order of the Superior Court, and only granted by order of the Supreme Court." 11 Ja 05, p.21

233 Criminal jurisdiction

- a W. Va. White. Jurisdiction of state courts in criminal matters. 11 Ja 05, p.27

234 Crimes and offenses

236 Crimes against the government

252 Flags: desecration

- a Kan. Hoch. Law should be passed to prevent desecration of flag. 10 Ja 05, p.19

256 Crimes against public order and security

See also 870 Public order

260 Vagrancy

- a Mass. Douglas. "There seems to be an unreasonable provision in the law for the unemployed which deserves correction. When, without work, they loiter on the highways they may be imprisoned therefor, while if they beg for food to keep them alive they are likewise subject to punishment. Such laws seem barbarous and inhuman, and different methods of treatment are demanded." 5 Ja 05p, 4.3

262 Weapons

- a Tenn. Frazier. "No one thing contributes more to the number of homicides which are annually committed in the state than the habit of carrying concealed weapons. . . The laws against carrying concealed weapons should be amended and made more stringent. The grade of the offense should be raised, or at least imprisonment for violating existing laws made mandatory." 5 Ja 05, p.27

264 Crimes against public morals and the family

See also 895, Cruelty to children and animals; 929, Sunday observance

268 Adultery

- a Id. Gooding. "Discussion during the campaign disclosed the fact that adultery was not a crime under the statutes of Idaho. Such a law should be passed." 15 Ja 05, p.22

282 Polygamy

- a Id. Gooding. ". . . I would advise . . . the passage of a law making polygamy a crime. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.22

335 Corrections

See also 60, State institutions; 2140, Charities

- a Ind. Hanly. Report of the prison reform commission. "A system of workhouses under state control, in which all male prisoners convicted of crime, which under existing law is made punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, shall be confined, is proposed. . . I am impressed with the belief that the suggestion contains the practical basis of a much needed reform. The second recommendation involves the abandonment of the contract labor system in the State Reformatory and the employment of the prisoners there in a school of letters, in trade schools and at labor on state account. . . The employment of prison labor on such account, that is to say, in the production of articles to be sold by the state or used by the state in its various institutions, or by the political divisions thereof, has been demonstrated to be practical and of all methods least objectionable to free labor and production and most satisfactory to all the people. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.13-14

- b N. Y. Higgins. ". . . Penologists still maintain that our prison laws are largely anomalous and antiquated, and they urge the adoption of a system of state control for all state offenders, the extension of the parole system, the enlargement of the reformatory idea, and other changes looking toward a more consistent and scientific treatment of the subject. I recommend to the Legislature the consideration of this problem and the wisdom of adopting more modern methods when the finances of the state will permit. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.21

CRIMINAL LAW CORRECTIONS

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State prisons

- a** Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.22. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.8-9. Minn. Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.12. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.20. N. J. Murphy, 10 Ja 05, p.7-9. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.12. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.17-18. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.24. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.15. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.20. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.20. Vt. McCullough, 6 O 04, p.13. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.41. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.17.
- b** Ari. Brodie. " . . . I am sincerely of the belief that it would be a wise policy at this time to establish a branch prison at some convenient point where irrigable land can be procured in the immediate vicinity of a stone quarry, where the work of a number of prisoners could be utilized in the construction of permanent buildings and where they would be at all times employed at suitable work. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.22
- c** Ark. Davis. ". . . If I were on a jury in Arkansas, I would hesitate long and the proof would have to be plain and abundant for me to convict a white man and send him to the State Penitentiary for any of the smaller infractions of the criminal law. . . I desire to present to the presiding officer of this body a lash such as is used daily upon the backs of these unfortunate criminals, and express the hope that the lash of public sentiment may be laid as strongly and surely upon political backs of those who refuse to pity and ameliorate the condition of these poor unfortunates." 11 Ja 05, p.37-39
- d** Cal. Pardee. "At the last session of the Legislature there were submitted several committee reports upon the condition of the two State Prisons, and in one of these, which was made by a select committee of the Assembly, the following language was employed. 'The two prisons are schools of vice and universities of crime. . . Boys and young men, guilty of one offense against the laws, but not yet hardened in crime, are sent to these prisons not to be reclaimed, but to be systematically seduced and debased by utterly degraded convicts. . .' The main defects of our prison system—which may be summed up as lack of classification and segregation of the convicts, lack of cell and yard accommodations, and lack of intelligent adaptation of means to ends in reformatory treatment—have been not only recognized but quite well understood for a long time. . . The present session of the Legislature ought not to close without a substantial beginning having been made in the necessary work of prison reform. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.31-34
- e** Id. Gooding. Improvements in penitentiary needed. 5 Ja 05, p.9
- f** Mass. Douglas. Special message in regard to crowded condition of prison at Charlestown. 17 Ap 05, 4p.
- g** Minn. Van Sant. ". . . It would seem the part of wisdom . . . to select a site for a new prison with ample grounds, as near as practicable to the old prison, upon which new buildings may be erected only as fast as required to relieve the overcrowded condition of the old prison. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.15

tary district of Chicago has been established. The administration of its affairs is in the hands of a board of nine trustees. The provisions for the election of such trustees are peculiar. Under the law in relation thereto, each qualified voter 'may vote for as many candidates as there are trustees to be elected, or he may distribute his vote among not less than five ninths of the candidates to be elected, giving to each of the candidates among whom he distributes the same, the same number of votes or fractional parts of votes.' The purpose of this provision was, undoubtedly, the securing and maintenance of a nonpartisan board; but its operation has resulted instead, in the creation of a bipartisan board. Under the present law, each party nominates five candidates. Since but one candidate can be defeated, the citizen is not afforded a free opportunity to pass upon the records of the individual candidates, regardless of party. This is undemocratic in principle. The people can be trusted to select public servants unhampered by any restrictions upon their freedom of choice. The opportunity to do so is not secured to them under the present system. . . ."

9 Ja 05, p.7-8

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Corrupt practices. Election offenses

See also 167,

- a Col. Adams. "The election scandals in Denver, Teller, Pueblo, Huerfano, Las Animas and some other counties indicate a needed change in our election laws, and demand the enactment of an honest and efficient primary law. . . . The vast amount of money that is now deemed necessary for the conduct of an election is one of the strongest indictments that can be made against prevailing political methods. The state chairman of one political party made oath that he spent at the recent state election nearly a dollar and a half for each vote his party received. The other state chairman also testified to a large expenditure. Other interests deeply concerned in the campaign, but not compelled to publish their expenditures, must have spent two or three times as much as the chairmen—to this add the amounts spent by the chairmen of the 59 counties—the city chairmen—the various local committees and the personal expenditures of the hundreds of candidates, and we have an amazing total—certainly amounting to \$5 for every vote cast in the state. When we deduct the very large majority of Colorado voters who can not be influenced directly or indirectly, by campaign money, and divide the cost among the comparatively few who are influenced by financial agents and organizations, we have an outlay for each such vote that rivals the record of some of the elections in the rotten parliamentary boroughs in England that shamed the British Empire a few years ago. There was spent in Colorado politics during the past year nearly as much money as the cost of the first campaign that made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. . . ."

10 Ja 05, p.5-6

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the appointment of superintendent of the Territorial Industrial School be vested in the Governor, and that the superintendent of the Territorial Prison and the superintendent of the Territorial Industrial School be required by enactment to furnish bonds in the sums of \$10,000 and \$5000 respectively." 16 Ja 05, p.24

c Ark. Davis. "In each message that I have delivered . . . I have laid special stress upon the necessity for a reform school. . . It has been my policy, in order to bring about a public discussion of this subject and force a public knowledge of the necessity for this institution, to pardon all white boys under the age of 18 confined in the penitentiary, regardless of the crime they had committed. . . Let these unfortunate white boys and negroes as well, and the fallen white women, be committed to this reformatory, to be managed by this board of three citizens selected by the Governor, they to . . . be empowered to buy necessary tools and machinery and equipments of every kind for the purpose of starting, in a small way and on a cheap basis, a reformatory of this description, where white boys may be taught some useful occupation and the negro boys be compelled to work and support the institution while it is being done. This would prove a blessing, not only to the white boy, but to the negro boy as well. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.8-10

d Cal. Pardee. ". . . The schools at both Ione and Whittier are inadequately supplied with teachers and apparatus, and it is my judgment that both of these schools should be made essentially agricultural in theory and practice. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.35-36

e Fla. Broward. ". . . Legislation should be enacted providing for the maintaining of a state reform school. . . I also recommend that under such proper restrictions as may be necessary, the commitment of juveniles, other than offenders, be permitted. . ." 4 Ap 05, p.30-31

f Kan. Hoch. "The last Legislature authorized the expenditure, under the auspices of the Woman's Social Science Federation, of \$1200 in the purchase of books and pictures for the Girls Industrial School, at Beloit. It was a wise expenditure, and I now recommend the appropriation of a similar sum for the Boys Industrial School at Topeka." 10 Ja 05, p.10

g Minn. Johnson. Separation of the sexes at State Training School recommended. 4 Ja 05, p.17

h S. C. Heyward. ". . . I have noticed with much gratification a movement by the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs for the establishment of an Industrial School and Reformatory for. . . white boys. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.24

i Tenn. Frazier. ". . . The state should provide a reformatory school to which children under the age of 15 years who commit felonies should be sent by the courts who try and convict them. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.18

votes. . . The punishment should be fixed at disfranchisement for a term of years, say five years. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.24-25

e W. Va. White. ". . . A clause should be added making it the duty of the prosecuting attorney to have the first grand jury after every election make a full investigation of all election matters by summoning all the members of different political committees. The evidence should be taken down by a stenographer and written out and submitted to the court and it made the duty of the judge to convene another grand jury if, in his opinion, any indictments were omitted to be brought which should have been. § 8 of chapter 120 should be amended so as to include all election officers, making it their duty to inform the prosecuting attorney of any violation of the penal laws coming to their knowledge. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.25

150

Corrupt practices acts

All laws requiring candidates or committees to file a statement of election expenses are included under this head.

a Mich. Warner. ". . . The question as to whether the expenditure of money by candidates for nomination to office and of candidates for election should be limited in amount, is an important one and should receive your most careful consideration. The man of moderate means ought not to be put at a disadvantage in a contest for nomination or election with a man of great wealth." 5 Ja 05, p.12

b Or. Chamberlain. "Laws have been passed in many states limiting the amount of money allowed to be spent in elections by candidates and party organizations, and requiring itemized statements . . . to be filed. . . I suggest the passage of such a law at this session." 11 Ja 05, p.39

154

Corporation funds

a Wis. La Follette. ". . . I believe it to be vitally important that corporations should be prohibited by law from contributing money for political purposes. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.73

156

Intimidation

a Wis. La Follette. "I recommend the adoption of a law prohibiting under severe penalties, any corporation, or other employer, from interfering, in any manner, with the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage on the part of any employee." 12 Ja 05, p.74

160

Nominations. Parties

a Ari. Brodie. Recommendation of 1903 for primary election law renewed. 16 Ja 05, p.14

b Fla. Broward. "I recommend that the primary law be so amended as to make the calling of primary elections mandatory upon the committee, now empowered to call the primary election, instead of optional, as it now is." 4 Ap 05, p.41

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ment. . . Under the present laws the convicts are prohibited from engaging in any manual labor which can possibly come into conflict with free labor, and for several years no brick or cut stone for uses outside of the institution itself have been manufactured by the convicts. The roads and streets in the locality in which the penitentiary is situated would afford ample opportunity for the employment of large numbers of convicts, that would prove equally beneficial to the institution and the public at large. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.9

c Del. Hunn. "Whether a state workhouse, or one for each county should be provided for by the General Assembly, is a question upon which there is a considerable variety of opinion, but there is great unanimity, however, as to the fact that convicts should be made to labor in some fashion. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.21

d Id. Gooding. Employment for convicts should be provided. 5 Ja 05, p. 9-10

e Kan. Hoch. "From the report of the warden of the penitentiary you will learn that that institution is self-sustaining. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.15

f S. D. Herreid. "The enforced idleness of prisoners is both cruel and demoralizing. . . I earnestly recommend such legislation as will in the near future, provide profitable employment for the prisoners of the State Penitentiary." 3 Ja 05, p.40-41

g Tenn. Frazier. "Our system provides for working the convicts in the state's coal mines at Petros, on the farm adjacent to the main prison near Nashville, and in certain lines of manufacturing inside the prison walls. . . their earnings for the past two years have not only been sufficient to maintain them without cost to the taxpayers, but, in addition thereto, the net profits have been nearly or quite sufficient to reimburse to the state the entire cost of criminal prosecutions. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.11

355

State account system

a Cal. Pardee. ". . . Folsom Prison has no productive industry except the crushing and sale of macadam rock, which has returned a profit of only a few thousand dollars a year, and even this business is now threatened by the exhaustion of the quarry. . . At San Quentin the jute mill gives employment to about 800 of the 1500 prisoners, and runs at a profit, ordinarily, of \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year. It seems probable that the best solution of the prison labor problem will be found in the New York system of manufacturing necessary articles for state institutions, whereby employment can be diversified, and at the same time direct competition with free labor be avoided." 2 Ja 05, p.34-35

356

Contract and lease system

a Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.31-36.

b Ind. Durbin. ". . . Two years ago I called into conference a number of gentlemen, representing both manufacturers and wage earners, and after much discussion and consideration, no satisfactory

Among the provisions of the law in [Wisconsin] . . . is one practically providing for the election of United States senators by the people (a consummation devoutly to be wished here as everywhere). . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.3

h Mich. Bliss. ". . . That an honest effort should be made to enact legislation reforming the present system of nominating candidates is beyond argument. I . . . call special attention to the advisability of effective laws applicable to such cities as may desire them, and a general law to be made operative wherever the people may elect. . . In my opinion one of the most vital principles of the reform is the securing of effective machinery to the end that parties may make their nominations independent of interference by those outside of their lines. The holding of all caucuses and primaries on the same day will be found to be a long step in this direction." 5 Ja 05, p.5

i Mich. Warner. ". . . The last Legislature complied with the requests of the representatives of three counties (Wayne, Kent and Muskegon), for a change in the system of making nominations for city, county and legislative offices. In some particulars the operation of these laws has been satisfactory and in others decidedly unsatisfactory. Either by party registration, or in some other way, interference of members of one political party in the affairs of another party should be made very difficult, and prevented altogether if possible. If party registration be adopted as the plan to work the desired reform, then registration should be required a sufficient time in advance of the primary to show that the voters who register do so to give themselves the right to participate in the affairs of the party whose principles they believe in, and not for the purpose of giving themselves the right to vote for individual candidates for nomination by some political party other than their own. Legislation should be had that will permit the people of such localities as favor a change in present methods of selecting party delegates and party candidates to make such changes as they deem desirable and best. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.12

j Mo. Folk. ". . . A state primary law should be enacted, whereby all nominations for state, county and municipal offices will be made by primary held on the same day all over the state by all political parties, with the same number of voting places as in the general election and the expenses paid in the same manner. . . The professional boss delights in a multiplicity of primaries and conventions. The ordinary citizen, after attending one or two conventions and primaries, becomes weary and gives his attention to other matters, leaving the field to those who are in politics for revenue only. . . With a state primary law, there would be just two days that the citizen would have to devote—one to go to the polls for the nomination and the other to go to the polls and vote in the general election. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.11-12

358

Roads

- a Del. Hunn. Use of convict labor on roads and streets recommended. 3 Ja 05, p 21-22
- b Or. Chamberlain. ". . . Before becoming intimately acquainted with the kind and character of men confined in the penitentiary in this state I inclined to the opinion that all or nearly all of the convicts might be utilized upon the public highways, and under certain conditions, limitations and restrictions this might be feasible. . . With us, it is safe to say, that a small percentage of those confined in the penitentiary could be intrusted outside the walls without a strong force of well armed guards and steel portable cells in which to confine them when not at work. . . I have thought it would be wise to appropriate a sum of money as was done two years ago for the improvement of some of the roads in the neighborhood of the State Capitol, utilizing as far as possible convict labor in conjunction with such facilities as the county authorities would furnish. . . In addition to this, a law might be passed providing for utilizing some of the convicts upon the public roads on the requisition of any county desiring them, the cost of maintenance to be paid by such county. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.20-21

359

Disposition of goods

- a Ill. Yates. "The consensus of the opinion of a legislative committee appointed from the Board of Prison Industries by that board, is, that it is wise that an amendment should be made to the present law providing that after all articles which can practically be manufactured, have been furnished to the state and its subdivisions, that then the surplus product then remaining over shall be sold in the open market, under such regulations and restrictions as may be deemed advisable. . . I would be reluctant to recommend this change in the law. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.44
- b Ill. Yates. "A strict enforcement of the letter of the law would require every official of the state, except those whose printing is furnished by the Commissioners of State Contracts, to secure all books, blanks, and other printing from the Board of Prison Industries. . . To enforce this law as it now stands, would not only bring great financial loss upon the owners of these printing offices, but it would force out of employment, or drive to other places, the skilled mechanics now employed. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.45
- c Kan. Hoch. ". . . I wish to indorse the recommendation of the Board of Directors that each state institution shall pay cash for what it receives from each other state institution, 'as it would,' to quote their language, 'more clearly show the correct receipts and expenditures of each one.' . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.15

360

Special industries

- a Ill. Yates. "The officials of the Southern Penitentiary, after investigation of the subject, will, in the near future, if the present

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- b Ind. Durbin. ". . . I believe with the late Governor Mount that 'the growing expense of our courts can be obviated and existing inequalities removed through the reorganization of the state into court districts each comprising several counties, equalizing as nearly as possible and providing for a number of judges to correspond with the size of said districts,' thus obviating the necessity of a special judge in any case. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.34
- c S. C. Heyward. ". . . I . . . again recommend that the number of judicial circuits be increased from eight, as at present, to 10. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.22

645

Inferior courts

- a Ct. Roberts. "The manner of selecting the judges for the police, city, town, and borough courts is a matter that should receive the careful consideration of the Legislature. . . . The danger of harm begins with the selection of candidates for the Legislature, such selection often depending upon the respective attitudes of the several prospective candidates toward some local contest for a judgeship. . . I recommend such legislation as will place upon the Executive the responsibility of nominating all judges of the police, city, town, and borough courts as is now done in the case of the judges of the Superior Court, Courts of Common Pleas, and District Courts."

4 Ja 05, p.19-20

657

Court officers

For fees and salaries of special court officer see that head

668

Judges

- a Ct. Roberts. "It is generally admitted that the salaries paid to the judges of our higher courts are too small. In an effort to remedy this injustice the Legislature of 1903 passed an act which increased the salaries of the judges whose terms began thereafter, but not of judges theretofore appointed. As a result of this legislation, the youngest judge on the bench receives the largest amount, while the judge who has served the state for 20 years gets no increase at all. It has been supposed that this inequality was made necessary by the 24th amendment of our Constitution, which prohibits the General Assembly from increasing the compensation of public officers, employees, agents, and servants during the term for which they were appointed. This supposition may, however, be erroneous. In Pennsylvania a constitutional provision declared that 'no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary, or emoluments, after his election or appointment.' Notwithstanding this, the Legislature passed an act in 1903 which increased the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of that state, and this act, I believe, has thus far been sustained as a valid exercise of legislative power. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.20-21

CRIMINAL LAW CORRECTIONS

largely reimburse the state for the heavy expenditures incident to its reestablishment and more thorough equipment. . . ."

12 Ja 05, p.21

361

Criminal insane

- a Or. Chamberlain. There are now confined in the insane asylum about 15 insane convicts. . . . Sufficient money should be appropriated to fit up, with regulation cells to guard against escape and to secure isolation, a portion of one of the wings and enclosures of the asylum." 11 Ja 05, p.22
- b Tenn. Frazier. ". . . Some provision should be made by proper legislation by which the Governor, upon proper and satisfactory evidence of insanity, could have such insane prisoners transferred to an asylum for the insane where they could be properly treated, and if restored, returned to the State Prison." 3 Ja 05, p.19
- c W. Va. White. ". . . I . . . recommend that at one of the two hospitals for the insane a small ward or building should be set apart and properly equipped for the confinement and care of the criminal insane. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.45
- d Wis. La Follette. "There is no provision for the confinement of the criminal insane. . . . Some provision should be made for their separate maintenance." 12 Ja 05, p.89-90

363

System of sentencing and reform

367 Discharge

- a Tenn. Frazier. "As each prisoner is released he should be given a small sum of money sufficient to keep him from actual hunger and want for a few days, till he could find friends or employment. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.17-18

370 Indeterminate sentence

- a Mich. Bliss. "The indeterminate sentence act, while most of its ambiguous statements have been made plain by decisions of the Supreme Court, should be amended to accord with the principle on which the law is founded, in that the sentence in all cases except those which the court may impose for life or any number of years, shall be a general sentence and dependent alone on the terms stated in the statute under which the proceeding is brought. To make this more effective, and for the securing of greater safeguards, there ought to be a redetermination of the minimum and maximum of sentence in many of the laws constituting the criminal enactment." 5 Ja 05, p.13

- b Or. Chamberlain. ". . . Every sentence of a person to the penitentiary, except of one sentenced to life, should be indeterminate. . . . But a prisoner convicted more than once of a felony should be ineligible for either an indeterminate sentence or a parole. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.37

- c S. D. Elrod. "We recommend that you provide for the indeterminate sentence of convicts. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.5

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695

Civil procedure

Including such provisions as apply both to civil and criminal cases. See also
428 Probate procedure; 489. Divorce

- a Ill. Deneen. "I call your attention to the report of the Practice Commission appointed by Governor Tanner by authority of a joint resolution of the General Assembly on Mar. 15, 1899. . . Out of 500 suggested changes, 150 were adopted and submitted to the General Assembly. But three of the reforms urged were enacted into law. It has been published by the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association, and each of these learned bodies has a special committee charged with the duty of urging that you take action thereon at this session. There can be no doubt of the pressing importance of this matter, particularly to Cook county. There, the administration of the law has been attended with so much delay as to amount in many instances to a denial of justice. . . ."

9 Ja 05, p.2

697

Legal notices

- a W. Va. White. "I renew my recommendation of two years ago to the Legislature in regard to some liberal legislation in respect to legal newspaper publications. There are many matters of public interest and statements of financial affairs which ought to be required to be published. These statements, together with the financial statements now required to be published, should be published at legal rates in at least two papers of opposite politics in each county where there are two such publications. A general law should be passed providing that wherever a publication is required in a legal proceeding, it should be taxed by the clerk of the court as part of the court costs of the same. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.73

726

Jury. Verdict

730

Qualifications. Drawing. Impaneling

- a N. M. Otero. ". . . Under the present system the jurors for the courts are selected by a commission of three appointed by the court. . . I recommend the repeal of the present jury law and the enactment of a law by which jurors may be selected by lot, or by some method equally fair and impartial, always having in view for jury duty qualifications sufficiently high to eliminate the professional juror, the criminal or wholly irresponsible classes from service upon any jury."

16 Ja 05, p.23-24

732

Verdicts

- a Or. Chamberlain. ". . . There is neither reason nor justice in permitting a minority, or even one of 12 jurors, to prevent a verdict either in a criminal or civil case. I suggest the submission to the people of a proposed amendment to the Constitution which will authorize the modification of the law regulating trials by jury in both civil and criminal cases."

11 Ja 05, p.40

d Tenn. Frazier. "Some system of paroles should be provided. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.17

373 Pardons

a Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.41-42. N. C. Glenn, 11 Ja 05, p.16. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.6. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.21-22. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.21. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.43-44.

b Cal. Pardee. ". . . I have assumed that a conditional commutation, which will be a restraint upon future conduct, is better than a commutation which is unconditional, and, with this in mind, I have inserted in such documents a provision that if the person be subsequently convicted of felony, he must serve out the unexpired portion of his former term of imprisonment, as well as his new one."

2 Ja 05, p.38

c Col. Peabody. ". . . Because the Pardon Board is merely advisory, however, it would appear that it is not a necessity, and I renew my recommendation of two years since, that it should be abolished. The work necessary for compiling data and summarizing cases requiring executive consideration should devolve upon the secretary of the Board of Charities and Correction, for which additional service reasonable compensation should be provided."

6 Ja 05, p.11

374 Probation

See also 371. Juvenile offenders

a Mass. Douglas. ". . . Punishment by imprisonment brands the offender with indelible disgrace and discourages him from redeeming his reputation. . . It seems to me that first offenses and offenses committed by women or the young should, by an established system, be treated as objects of diligent investigation and of indulgent treatment, to the end that the offenders may be rescued from the hopeless lot of criminals. . . I believe that unfortunates, the hungry, the unemployed and the intoxicated should not be taken to a cell when a door of charity is open to them and improvements may be hoped for without punishment. . . There should be diligent inquiry whether or not there are inducements to officers of the law in the fee system of our commonwealth to bring persons to the courts who might be taken to their homes or to charitable hands, without injury to the community. . . I would suggest also an inherent evil in the requirement of the law that those guilty of minor offenses should stand committed when unable to pay a fine. . . It seems possible to devise a system by which such minor offenders may be allowed a period of probation in which they may earn the amount of the fine and thus be spared imprisonment." 5 Ja 05, p.32-34

b Mich. Bliss. ". . . In case of the probationer, where in the judgment of the court he has demonstrated that he will lead a good life, provision should be made to terminate the probation by discharge."

5 Ja 05, p.13

374(5) Whipping. Pillory

a Or. Chamberlain. ". . . Criminal statutes will not reach the brute who strikes and beats a defenseless woman, the mother of his

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children. . . . For such inhuman creatures the public whipping post has been proven to be the most effective punishment, and I recommend such a law for your consideration." 11 Ja 05, p.39

b U. S. Roosevelt. "There are certain offenders, whose criminality takes the shape of brutality and cruelty towards the weak, who need a special type of punishment. The wife beater, for example, is inadequately punished by imprisonment; for imprisonment may often mean nothing to him, while it may cause hunger and want to the wife and children who have been the victims of his brutality. Probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting this kind of crime." 6 D 04, p.13

375

CIVIL LAW

Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure

377

Property

379

Real property

392

Conveyance*See also 835, Tax on deeds*

396

Record

a Wis. La Follette. "A simplification of our system of transferring land titles would seem to be desirable. . . . The states of Illinois, Massachusetts, California, Minnesota, Washington, and Colorado and many European countries have adopted the Torrens system of land registration, which seems to afford a simple, speedy and safe method of transfers. . . . The subject is very important, and action should be taken only after careful investigation of the matter and any legislation changing our present system should be framed with the greatest care." 12 Ja 05, p.94-95

405

Liens and mortgages

a Del. Hunn. Message to special session of Legislature called to consider amendment to an act limiting judgment liens on real estate in Kent and Sussex counties. 29 D 04

426

Administration of estates*See also 836, Inheritance tax; 1698, Trust companies*

a Wash. Mead. ". . . I recommend a revision of the entire procedure so that the law governing the administration of estates will reduce the expense of settlement of the estate, and lessen the time for the distribution of the property to the beneficiaries. Superior judges, sitting in probate cases, should have jurisdiction to settle and adjudicate all matters connected in any way with the estate."

11 Ja 05, p.25

453 Contracts and Other Obligations

See also 787, Contracts and supplies (public); 835, Tax on deeds and contracts

459

Sale of merchandise

- a W. Va. White. ". . . I call the attention of the Legislature to the advisability of passing laws regulating the sale of stocks of goods in bulk. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.77

463

Interest. Usury

- a S. D. Elrod. "The time has come when the rate of interest by contract should be lowered from 12%. It is a shame that any citizen can be required to pay such a rate. It is not fair to the borrower, neither is it consistent with sound banking principles." 3 Ja 05, p.4

467

Suretyship

- a N. M. Otero. "The present law providing for banks to give bond to the territory for public moneys received by them. . . should be changed so as to require all such bonds to be executed by a fidelity or a surety company. . . and I earnestly recommend that you enact a law to this effect, and also providing that all official bonds now required by law be executed in the same manner, and that no personal sureties be received. For many years the territory has been put to great delay and expense in bringing suits upon such bonds, which are invariably contested with great bitterness and result very unsatisfactorily, and I believe that the records will show that not 10% of the amounts for which suit was brought have been recovered by the territory. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.7

468

Torts

See also index under Damages to property

471

Personal injury

See also 1315, Railroads; 2125, Employers liability

- a Mo. Folk. "A remedy should be provided for the negligent deaths of adult unmarried persons by giving the father or mother the right to sue. Under the present law there is no remedy in such instances. Strange to say, if a railroad, for instance, injures one over 21 years of age unmarried the damages are unlimited, but if, instead of injuring, the railroad kills, no damages can be recovered at all. . . It often happens that an adult, while having no wife or husband, may have a dependent mother or father, and they, at least, should have a right of action in such instances. . . ." 9 Ja 05, p.15

472

Libel. Slander

- a N. M. Otero. "There has been some demand, even on part of the press, for a statute defining libel and providing for its punishment.

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- [c] W. Va. Dawson. "If the Legislature had created the office of superintendent of Public Buildings, as proposed in another bill pending before it, it would have benefited the people of the state and saved to them much more than the salary and expenses of that office . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.5
- 781 Capitol
- a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.13. Ark. Davis, 11 Ja 05, p.47-51. Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.45. Ct. Roberts, 4 Ja 05, p.14-15. Minn. Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.3, 35-36. Nev. Sparks, the state capitol waterworks, 16 Ja 05, p.12-13. N. H. McLane, State House improvements, 5 Ja 05, p.20-21. N. D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.21. Pa. Pennypacker, 3 Ja 05, p.1-2. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.29. Wash. McBride, 11 Ja 05, p.7. W. Va. White, needed repairs to Capitol building, 11 Ja 05, p.72. Wis. La Follette, the Capitol fire, 12 Ja 05, p.105-9. Wy. Brooks, Capitol building commission, 11 Ja 05, p.23.
- b Ct. Roberts. "I call to your especial attention the sketch model of the proposed scheme of decoration of the north front of the state Capitol, prepared by the well known sculptor Paul W. Bartlett. . . I heartily approve the plans of the commission and its foresight in obtaining an entire and harmonious plan for completing one front at least of our beautiful state building. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.15-16
- c Id. Gooding. "Our Capitol building was erected in 1885. . . Six of the departments are without permanent quarters at the Capitol. . . I am informed that there is not a fireproof vault, nor a fire or burglar proof safe, in the building. . . I recommend that a careful inspection and examination of the building be made without delay." 5 Ja 05, p.21
- d Ind. Durbin. Ventilation of the Senate chamber and hall of the House of Representatives. 6 Ja 05, p.40-41
- e Ky. Beckham. Message to special session called to consider question of site for Capitol. 12 Ja 05, 4 p.
- f Mich. Bliss. "I renew my former recommendation that the Legislature make a thorough examination of conditions to the end that either an addition to the Capitol or a separate office building conveniently located be built." 5 Ja 05, p.14
- g Mich. Bliss. "All state offices not now established at the Capitol should be moved to Lansing and here maintained." 5 Ja 05, p.24
- h Mon. Toole. "Some provision ought to be made for the purchase of a permanent water supply for the state Capitol and grounds. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.6
- i N. Y. Higgins. "The Superintendent of Public Buildings again calls attention to the inadequate office space contained in the state buildings. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.2
- j N. D. Sarles. ". . . I believe that you should legislate for the creation of a capitol commission, to provide for further improvements to the state Capitol building and its completion in harmony with the style and plans of the new structure. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.-

CIVIL LAW . FAMILY

than of healthful domestic conditions. The state should exercise the right, however, of preventing the contracting of marriage between persons manifestly unfit to assume its obligations, and particularly such marriage as insures the propagation of defectives who are certain to become a charge upon the state. The issuing of marriage licenses should be surrounded with greater safeguards, particularly the safeguard of publicity. The wisdom of requiring due notice by publication of an intention to assume the obligations of marriage has been suggested, and I commend the same to your consideration. We may reasonably consider the advisability of requiring on the part of those applying for license to marry, medical evidence that the contraction of marriage will not threaten society by the perpetuation of mental or physical deficiency. . . ." 6 Ja 05, p.9

Divorce

Ind. Durbin. "It is evident . . . that divorce is a symptom of the disease which legislation should be framed to reach, if possible, and not the disease itself. We may well doubt whether society is served by compelling persons to live in wedlock and to rear families under the conditions which are usually brought to light in an action for divorce. . . I suggest, however, the advisability of a law prohibiting the remarriage of divorced persons for a reasonable period after the entering of the decree, and the substitution of separate maintenance for divorce in many cases for which the law now provides divorce." • 6 Ja 05, p.8

b N. C. Glenn. "Most earnestly do I join with the retiring Governor in recommending to you the repeal of all divorce laws enacted since the adoption of the code of 1883. Divorces are now too easily obtained, and are often granted to the offending or guilty party. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.13

9 Trials. Procedure

a Wash. Mead. "Our courts are often subjected to criticism, but in many instances unjustly, on account of the large number of decrees granted in divorce cases. . . A statute, continued from territorial days, requires the presence of the county attorney to resist default divorce cases. . . He should have an opportunity of conducting an intelligent defense by summoning witnesses to testify to the facts in the case. To bring this about, the applicant should be required to deposit such an amount as the court may direct for the payment of witness fees. The law should be further amended so as to permit the court to enter an order requiring the attendance of the plaintiff and the defendant at the trial. . . The law defining . . . admission of testimony of the husband or the wife should be so modified as to permit successful criminal prosecution . . . in the event that . . . the court or the prosecuting attorney is satisfied that one or the other of the parties has been guilty of a misdemeanor or felony. With these amendments

and an additional one, requiring the court to enter a *decree nisi* at the time of the trial and a complete decree of divorce to follow at the expiration of a period of not less than six months. . . . I am of the opinion that fewer decrees of divorce will be granted in our state. . ."

11 Ja 05, p.21-23

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Support of family

See also 2203, Support (insane)

- a Ari. Brodie. "I desire to call your attention to the growing evil of wife and family desertion, and to recommend that provision be made for the punishment of persons charged with such crime. Our statutes at present provide only for the punishment of parents deserting their children." 16 Ja 05, p.14
- b Or. Chamberlain. "Desertion of wife and family should be made a crime for which the deserter may be extradited from the state in which he seeks an asylum. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.39
- c Wash. Mead. "Fewer applicants for divorce decrees would appear in our courts if this body enacted a law making it a felony or misdemeanor for a parent to desert his child, or for a husband to voluntarily desert and abandon his wife, unless some reasonable ground exists therefor. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.23

500

Corporations

See also 841, Corporation taxes; 1200, Transportation; 1679, Banking; 1732, Insurance; 2627, Municipal utilities

- a N. J. Murphy. ". . . the corporation law of New Jersey is upon the whole believed to be so wise, its various sections have been so fully passed upon by the courts, and it so generally meets with the favor of those who have occasion for its use, that there is little cause for doubt that the law of this state will in the future, as in the past, be regarded as the most desirable for those who wish to do business upon a large scale. It may be said in commercial phrase that this part of the business of the state is being competed for by other states, who have largely copied our laws, and who are making an effort to obtain the business that comes to us. This competition has not been serious, nor in my opinion will it be as long as the corporation law of New Jersey remains, as now, a safeguard to all those interests it is intended to protect." 10 Ja 05, p.4
- b N. J. Stokes. "The incorporations in one state for 10 months of last year show a capital of \$111,255,500; in another of \$251,971,620; in another \$285,553,700; in New Jersey \$313,569,620. Our state is, therefore, by no means attracting all of the great moneyed interests seeking articles of incorporation. In addition to this, the recommendations of the Department of Commerce and Labor are the preliminary steps toward national incorporation, when capital will seek the protection of federal law rather than deal with 45 different states. All these influences threaten the revenue of New Jersey. . . .

50

CIVIL LAW CORPORATIONS

New Jersey does not compete in any race for revenue between states where the inducement to incorporate is laxity of law.

The day of gigantic business companies seems to be on the wane. Companies with smaller capital are on the increase. Should not, therefore, changes be made in our laws to meet the requirements of these smaller organizations? . . . Our legislation must not be allowed to lag behind the times. . . . I recommend the appointment of a commission to this end. . . ." 17 Ja 05, p.6-8

c Pa. Pennypacker. Commission should be appointed to revise corporation laws. 3 Ja 05, p.10

d Pa. Pennypacker. "The principle upon which the grant of franchises to corporations is supported is that there are business operations important to the community which are beyond the financial strength of the individual, and that by the union of the resources of many persons, may be accomplished and thus the public be benefited . . . We have been gradually losing sight of the public good involved in the arrangement and reducing the number of corporators until now any three persons may secure incorporation for profit. In other words, a man wishing to start any business venture by giving a share of stock to his clerk and another to his messenger may escape individual liability for the indebtedness incurred. But one step remains and that is the reductio ad absurdum of making a single person a corporation for profit. . . . There ought to be a reasonable time limit in every charter, say 100 years, at the expiration of which the grant terminates so that some control may be maintained and the future not burdened with consequences which can not be foreseen. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.10-11

S. D. Herreid. "No mistake was made by the last Legislature in enacting laws in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of State regulating the organization, formation and privileges of corporations. . . . Prior to the enactment of these laws it was notoriously true that many 'wildcat' companies were organized and came to South Dakota to gain a legal existence because of the 'cheap rate.' Under the new schedule of corporation fees less than one half the number of companies were organized and still the fees were in excess of the year before. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.24

U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action. . . . The national government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. . . ." 6 D 04, p.6

W. Va. White. ". . . The changes in the corporation laws of Ohio, Delaware, Maine, New York and Massachusetts and the liberal laws of New Jersey, and yet more liberal ones of Arizona and South Dakota, have materially affected the chartering of nonresident corporations by this state and care is needed to hold those that we have and to get even a decreasing number of new ones. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.8

W. Va. White. "I heartily indorse the observations of the Auditor as to the proceedings instituted in the Circuit Court of

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Kanawha county under the provisions of chapter four of the acts of 1903. . . . The Attorney General, without consulting the Governor and without his knowledge, brought suit against about 12,000 corporations for the forfeiture of their charters. So far as the law seeks to forfeit the charters of corporations which are delinquent in the payment of taxes, the act has my approval. . . . I do not believe that the Legislature ever intended that the charter of any corporation should be forfeited because of the nonfiling of a power of attorney, or for failure to notify the state officials of change of officers, or for such offenses as are properly punishable by a fine. . . . I recommend to the Legislature the immediate repeal of the law. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.8-9

- i W. Va. White. "Another bill submitted, which was not passed at the special session, was the act making the Auditor the statutory attorney for that class of domestic corporations called nonresident corporations, and also for foreign corporations doing business in this state, and imposing an annual state tax of \$10 upon the corporation for such services. . . . if any action is taken by the Legislature as to designating a state officer to act as statutory attorney for nonresident or foreign corporations, I would advise that no charge be made for the service."

11 Ja 05, p.18-19

516 Shares

- a Ill. Deneen. "I recommend to you that a law be enacted requiring corporations organized in this state to have their capital stock paid up either in money or property, before the issuance to them of license by the Secretary of State, to the end that the state shall not become silent partner in frauds perpetrated by promoters upon the investing public."

9 Ja 05, p. .

589 Combinations and monopolies

See also 1740. Insurance

- a Ark. Davis. ". . . Gentlemen, the King antitrust bill must be passed by this body. . . . Our object in this bill is as completely as possible to shut trusts out of the state; every character of trust, the insurance trust, the beef trust, the sugar trust, tobacco trust, and every other kind of trust that can be reached by state legislation intended to be reached by this act. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.11-12

- b Wis. La Follette. ". . . In my judgment, there should be an entire revision of the laws relating to this subject [industrial combinations] and laws should be enacted for the prevention of illegal combinations within the state, whether they be corporations or otherwise, and to restrain the operations in this state by such combinations organized elsewhere. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.70-7

CIVIL LAW ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Administration of justice

Practice of law

See also 434, Attorney for minors; 675, Public prosecutor

Admission to bar

Wash. McBride, 11 Ja 05, p.8-9.

Courts

Names and general organization of courts vary greatly in different states. Courts are here grouped according to actual jurisdiction. The precise names of the courts are preserved in entries.

Reports. Reporters

a Vt. McCullough, digest of Vermont reports, 6 O 04, p.16.
 b Ari. Brodie. Purchase of Supreme Court reports for exchange recommended. 16 Ja 05, p.16

Supreme courts

Including only those highest in state of whatever name, e.g. Court of Appeals but not Supreme Court of New York. In New York, New Jersey and elsewhere the Supreme Court is a district court and is classed below others. The Court of Appeals in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Maryland is the highest court, but in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Texas it is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

Fla. Broward. "The recent addition to the number of the justices of the Supreme Court has enabled that tribunal to dispose of cases that have for years been accumulating on its docket because three judges were unable to dispose of the ever increasing business brought to them." 4 Ap 05, p.42

Neb. Mickey. "The Legislature of 1903 made provision for the temporary continuance of the Supreme Court Commission, six commissioners to be appointed for the period of one year and three commissioners to be appointed for the period of two years, from Ap. 10, 1903. The court, with the assistance of the three commissioners now in service, is unable to keep up with the work which comes before it, the number of cases filed each month being in excess of the number disposed of. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.10

Wash. Mead. "In order to dispose of the constantly accumulating causes before the Supreme Court, I urgently recommend the enactment of an act, at the earliest possible time, providing for an increase of the membership of that tribunal from five to seven members, and that such increase be permanent. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.20

Intermediate courts

For officers and judges see 657-94; see also 371, Juvenile courts; 373, Pardons; 855, Court of claims

Ari. Brodie. Congress should be asked to authorize the appointment of one or two additional judges. 16 Ja 05, p.15

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substitute for the contract system as controlled and supervised in Indiana could be determined upon, and personally I doubt if one can be devised. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.27

c Or. Chamberlain. ". . . I suggest the appointment of a committee to inquire and report as to the propriety of renewing the present contract, and if renewal is deemed advisable, what changes, if any, should be made in the terms thereof. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.19

d Vt. McCullough. "The present contract for the labor of prisoners in the State Prison will terminate by its own limitation May 1, 1906. Under this contract the state is paid seventy five (75) cents a day for each able-bodied man." 6 O 04, p.13-14

e Wis. La Follette. ". . . During the biennial term the old contract for the employment of prisoners expired and a new contract was made by which the earning power of each prisoner has been increased 15 cents per day. . . Objections are urged by labor unions, to the employment of prison or other state labor upon contract where the products of such labor go into open market in competition with labor generally. . . It would seem that the amount of the product so placed upon the market . . . can not appreciably affect the scale of wages in any outside employment. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.88

357

County and municipal convicts

a Ct. Roberts. ". . . The reports of the county commissioners, for the year ending June 30, 1904, show that the state paid \$109,971, while the receipts from the prisoners' earnings amounted to but \$16,874, or about 15% of the state's contribution. . . I suppose at least 90% of the persons sent to jail are physically capable of earning their support. They should be furnished with something to do and then made to do it. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.26-27

b Fla. Broward. "An investigation will show that at least 75% of the complaints in regard to the treatment of convicts has come from camps where the county convicts are worked or leased. Some measure should be provided which shall remedy this evil, and provisions for the inspection and proper care of all county convicts and convict camps should be made mandatory upon the county authorities. . ." 4 Ap 05, p.36

c Ga. Terrell. ". . . If all misdemeanor convicts are not to be worked upon the public roads, or other public works, as the law directs, then those who are not so employed should be put under control of the commission, which body should be authorized to sell their labor as that of felony convicts is sold, the proceeds to go to the counties in which they are convicted, to be applied as now provided by law. Such legislation would not only tend to improve the condition of the convicts, but would remove all grounds of criticism that chain gangs under control of private individuals, with only nominal county supervision, are in violation of state or federal laws."

28 Je 05, p.19-20

FINANCE

810

Exemption from general property tax

See also under special classes of taxes; also 1633, Encouragement of industries

- a Vt. Bell. "When we legislate to exempt any property or class of values from taxation it becomes a difficult matter to frame just laws. When all property is equitably taxed and there are no exemptions whatever, then laws are, and can be made more simple and effective . . . I am in favor of a law whereby no property, real or personal, shall be exempt from its proper levy for the support of the public treasury." 6 O 04, p.2-3

819

Assessment

- a Ari. Brodie. ". . . recommend that the office of county assessor be made elective instead of appointive." 16 Ja 05, p.9
- b Col. Peabody. ". . . Provision [should] be made for the mileage and per diem of the assessors at their annual meeting." 6 Ja 05, p.4
- c R. I. Utter. ". . . I recommend that the General Assembly authorize a revaluation of the several cities and towns as a basis for the state tax." 5 Ja 05, p.6
- d S. D. Elrod. "The tendency of things under existing laws, is to escape taxation and, if something is not done, before we realize it, real estate and the homes of our people will be paying all the taxes . . . If any class of property is to be exempt it should be the little home of the family. It is a notorious fact that no tax is paid on probably 75% of our personal property. Moneys and credits are not listed. . . We have little faith that a costly tax commission can bring about a reasonably satisfactory adjustment. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.3
- e S. D. Herreid. ". . . Every assessor aims to protect his district by a very low assessment and every county board aims to protect the county. The result is an aggregate assessment, probably less than 25% of the real valuation of the taxable property in the state. However, it is not a low valuation that is so objectionable, but the gross inequality which is inevitable under the prevailing practice. During the year of 1904 there were 1018 men engaged in the work of assessment in this state as county, city and township assessors and deputies, without uniformity of action and without a standard of valuation. There were 53 county boards of equalization, each board acting independently. A perfect system would give the State Board power to appoint every assessor in the state, with power to summarily remove every one who fails, neglects or refuses to assess property according to law. Such a change, however, is too radical for consideration at the present time. I respectfully make the following recommendations: 1st. The first meeting of the State Board should be held in January or February, with authority to adjourn from time to time. 2d. The appointment by the members of the board of an officer who may be designated 'State Tax Commissioner.' 3d. An annual meeting of the county assessors of the state.

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law can be amended as to permit it, instal a binder twine plant. . ."

4 Ja 05, p.44

- b Kan. Hoch. ". . . The [state twine] plant has already paid for itself and has money left to its credit, but this is not the most important fact concerning it. It has materially affected the price of twine, to the advantage of the farmer, in every local market of the state." 10 Ja 05, p.16

- c Mass. Douglas. "Many of the short-term men in the county houses of correction might be employed in reclaiming waste and unimproved lands, a labor which will never be invested from any other source. This experiment is now on trial by the state at Rutland, and has been successfully tried at the State Farm at Bridgewater. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.42-43

- d Minn. Van Sant. ". . . Conservatively estimated the twine plant has profited the state to the extent of over one and one half millions of dollars. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.13

- e Minn. Johnson. "For a number of years the state has maintained a plant at the State Prison for the manufacture of binding twine. . . It is a profitable source of employment for our convict labor, and in addition thereto, is of great benefit to the farmers of the state by giving to them cheaper binding twine. . . It might be a source of economy to engage a portion of this labor in the manufacture of shoes and clothing for the inmates of our other public institutions, but aside from this, I believe it would be wise, economical and profitable, to extend the twine plant to such an extent as to provide employment for the remainder. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.11-12

- f S. D. Elrod. "At the earliest date possible, a twine plant should be established at the penitentiary, for three reasons. First, it would give useful employment to the prisoners; second, it would reduce the cost of twine to our farmers; and third, with careful management, it will put money into the state treasury instead of taking it out. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.5

- g Tenn. Frazier. "The last General Assembly authorized the Prison Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Governor, to purchase 15,000 acres of coal lands for the state. . . The number of acres authorized to be purchased should be increased to 25,000. The present policy of working the state's prisoners in coal mines has proven profitable and satisfactory from every standpoint. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.16

- h Tex. Lanham. "As provided by chapter 34, acts of the 28th Legislature, the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated for the rehabilitation, enlargement and thorough testing of the iron industry, for many years conducted in connection with the Rusk Penitentiary, and to erect and equip a modern furnace and necessary appliances for the manufacture of pig iron and kindred products. . . The output of iron and pipe is satisfactory both as to quality and quantity and the demand therefor sufficient to give every assurance that the plant will soon become more than self-sustaining and be able to

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b Tex. Lanham. ". . . A majority of the voters in Ochiltree county have formed themselves into an 'antitax league' for the purpose of preventing the assessment for taxes of such lands, and . . . officers have been elected pledged to carry out this policy. . . . the Commissioners Court directing the Tax Assessor not to list such lands for taxation and refusing to approve the tax rolls containing their assessment. . . . The liability of these lands to taxation is beyond doubt. . . . These suggestions are submitted to the end that such amendments of or additions to the laws on the subject may be made as, in your wisdom, shall be found necessary and sufficient to correct the evil and to enable the state to compel the payment of these taxes, even to the extent, if necessary, of disorganizing Ochiltree county and attaching it for judicial purposes to some adjoining county whose officers would feel bound to obey the law and the obligations of their official oaths rather than the commands of an 'antitax league'. . . ."

. 12 Ja 05, p.9-10

c Wy. Brooks. "In view of the fact that the average value of all lands throughout the state as assessed is but \$1.50 per acre, and that while in Big Horn county it averages \$7.20 per acre, in Sweetwater county it averages but $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per acre, some action toward uniformity of land assessment seems imperative. I would suggest that a joint committee be appointed to investigate and report on this subject, and, if possible, all lands throughout the state be classified as grazing, agricultural, railroad and mineral, and a minimum valuation placed upon each class."

11 Ja 05, p.7

B25

Review. Equalization. Adjustment

For equalization by state see also 801

- a Col.** Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.17. U. Cutler, Board of Equalization, 10 Ja 05, p.22. **Wy.** Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.7.
- b Fla.** Broward. ". . . I recommend that a state board of equalization of assessments be created. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.10
- c Ga.** Terrell. ". . . The General Assembly has . . . left the valuation of property a matter almost entirely within the discretion of the taxpayer. . . . The fairer he is the more onerous his individual burden. . . . it would accomplish much good and go a long way toward equalizing the returns to repeal the present arbitration law, and provide that in case of a disagreement between the citizen and the Tax Receiver as to the valuation of property, the question be referred to a board to be appointed by the county authorities, or elected by the people. . . ." 28 Je 05, p.4-6
- d Mich.** Warner. "I recommended that the powers of the Tax Commission be curtailed in some respects. With the fixing of the aggregate assessment of the realty of the township or other legal subdivision, the work of the commission should cease, and the spreading of that assessment over the township or other legal subdivision should be done by the local assessing officer. . . ." 5 Ja 05. p.7

d W. Va. White. ". . . The indeterminate sentence law has not been taken advantage of as yet by the judges of our courts as much as it should be. The suggestion that the judges should be required to visit this institution at least once a year, and their expenses in so doing to be provided for, is a wise one, as the new laws require the judges to assist the state officers in passing upon questions involving the parole of prisoners, and they should become acquainted with the workings of the institution and the value of the indeterminate sentence in the work of reformation." 11 Ja 05, p.43

371 Juvenile offenders

See also 346, Reform schools; 374, Probation; 372, Children

a Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.39.

371(3) Juvenile courts. Juvenile probation

a Id. Gooding. Establishment of juvenile courts recommended. 5 Ja 05, p.10-11

b Kan. Hoch. System of juvenile courts recommended. 10 Ja 05, p.8

c Or. Chamberlain. "In at least 13 states laws have been enacted having for their object the care, control and protection of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. . . Colorado has gone farther than any other state in carrying out the principle of the probation system. . . I suggest it as a model from which to frame a law suitable to conditions that exist here. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.36

d U. S. Roosevelt. "In the vital matter of taking care of children, much advantage could be gained by a careful study of what has been accomplished in such states as Illinois and Colorado by the juvenile courts. . . By profiting by the experiences of the different states and cities in these matters, it would be easy to provide a good code for the District of Columbia." 6 D 04, p.11-12

e Wash. Mead. ". . . I am of the opinion that the creation of [juvenile] courts in cities of the first class in the state would be beneficial. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.24

372 Parole

a Mich. Bliss. "That excellent results have been secured under the parole law, whereby the convict is released with a friend to look after his welfare, is borne out by the statement that less than one in 10 have been returned for violation of the parole rules." 5 Ja 05, p.13

b N. C. Glenn. "The Constitution of North Carolina recognizes conditional pardon, but to this day no legislation has been adopted to give it effect. It seems to me to abound in wisdom, and should commend itself to the thoughtful consideration of the Legislature." 11 Ja 05, p.16

c Or. Chamberlain. ". . . The Governor should be permitted, on the recommendation of the Superintendent and Warden of the prison, to parole a prisoner for good conduct, and when in their opinion reformation appears to be complete. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.37

FINANCE

827

Collection

- a Ari. Brodie. ". . . In many of the states experience has demonstrated that the collection of taxes semiannually instead of annually has resulted to the advantage and benefit of the taxpayer, as well as to the business interests. Under the existing method of tax collection in this territory large sums of money are collected and placed in county vaults during the last two months of the year when money is mostly needed in business enterprises, and as the statute practically prohibits county treasurers from placing county funds in banks, these large sums of money withdrawn from circulation often create stringencies in the money markets of the various communities, resulting in high rates of interest and stagnation in business during the period this money is withdrawn from circulation. In my opinion if taxes are paid semiannually instead of annually the condition noted above would be relieved and the taxpayers and business interests would feel the benefit. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.10-11

- b N. M. Otero. ". . . In most other commonwealths collectors of taxes are charged and are held responsible upon their bonds for 100% of the total taxes charged against property in their jurisdiction, and they can be exonerated from collecting any part of this, for good reasons only, and upon specific action in each case by the Board of Equalization. Why can not such a course be pursued in New Mexico? . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.10

829

Delinquent taxes. Tax sales. Redemption

- a Ari. Brodie. ". . . I . . . recommend . . . such legislation as will plainly and clearly give the taxpayers . . . the right to redeem their property within a reasonable time after sale. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.10
- b S. C. Heyward. "Our present law, fixing a nominal penalty for nonpayment of taxes within the time required by law, should be amended, and a penalty of 10% should immediately attach upon all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1st. I recommend that the time allowed for the payment of delinquent taxes, with penalty, be fixed at 60 days. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.6

830

Income tax

- a S. C. Heyward. "The income tax law is practically disregarded throughout the state, the only exception of importance being Richland county for the past year. The entire receipts from the tax go into the state treasury for state purposes, and better provision should be made for the enforcement of this law alike in all counties." 10 Ja 05, p.5-6
- b Wis. La Follette. "I recommend the passage of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to enact laws providing for 'a graduated income tax'" 12 Ja 05, p.22

833 Business taxes. Revenue, license or privilege taxes

See also 842, Incorporation taxes; 1532, Regulation and licensing of trades and occupations.

- a Del. Hunn. Provision should be made for the enforcement of the state license on distillers of alcoholic liquors. 3 Ja 05, p.10-11
- b Fla. Broward. ". . . I would recommend that such legislation be enacted as will extend the license tax law to cover those profitable businesses not now contributing a proper share towards the expenses of the government which affords them protection." 4 Ap 05, p.9
- c Tex. Lanham. The following is quoted from the democratic state platform: "We recommend that occupation taxes on useful occupations be removed as soon as a fair system of property taxation can be devised to raise the money now furnished by taxation of such occupations." 12 Ja 05, p.9
- d W. Va. White. Amendment recommended to license tax on the manufacturers of intoxicating liquors. 11 Ja 05, p.25

835 Tax on deeds and contracts. Fees

- a W. Va. White. "One of the revenue measures which was not passed by the extra session was the bill providing for a recordation tax. The reason that the bill was not passed was that in the limited time of the special session, and in the closing days thereof, a discussion arose as to the advisability of having a graduated tax imposed for the recordation of deeds and deeds of trust rather than a flat rate. . . . I recommend the passage of such an act at this session of the Legislature to go into effect January 1, 1906." 11 Ja 05, p.18

836 Inheritance taxes

- a Cal. Pardee. ". . . I recommend to the Legislature that it give careful consideration to the question whether the application of the present law should not be extended, first, by taxing direct as well as collateral inheritances, and secondly, by making the tax progressive, as has been done in Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, and many other states. . . . Doubtless there are still theorists who regard such a tax as an attack upon the established rights of property; but when, in a country where property rights are so firmly established as in England, the government claims the privilege of taking from estates of the largest size so much as 8%; when in the republic of France the tax goes, in some instances, so high as 15%; when in such old commonwealths as Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts the system is in full operation; and when, finally, 30 states in all have adopted this tax, it can no longer be regarded as revolutionary, except in the sense that all progress is revolutionary. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.18-19
- b Ct. Roberts. "The law taxing inheritances should be amended so that the same estate should not be taxed twice within a prescribed period of time." 4 Ja 05, p.17

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- c Ga. Terrell. "A reasonable tax upon collateral inheritances, under proper limitations, would be just and wise. . . . Thirty of the 45 states of the Union have an inheritance tax, and a majority of these 30 levy a tax upon both direct and collateral inheritances. . . ." 28 Je 05, p.8
- d Mass. Douglas. Recommends levy of a tax on direct inheritances. 21 Mr 05, p.12-14
- e Minn. Johnson. "The taxation of inheritances is a matter which should be considered at this session. Efforts have been made along this line by preceding legislatures, but in every instance such legislation has been found unconstitutional. The defects having been pointed out by the Supreme Court, it is possible to pass a law which will be approved by that court. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.5
- f N. H. McLane. "Under our amended Constitution two new sources of revenue are available, namely, a tax on inheritances and a tax on franchises. It is not presumed that a tax on franchises would produce a very large amount of revenue in this state, but a tax on inheritances would, in my opinion, produce considerable revenue without injustice to any one." 5 Ja 05, p.5
- g Wash. Mead. "Investigation shows that the state is not deriving the revenue it should from the inheritance tax law, many county and judicial officers failing to inform the State Treasurer when estates, on which the tax should be collected, come into court." 11 Ja 05, p.29
- h Wis. La Follette. ". . . Some effective supervision on behalf of the state is necessary to insure to the state its lawful revenues. . . . As it is a matter primarily within the jurisdiction of the county courts, any steps taken are of a quasi legal character, and it seems proper that any supervision on the part of the state should be vested in the Attorney General. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.12

Corporation taxes

Including taxation by general property tax

- a Ark. Davis. ". . . You should so amend the tax laws of this state as that all corporate property should be returned, just as railroad property is returned, to the Railroad Taxing Board of this state, composed of the Auditor, Secretary of State and the Governor. This removes the assessment from local influences and local surroundings, and places the responsibility upon three state officials who dare not shirk their duty in the proper assessment of this character of property. If you will do this, gentlemen, you will see that corporate property in this state will bear its just proportion of the burdens of the government. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.14-17
- b Ga. Terrell. "We should . . . require a specific tax from every corporation doing business in the state." 28 Je 05, p.7
- c N. Y. Higgins. "The satisfactory condition of affairs whereby the tax laws produce sufficient revenue for the requirements of the

If such a statute is passed, care should be taken that its interpretation does not stifle honest criticism by the press, of public officials and public affairs. The liberty of the press must in no way be circumscribed, and in case a publication is honestly misled into a libelous utterance, a retraction should be considered sufficient atonement in addition to the payment of such actual damages as may have resulted, or are provided for by the common law. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.28-29

b Pa. Pennypacker. "At the last session of the General Assembly, an act was passed requiring newspapers to exercise reasonable care with respect to what they published, and further requiring them to print upon the editorial page the names of those responsible for the publication. . . the act has resulted in a marked improvement in the amenities of journalism in so far as they concern persons in private life. . . Further legislation is required for the protection of the commonwealth from the injury to her reputation and the disadvantage to the administration of her affairs which arise from the prevalent dissemination of scandalous inventions concerning her officials and their efforts in her behalf. . . Notwithstanding our constitutional provision concerning freedom of speech, in the case of Commonwealth vs Mohn, 2 P. F. Smith, p. 243, it was held that the law of common scolds is retained in Pennsylvania, though the punishment is by fine and imprisonment. To punish an old woman, whose scandalous outcries are confined to the precincts of one alley, and to overlook the ululations which are daily dinned into the ears of an unwilling but helpless public by such journals, as have been described, is unjust to both her and them. I suggest the application of this legal principle to the habitual publication of scandalous untruths. Let the persons harmed or annoyed present a petition to the Attorney General setting forth the facts and if, in his judgment, they show a case of habitual falsehood, defamation and scandal so as to constitute a public nuisance, let him file a bill in the Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction, asking for an abatement of the nuisance, and let the court have authority, upon sufficient proof, to make such abatement by suppression of the journal so offending, in whole or in part, as may be necessary. Since this adaptation of existing law is only to be applied to the elimination of habitual falsehood in public expression, it will probably meet with no objection from reputable newspapers. Since both the Attorney General and the courts would have to concur, the rights of legitimate journalism are sufficiently protected and it is only in an extreme case that the law could be invoked. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.15-18

474

Family

476

Marriage

See also 264. Crimes against public morals and the family

a Ind. Durbin. "There is a point beyond which the prevention of either marriage or of its dissolution is promotive of immorality rather

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Insurance companies*See also 1732, Insurance*

- a **Wis. La Follette.** "Chapter 1, of the Wisconsin laws of 1901, imposes a tax of 3% on the gross premiums of domestic life insurance companies collected in this state, and a license fee of \$300 a year on foreign companies. . . . It is very unjust and inequitable to require domestic companies, having only 35% in value of all the outstanding policies in the state, to pay over 84% of the life insurance taxes, and at the same time to impose but 16% of such taxes upon foreign companies, the value of the policies of which is 65% of the total valuation of all outstanding life insurance policies in the state. . . . The argument has been made that foreign companies should not be taxed in Wisconsin at the same rate as domestic companies are taxed, because such a course would lead to ruinous discrimination against our domestic companies in other states. . . . The Legislature of this state should not be moved to the rejection of a just law when proposed, by the consideration that an unjust law might be enacted in some other state in retaliation. . . . The only tax that appeals to our sense of justice is a tax based upon the cash value of the policies—that is the equity of the policies in the assets of the company. This includes both reserve and surplus. It would be equivalent to taxing the policies on their investment value in the hands of the owner. But, to make the administration of the tax economical and effective, it should be levied upon the company. To avoid double taxation, the value of real estate and United States bonds owned by the company should be deducted from the gross assets before making the levy, for real estate is usually taxed locally and United States bonds are exempt. . . . If it be thought, for any good reason, that such a tax would be excessive, then it might be well to consider the method now in vogue in Massachusetts where the cash value of the policies of all companies (domestic and foreign) doing business in that state is subject to an 'excise tax' of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%. . . . Similar adjustments should be made in the laws with respect to other classes of insurance companies."

12 Ja 05, p.17-20

845

Transportation and transmission corporations*See also 1200, Transportation*

- a **Mich. Bliss**, litigation in regard to "ad valorem" tax laws, 5 Ja 05, p.20-22. **Wis. La Follette**, 12 Ja 05, p.22-25.
- b **Ari. Brodie**. ". . . I . . . recommend that the Board of Equalization be given the power to assess all telegraph and telephone lines in the same manner as railway lines, and that power be given the board to assess, in like manner, the cars and property of the Pullman Co. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.7
- c **Ark. Davis**. ". . . While our Constitution provides that all property shall be subject to taxation, and while I insist that the fran-

chise of a railroad is property under the meaning of this constitutional provision and properly subject to be taxed, yet a specific legislative declaration on this subject, would forever set at rest this question. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.17-20

d Ct. Roberts. "The policy of previous General Assemblies in exempting quasi public corporations from taxation is fundamentally wrong in principle, and should be discontinued. Every dollar's worth of property in the state, except that used for religious, college, or school purposes, should bear its just proportion of the expense of carrying on the government." 4 Ja 05, p.17-18

e Fla. Broward. "Immensely valuable franchises and special privileges granted by the state and protected by the law are unjustly allowed to avoid contributing to the expense of maintaining the government under which those holding them prosper and accumulate wealth. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.9-10

f Mich. Warner. ". . . The railroads, contending that the taxes for 1903 and 1904 are grossly excessive, have begun injunction proceedings in the federal courts to restrain the state from collecting them. . . . The total amount at issue at present for immediate collection is \$3,575,746.60. This tax is a continuous one and the real amount involved, or the capital at stake, so to speak, is the sum of money which at interest at a fixed rate, of say 5%, would produce every year practically \$2,000,000 as a net income. Or in other words the total amount at issue in the so called railroad state cases now before the courts is practically \$40,000,000. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.7-8

g Mich. Warner. "Sleeping car companies . . . should . . . come under the same general system of taxation that is applied to other corporations of like nature. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.8

h Minn. Van Sant. "Under the law the examiner is clothed with authority to examine the books and records of corporations who pay to the state a percentage of their gross earnings in lieu of direct taxes. By arduous examination and research it was discovered that millions of dollars of the earnings of some of these companies had not been reported, and, consequently, the state was being deprived of hundreds of thousands of dollars to which it was justly entitled. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.15

i N. J. Murphy. "The subject of the proper taxation of railroad property should receive the earnest attention of the Legislature. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.5

j N. J. Stokes. ". . . For purposes of taxation, railroad property has been classified, apart from franchises and personality, into two classes, the main stem and the property used for railroad purposes outside of the main stem. The main stem is confined in some cases to a strip of land not exceeding 65 feet, and never exceeding 100 feet in width. . . . When the valuation of second-class railroad property has, by a proper tribunal of review, been adjusted to the standard of the value adopted by the local assessors in each taxing district, there is no reason why it and the property of individuals

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should be taxed for the same purposes at different rates. Let the railroad tax law be amended so that second-class property be assessed at local rates. . . .

The main lines of railroads constitute a species of property particularly adapted to taxation by the state so long as the state needs the revenue. . . ." 17 Ja 05, p.9-11

k **Or. Chamberlain.** ". . . I heartily join with [the Secretary of State] in the recommendation that an act be passed at this session to compel these companies [parlor car, express, telegraph, telephone] owning valuable privileges and operating at a large profit, to pay a fair proportion of the expenses of government. A tax upon the gross earnings, as in the case of insurance companies, would . . . in all probability be the simplest and best method of taxation."

11 Ja 05, p.9

m **W. Va. White.** ". . . I would recommend, as I did two years ago, that a tax of 1% be laid upon the gross incomes of all railroad and street railway corporations in this state. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.20

n **Wis. La Follette.** "The present system of taxing electric railway and electric lighting companies should be abrogated and the ad valorem system substituted therefor. The assessment of their property should be made by the State Board of Assessment, the local rate should be applied thereto by the local authorities and the taxes accruing therefrom should go to the municipalities in which they are located. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.12-16

p **Wis. La Follette.** Telegraph and telephone companies should be taxed on the value of their property as assessed by the State Tax Commission. 12 Ja 05, p.16-17

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Mining

a **Ari. Brodie.** "The most reliable information gained from all parts of the territory where mines are in operation shows that the last year's production of all mines in Arizona was \$38,700,000. In the pursuance of this profitable vocation, mining companies pay to the territory no tax on the production of their mines. Their taxation ends with the limitation of their land and improvement assessment. . . . A very small tax on the gross output of mines would yield to the territory an aggregate sum commensurate with that industry's importance among those other varied industries which have always borne their share of taxation. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.8-9

b **Pa. Pennypacker.** "The large deposits of coal, anthracite and bituminous, which underlie the valleys and mountains of this state, are being shipped in profusion over the world where they become the foundations of industries and bases of wealth, or are wasted in harmful wars in South Africa or Manchuria, with which we have no sympathy. One of these days, the deposits will have been exhausted. . . . I suggest that you consider the propriety of imposing a slight tax upon each ton of coal mined, so small in amount that it would not prove burdensome to consumers or interfere with trade. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.11-12

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c W. Va. White. "The Tax Commission proposed as revenue measures certain license taxes on the production of oil, gas and coal . . . If any license tax for state purposes is to be laid on the oil and gas interests, after all state taxes are abolished, I renew my recommendation of two years ago and subsequently, that in 1907 it take the form of a tax of 1% on the gross receipts of all pipe lines . . . It has seemed to me that the coal industry of the state . . . surely would not object to a small inspection tax upon the commercial lines, say of \$100 a year for mines of a certain size, and \$150 or more for mines of a larger size, which should be a fixed tax, and would produce enough revenue to the state to maintain the mine inspectors bureau and a fair portion of the expenses of maintaining the three miners hospitals. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.21

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Customs

a Mass. Douglas. ". . . To determine, as accurately as possible, the nature and extent of the great injury which, as I believe is inflicted upon our commonwealth by excessive tariff taxes; to suggest a remedy or remedies; and to put this knowledge before our citizens and our representatives in Congress, I ask of the General Court authority to appoint a commission to inquire into and report upon the effect of the present tariff laws upon Massachusetts industries. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.13-14

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Budget

See also 2575. Local finance

a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.2-3. Ark. Davis, 11 Ja 05, p.45-47. Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.6-19. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.17. Ct. Roberts, 4 Ja 05, p.4-9. Del. Hunn, 3 Ja 05, p.5-11. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.4-20. Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.4-5. Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p.10-17. Ind. Hanly, 9 Ja 05, p.10-13. Mass. Douglas, 5 Ja 05, p.5-6. Mich. Bliss, 5 Ja 05, p.8-11. Mich. Warner, 5 Ja 05, p.3-6. Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.4-5. Mo. Folk, 9 Ja 05, p.15. Mon. Toole, 2 Ja 05, p.12. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.10-12. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.24-29. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.5-6. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.3. N. J. Murphy, 10 Ja 05, p.3-5. N. J. Stokes, state revenues and business companies, 17 Ja 05, p.4-8. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.6-7. N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.4. N. C. Glenn, 11 Ja 05, p.14-16. N. D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.3-13. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.4-5. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.3-9. Pa. Pennypacker, 3 Ja 05, p.1. R. I. Utter, 5 Ja 05, p.4-5. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.3. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.9. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.16-17. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.1. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.12. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.6-9. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.5-8. Vt. McCullough, 6 O 04, p.3-8. Wash. McBride, 11 Ja 05, p.3-4. Wash. Mead, 11 Ja 05, p.12-13. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.4-5. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.3-5. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.5-7.

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- b Col. Adams. "Six years ago today I gave to the Legislature an epitome of the financial affairs of the state. A comparison will show that in that brief period the taxes collected and spent have doubled, without a corresponding increase in population or wealth. When a business man's expenditures double without adding to his capital, it is time he changed his methods. . . . Every Legislature in Colorado's history has spent the full limit of taxes allowed by the Constitution. The assessed valuation of property is nearly twice as great as in 1897-1900; and yet the levy remains at 4 mills. Every Legislature spends every dollar the law allows. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.3-4
- c Me. Cobb. "I recommend . . . that the state tax be reduced from $2\frac{3}{4}$ mills to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.9
- d Mass. Douglas. Special message relating to state finances.
21 Mr 05, 14 p.
- e S. C. Heyward. ". . . In 1903 the General Assembly. . . appointed a committee to consider 'how best to put the state upon a cash basis, what additional sources of revenue for the state are available, and what changes should be made in existing laws for the assessment and collection of taxes.' This committee reported at your last session, making several recommendations, the only one adopted, however, being a license tax upon all corporations. . . . if the expenditures are the same as last year, there will again be a deficiency, with no provision made to place the state upon a cash basis." 10 Ja 05, p.3-4
- f S. D. Herreid. "The following comparative statement of the rate of taxation for all state purposes is for the year 1904:
- | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|
| South Dakota..... | 3 | mills |
| Minnesota..... | 2.73 | mills |
| Iowa..... | 3.5 | mills |
| North Dakota..... | 5.5 | mills |
| Illinois..... | 5.5 | mills |
| Nebraska..... | 6 | mills |
| Wyoming..... | 6 | mills |
- As the valuation of property in Minnesota and some of the other states is much higher than in South Dakota it appears that the burden of taxation in this state is much less than in any other state in the northwest." 3 Ja 05, p.42-43
- g Tex. Lanham. ". . . Under the act approved February 19, 1900, the tax rate was fixed at $16\frac{2}{3}$ c, and since then we have been operating under that rate. It has been demonstrated that with the constantly increasing expenditures required to maintain the government and under the valuations of property and methods pursued in listing for taxation, the revenues received are inadequate to meet the demands upon our treasury. . . . I recommend . . . that for 1905 there shall be levied . . . an ad valorem tax of 25c, annually thereafter an ad valorem tax of 20c on the \$100." 12 Ja 05, p.8

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Appropriation. Limit of expenditure

- a Col. Peabody. ". . . The appropriations of the General Assemblies are made for and extend only through the period of two fiscal years, consequently the appropriations are made, ending on November the 30th. At the end of the biennial period, from November 30th to April of the following year, there is no provision by the Legislature for current expenses for the maintenance of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state government. . . It would seem, therefore, advisable for you to either make an appropriation covering the expenses of the three departments of state as a continuing appropriation, or else have the general appropriation bill applicable from April 1st to April 1st of the second succeeding year thereafter, or appropriate from the revenue of 1907 sufficient amounts to supply these departments with funds during the months of December, January, February and March, thereby providing funds for the use of these departments and preventing the necessity of the heads of these several departments being compelled to contract debts for stationery, postage, clerk hire, stenographers and similar necessary expenses, in absolute violation of the constitutional provision."

6 Ja 05, p.5

- b Mich. Bliss. "Legislation is needed that will turn into the public treasuries all fees collected by officials, whether they be state, county or municipal. . . To partly illustrate the point in question, take the game and fish department of the state. With the exception of the salary of the warden and the chief deputy, the expense of administering the game and fish laws is defrayed out of moneys derived from license fees. The state should make a direct appropriation for this work, and the Legislature should be the judge as to how much should be thus expended. As it is, the amount of work done depends upon the sum received on account of licenses. This is not business-like and is not satisfactory.

5 Ja 05, p.13-14

- c W. Va. White. "Another recommendation . . . is to amend section 4 of chapter 16 of the acts of the special session, in regard to the officer . . . who shall incur an obligation or indebtedness not expressly authorized by law . . . by making such an act a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, and the party or parties offending removable immediately from office. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.17

- d W. Va. White. ". . . In connection with the deficiencies which unexpectedly arise from inadequate appropriations, and other emergencies which develop from time to time, I renew my recommendation of two years ago that the Board of Public Works should be furnished with an emergency appropriation of at least \$20,000, any portion of which could only be used for an emergency and upon the unanimous vote of the members composing the board." 11 Ja 05, p.72

FINANCE**853 Accounts. Methods generally. Collection of moneys. Warrants**

See also 2575. Local finance

- a Ill. Deneen. "I believe it would be an advantage to our state to have a uniform system of bookkeeping. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.8
- b Mass. Douglas. "I recommend that a small sum be placed at the disposal of the Governor and Council for an investigation of the commonwealth's method of bookkeeping and accounting by an expert, familiar with modern methods." 5 Ja 05, p.37

854 Collection of state claims and revenue

- a Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p. 40. Mich. Bliss, Spanish-American War claim, 5 Ja 05, p.19. Nev. Sparks, Nevada War claims, 16 Ja 05, p.7-10. Tex. Lanham, state revenue agent, 12 Ja 05, p.13. Vt. McCullough, claims against the United States, 6 O 04, p.8-9. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.28. Wis. La Follette, Civil War claim, 12 Ja 05, p.8.
- b N. M. Otero. "I recommend that a law be enacted providing that all receipts for taxes and miscellaneous collections from all sources be made in triplicate, one to the office paying, one for filing with the county clerk, and the triplicate for the office record. All such receipts should be issued from the office of the Traveling Auditor to the different county treasurers, to be consecutively numbered and to be countersigned by the said Traveling Auditor and not to be valid unless so numbered and countersigned. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.13

855 Claims against state

- a Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.42. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.17-18.

856 Examination and audit

- a Col. Peabody. ". . . A traveling auditor [should] be retained to check the accounts of state institutions at stated intervals. The power of such an official should also apply to departments of the state government, for which no examination is at present properly provided. . . I find . . . that there is no legal right vested in the Governor or other official to appoint a special examiner to investigate the books and accounts of any of the various state officers and departments, or the various bureaus and boards in connection therewith, other than the semiannual examination of the offices of the State Treasurer and State Land Board, and the biennial examination of the State Auditor's office, and that of the State Treasurer. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.4
- b Col. Peabody. ". . . I believe it would be better to impose the duties as secretary of the Auditing Board upon the Printing Com-

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missioner, for the reason that he is in a better position to give ~~his~~ attention to this service. . . ." 6 Ja 05, p. 15

c Ill. Yates. ". . . It is probable that the election or appointment of a State Inspector, or State Board of Accountants, empowered to examine all departments and offices, and officers, under a uniform and thorough system, might save more money to the state than is now being saved. . . I recommend legislation providing for either a Board of State Accountants, as provided for in the bill of two years ago, or a Chief Inspector of Accounts." 4 Ja 05, p. 3

d Kan. Hoch. "Serious charges having been made in the public prints, which are of great public notoriety, concerning the business interests of the state, I invoke the aid of the Legislature, that a thorough and impartial investigation of the public records be made and the real facts ascertained. . . I think it may safely be said, that whatever may be the facts as to the more serious matters, the system of public accounting in state departments is very imperfect and needs improvement. . ." 10 Ja 05, p. 2

e Mich. Bliss. Recommendation renewed for a uniform method of auditing expenses incurred on behalf of the state, and more comprehensive auditing powers over state institutions. 5 Ja 05, p. 24

f Mich. Warner. ". . . I suggest the granting to the Auditor General of greater powers in connection with the accounts of . . . institutions. I recommend that the Auditor General be required to report monthly to the Governor any receipt or expenditure by any state institution, state department, or any public official required to file vouchers with the Auditor General, which, after careful examination by him, shall bear evidence of improper or injudicious business methods. . ." 5 Ja 05, p. 4

g Neb. Mickey. "The experience gained in the past two years serves to confirm my judgment as expressed in my previous inaugural address, recommending the creation of the position of state accountant. . ." 5 Ja 05, p. 21

h N. M. Otero. "I urge very earnestly that this legislative assembly appoint a committee or committees to investigate every territorial office and the management of every territorial institution and board. . ." 16 Ja 05, p. 30

i U. Cutler. ". . . At present the law provides that it is the duty of the State Auditor to inspect, in his discretion, the books of any person charged with the receipt, safe-keeping, or disbursement of public moneys. . . I recommend that the law be amended (section 2421, 14) by striking out the words 'to inspect, in his discretion,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words, 'to audit at least once a year.'" 10 Ja 05, p. 8

j Wis. La Follette. ". . . It is . . . recommended that the Commissioner of Banking be required by law, once in three months or oftener if required by the executive, to examine the accounts of each officer and state department receiving state moneys or making expenditures thereof, and also the accounts of the charitable and penal

institutions of the state, the normal schools and the state university, and immediately thereafter make full report thereof to the Secretary of State. . . . The accounts of the Commissioner of Banking should also be examined and reported upon in the same manner but by some officer or person other than himself. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.8

Financial officers

See also 55, State examiner; 2588, Local finance

State auditor. Comptroller

Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.17. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.14. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.13. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.8. Vt. McCullough, 6 O 04, p.7.

N. M. Otero. "Under the present law, the Territorial Auditor is required to give a bond to the territory in the sum of \$100,000. . . . I recommend that the law be amended so as to require a bond in the sum of \$25,000." 16 Ja 05, p.11

State treasurer

Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.17. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.19-20. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.15. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.13. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.6-8.

S. D. Elrod. "The salary of the State Treasurer should . . . be increased. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.9

Fiscal year

Mass. Douglas. "I renew the recommendation of my predecessor that the date of closing the financial year be changed from December 31 to September 30. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.37

State institutions

Neb. Mickey. "During the past biennium, at the suggestion of this department, a uniform system of bookkeeping has been established in all the state institutions, the result of which is most satisfactory. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.9

Debts. Bonds

See also 2597, Local finance

Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.12. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.4. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.15. Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p.11-13. Ind. Hanly, 9 Ja 05, p.9-10. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.4. N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.3-4. N. D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.9-13. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.4-5. R. I. Utter, 5 Ja 05, p.6. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.6. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.17. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.13. W. Va. White, Virginia state debt certificates, 11 Ja 05, p.78.

Mass. Douglas. "The state debt is now too large; it should not be increased for any but the most extraordinary purposes."

5 Ja 05, p.6

- c Mass. Douglas. Recommends that expense of new buildings and repairs be defrayed without recourse to loans. 21 Mr 05, p.6-7
- d Minn. Van Sant. "It is . . . gratifying to reflect upon the fact that to erect this magnificent structure [new capitol] not one dollar of bonded indebtedness has been incurred." 4 Ja 05, p.3
- e S. C. Heyward. "On December 19, 1904, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Lee against Robinson, and declared the revenue bond scrip of this state to be void. Under the act of March 2, 1872, \$1,800,000 of this scrip was issued. . . By this decision the state is forever relieved of the liability to redeem the \$1,800,000 of scrip outstanding, and a menace to her finances has been removed. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.6
- f S. D. Herreid. "In September, 1901, Simon Schaffer, of New York, through Hon. Charles H. Burke, made to the state of South Dakota, a donation of 10 bonds, issued by the state of North Carolina, with accrued interest, amounting to \$27,400. The bonds were delivered with the intimation that the donor 'would be pleased if the Legislature of South Dakota would apply the proceeds . . . to the State University or to some of its asylums or other charities' . . . Prior thereto the Legislature had enacted a law making acceptance mandatory. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.41

Deposits and depositaries

See also 2600. Local finance

- a Cal. Pardee. "The state of California pursues a policy different from that of a majority of the states by keeping public funds in its own vaults, thereby locking up a large amount of money, instead of making deposits in the banks. By following the deposit plan the money is permitted to circulate in the channels of trade until needed to meet claims against the treasury. . . It was a step in the right direction when the law was passed, some years ago, making state and county taxes payable in two instalments instead of one, because this reduced the amount of money locked up at any one time. . . The ordinary interest rate on daily balances paid by the banks is 2%, and on \$4,000,000 this would amount to \$80,000 a year—enough to sustain one of the state institutions. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.10-11
- b Id. Gooding. "The republican party stands pledged . . . to pass a law at this session that will give the state and the counties every penny of interest earned by its money. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.21
- c Kan. Hoch. "This Legislature will doubtless be asked to establish a public depository, or a system of depositories, where public funds shall be placed upon interest for the benefit of the state. . . Two plans are proposed: one for the establishment of a state depository in which the interest upon the money therein deposited shall accrue to the state; and the other providing that the semiannual remittances from the various county treasurers to the State Treasurer

shall be held in county depositories until the State Treasurer shall need the money, counties thus withholding their remittances to receive the benefit of the interest on the money withheld as well as upon the sums already generally deposited in the local banks. . . Missouri received in interest from its state depository last year the handsome sum of \$42,768.61. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.4

d N. D. White. ". . . Our present law regulating . . . depositories should be amended in several particulars. The provisions of that law for the examination of the treasurer's office by the State Board of Auditors is inoperative and should be stricken out, and other means substituted. The provision limiting the amount deposited in a designated bank to the assessed value of its capital stock, is not complied with. . . A more practical limit would be a certain per cent of its capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits. . . The law should provide, too, that when a bank has been designated by the State Board of Auditors as a state depository, it is entitled to and shall receive as nearly as possible a pro rata share of the state deposits. Each state depository should be required to file with the State Auditor before the 15th of each month, a statement of the daily balance of the preceding month and remit to him the amount of the interest due. All money, checks, drafts or other funds belonging to the state or held in trust by the state, coming into the hands of the State Treasurer, should be immediately deposited in the state depositories and the treasurer relieved from liability for loss of all funds so deposited..."

4 Ja 05, p.16-17

e Okl. Ferguson. "The problem of territorial depositories is a hard one to solve. . . The legislator who can devise an absolutely safe depository law and ways and means to comply with it would be a public benefactor, not only to the territory but to the states as well, where this matter is still an unsolved problem. At best it is an experiment attended by dangers. If surety bonds are taken and a loss occurs, the companies almost invariably resist payment if the amount of the liability is large. If territorial warrants or the municipal securities are taken, there is always some danger of the loss of the securities." 10 Ja 05, p.15-17

f S. D. Elrod. ". . . Some arrangement should be made whereby a certain portion of the surplus money in the state treasury should be loaned to reputable and responsible banks within this state, and the interest received therefor, on daily balances, should be (by the banks) turned into the state treasury." 3 Ja 05, p.9

g U. Cutler. ". . . A system which enables any custodian of public funds to accept employment nominally as clerk or official in some institution and receive a salary therefor, while the real consideration for payment of such salary is the use of public funds, is pernicious in the extreme, and is violative of the spirit of the Constitution. In conducting public business in this state, payment is made by a system of warrants. These warrants draw interest from the public treasury under certain conditions. For illustration, if pre-

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sented to a county treasurer, when drawn against a county fund, and registered and stamped 'not paid for want of funds,' they draw interest at 5%. This makes it possible that county and other warrants may draw interest, when at the same time money belonging to those funds may have been lying in the banks. . . . I recommend as to the depositing of state and other funds, that the law should provide that it be under a board, either of loan commissioners or otherwise as you in your wisdom may designate, who shall exercise discretion as to the safety of the place of deposit, and shall let the public know the terms thereof, and the benefit to go to the various funds on deposit; that in counties the power be vested directly in the boards of county commissioners; in cities in the city councils or finance committees thereof; and in school districts in the various school boards, each to exercise its discretion and make its action a matter of public record. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.9-10

h **W. Va.** White. "The recommendation [of the State Treasurer] as to reducing the number of state bank depositories to 25 is an excellent one and I indorse it. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.6

i **Wis. La Follette.** "Existing laws are wholly inadequate to insure the safe-keeping and integrity of the funds and securities of the state in the state treasury. . . . It will be admitted by all that the unlimited power to dispose of the funds and securities of the state ought not to be lodged in a single individual or officer. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.5-7

870

Public order

See also 234. Crimes and offenses

872

Police

874

State and county police

a **Ari.** Brodie, Arizona rangers, 16 Ja 05, p. 20. **Tex.** Lanham, the ranger force, 12 Ja 05, p.14.

b **N. M. Otero.** "I have been urged by stockmen to recommend the passage of a ranger law, whose duty it shall be to patrol the ranges, to prevent the theft of stock and to aid in the apprehension of criminals. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.28

c **Pa.** Pennypacker. "An act of February 27, 1865, provided that any corporation owning or using a railroad might apply to the Governor to commission such persons as the corporation should designate to act as policemen for said corporation. . . . The system thus established has grown by subsequent legislation and now railroads, collieries, furnaces, rolling mills, coal and iron companies, corporations for the propagation of fish, and many other corporations have their force of policemen exercising the authority of the commonwealth. . . . The system is objectionable upon principle. . . . Where police are selected, paid and discharged by the corporations

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and bear the name of 'coal and iron police,' it is evident that they are in effect the servants of their employers rather than of the commonwealth whose authority they exercise. The arrest and incarceration of a citizen for breach of law is one of the most fundamental and delicate of the functions of sovereignty, and the protection of property and the prevention of breach of the peace and disturbance are among the most important of its duties. . . . It would be well for you to consider whether the time has not arrived for the state to resume these functions and to authorize the appointment by the Governor of a constabulary of sufficient force, say 10 in each county, to be used wherever needed in the state in the suppression of disorder. They could be utilized in the place of the corporation police, the game wardens, fish wardens, forest wardens, the officers of the different boards and commissions exercising police authority, and would enable the executive in cases of emergency to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' . . . It is doubtful whether the expense of a regular constabulary would, upon the whole, be greater than the occasional calling out of the National Guard, which it would at times obviate. . . ."

3 Ja 05, p.8-9

5 Municipal police

a Mass. Douglas. "In 1885 a departure was made from the time-honored and successful system of local self-government, and the control of its own police was taken from the city of Boston and vested in a commission appointed by the Governor. The assumption of this power by the commonwealth has resulted in no good to it, or to any party in it, and the commonwealth should acknowledge the fact. I recommend a return to the principle of home rule by the enactment of a law restoring to Boston and Fall River, respectively, the control of their own police forces." 5 Ja 05, p.8

b Mo. Folk. ". . . The police departments of St Louis, Kansas City and St Joseph are controlled as an arm of the state by boards appointed by the Governor. This has been the system in our state for more than 40 years, and changes that are made should only be after due consideration and close study of this serious problem. . . .

Whether there be any change in the method of selecting the commissioners or not, the police departments in all the cities should be put under civil service rules by law. . . ." 9 Ja 05, p.9-10

7 Miscellaneous police regulations

See also 256, Crimes against public order and security; 264, Crimes against public morals and the family; 1065, Nuisances; 1090, Public safety

9 Amusements

Relating chiefly to restricted amusements

7 Poolselling. Bookmaking etc.

1 Mo. Folk. "The state should not license gambling in any form, whether it be a lottery or poolselling on horse races, and the per-

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nicious effect on public morals is not lessened by requiring a fence to be put around the place where the racing is carried on. . . ."

9 Ja 05, p.13

- b Mo. Folk. Recommends repeal of law licensing pools on horse races in certain places for benefit of state fair. 7 F 05, p.3-4

895 Cruelty to children and animals

- a Col. Peabody. State bureau of child and animal protection.

6 Ja 05, p.11

896 Cruelty to animals

- a Fla. Broward. "I recommend that the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals be so amended as to prohibit shooting tame, live pigeons for sport." 4 Ap 05, p.48

900 Intoxicating liquors. Narcotics

- a N. C. Glenn, 11 Ja 05, p.12.

902 Prohibition

- a Kan. Hoch. ". . . Prohibition has now been a part of the organic law of this state for 24 years, and while there are honest differences among good people of its wisdom, and while it has been defective in operation, its benefits must be conceded. The conditions are not all that good citizens desire everywhere in the state, but, with all of its defects in operation, the conditions are much better here than in states sustaining a different attitude toward the subject. . . ."

10 Ja 05, p.14

- b Me. Cobb. ". . . The estimate in which the prohibitory law is held in certain parts of the state, and by many of our citizens, is working an incalculable injury to the forces that make for law and order. A disrespect and disregard for all law is being nurtured that if allowed to grow unchecked and unassailed will weaken and destroy the very foundations of good movement. . . . This law must be enforced in order that all law may be vindicated, and to the performance of this duty every man, irrespective of party but united in the interests of good citizenship, may well direct his energy and influence. The task is not an easy one, and the practical difficulties that stand in the way of its accomplishment should be neither ignored nor underestimated; but an aroused and determined public sentiment standing for order and respect of law can force officials to do their duty, or failing in this, can fill their places with those who will."

5 Ja 05, p.13-14

903 Dispensaries

- a S. C. Heyward. ". . . I . . . recommend that the various county boards of control should be appointed by the State Board of Directors. Two members of this board

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to be appointed upon the recommendation of the legislative delegations, the other member upon the nomination of the mayor of the county seat. . . This board should elect the various county dispensers, but these dispensers should be subject to removal by the State Board of Directors, for cause. The State Commissioner should, in my judgment, be the officer whose duty it should be to purchase all supplies for the dispensary. . .

The general supervision and management of all county dispensaries should be in their [State Board of Directors] charge, and they should be specifically charged with the duty of seeing that all restrictions governing the various dispensaries should be strictly enforced. . .

I further recommend that the law as to the location of county dispensaries be amended to restrict them to such incorporated towns and cities as, in the opinion of the county board of control, furnish adequate police protection to the public against disturbances of the peace. . .

Where popular sentiment favors the dispensary law, there is, of course, very little work for the constabulary to do, but in other localities exactly the reverse of this is true. . .

There are few in Charleston who favor the dispensary, which, although it has been in operation for more than a decade, is strongly opposed, and has made but few converts. . . Trials by juries have proven ineffectual, and the resources of the law have been appealed to, time and again, but the illegal sale of liquor continues. . .

The Chief Constable calls my attention to the fact that he is much hindered in the general enforcement of this law by the existence of so called 'social clubs,' etc. I recommend that the laws governing the granting of such charters be amended, so that they shall not be granted until 60 days' published notice has been given, and that the Secretary of State be given authority to refuse such charter upon an affidavit by the Chief State Constable that he has reason to believe that the applicants intend to violate the dispensary law. . ."

10 Ja 05, p.15-16, 18-19

b W. Va. White. "There has been considerable discussion of late about the propriety of West Virginia adopting a state dispensary system similar to that of South Carolina. I am not favorably impressed with the practical workings of that system, nor do I think the time is propitious for enacting such a radical change in our license tax system as this would be. . ."

11 Ja 05, p.26

904 Local option

a Del. Hunn. Recommendation renewed that provision be made for local option. 3 Ja 05, p.15-16

b Ind. Hanly. Amendment of local option law recommended.

9 Ja 05, p.23-26

c Mass. Douglas. "Under existing law each city and town decides whether liquor shall or shall not be sold within its limits, and the application of this principle could well be extended so as to include the right of decision by the voters in the several cities and towns of the

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hours in which innholders therein can serve intoxicating liquors to their guests." 5 Ja 05, p.9

d N. H. McLane. "The law entitled 'An act to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors,' approved March 27, 1903, created a new condition in this state as regards the sale of intoxicating liquors. . . I am convinced that there are very few who would advocate a return to the conditions that existed prior to the passage of the present law. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.18

e N. Y. Higgins. "The right to determine by popular vote whether trafficking in liquors shall be permitted in a locality, is now limited to the towns of the state. It is, in my judgment, worthy of the consideration of the Legislature whether this right of local option should not be extended to cities and the divisions thereof." 4 Ja 05, p.18

f S. C. Heyward. "At your last session there was enacted a law giving to counties which desire prohibition the right by a majority vote to close their dispensaries, and upon the taxable property of all counties so voting it was required that there be levied an annual tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 mill, this tax to be expended by the Governor in enforcing the law, should the local authorities fail to do so. Objection has been made to this law on account of the tax imposed, it being contended that it is in the nature of a penalty, its effect being to deter the people from voting for the removal of dispensaries. I do not agree with this view. If prohibition be substituted for the dispensary law, then prohibition should be enforced, and when this can not be done through the sentiment of the people, expense must certainly be incurred. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.17

g Vt. McCullough. "The general sentiment of the state seems to be that local option should be given further trial. In many instances it has so far resulted in practical prohibition. I would recommend that the vote on license or no license should not be taken in any town or municipality oftener than once in three or five years." 6 O 04, p.18

907

Liquor licenses

a N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.17-18.

b Ind. Durbin. "The growing disposition of many of those engaged in the retail liquor traffic to place the saloon in the attitude of a law breaker and a center of vice and crime may be corrected to a large degree at least by making the saloon keeper more directly responsible to the public sentiment of his community. I suggest the advisability of placing the onus of securing a petition for the granting of a license bearing the names of a majority of the legal voters of a ward or township upon the applicant for license, and that authority be vested in each Circuit Court to revoke the license of any saloon within its jurisdiction whenever it is made to appear that the conduct of such saloon is contrary to law and a menace to the peace and order of the community." 6 Ja 05, p.7-8

c Wash. Mead. "The neglect, which amounts to refusal, on the part of a number of incorporated cities and towns to pay to the state the

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property, might well be so amended as to provide for a more equitable valuation of such property for purposes of taxation. . . ."

5 Ja 05, p.6

- k** W. Va. White. ". . . The main purposes of the new tax laws, as passed at the special session of 1904, were in harmony with the principles underlying the Tax Commission's report; namely, to provide for the abolition of direct state taxes as far as possible; to raise the needed state revenues by license and privilege taxes, fees and other indirect methods of taxation; to assess property of all kinds, corporate and private, real estate and personal, by one standard of value, namely, its real or actual value. . . . Supplemental legislation is needed, and improvements can be made in some of the laws passed, by more clearly defining and strengthening them in several particulars.

11 Ja 05, p.10-11

- m** W. Va. White. "It seems to me advisable that our Constitution should be amended so as to permit the classification of property by the Legislature for purposes of taxation. . . . The actual value of all kinds of personal property—tangible and intangible—can not be accurately ascertained or fixed so as to make taxation in all respects equal and uniform. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.22-23

- n** Wis. La Follette. ". . . The present Tax Commission will go out of existence on May 1st, 1909, and there is at present no law providing for its continuance beyond that date. The new legislation placing upon the members of the commission the administration of the assessment of the general property of the state, the assessment of the property of railroads, and of some other corporations, while the commission still retains its supervisory and advisory duties over local assessing and taxing officers, renders it absolutely necessary to make this branch of the public service permanent. . . ."

12 Ja 05, p.11

03 Temporary commissions and special investigations

- a** N. J. Murphy. ". . . I appointed at the last session of the Legislature a commission to consider the subject of the taxation of all classes of property. This commission . . . will shortly present its report. . . ."

10 Ja 05, p.5

07 Separation of state and local taxation

- a** Ga. Terrell. "The trend in all the older states of the Union is towards an abolition of ad valorem property taxation for state purposes and the collection of the necessary revenue from special taxes such as taxes on franchises, privileges, professions, inheritances, and the like. . . . This is a model system, and we are making some progress towards its attainment."

28 Je 05, p.6-7

- b** Or. Chamberlain. "Taxation for state purposes ought to be divorced as far as possible from that for county and municipal purposes. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.8

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- c Vt. McCullough. "In the past two years no state tax has been levied. . ." 6 O 04, p.6
- d Wash. Mead. ". . . I look forward hopefully to that day when it will no longer be necessary to levy direct taxes for the support of the state government. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.27
- e W. Va. White. "If it shall be the pleasure of the Legislature to submit to the people the constitutional amendment permitting the abolition of all state taxes, I would further recommend that the present Legislature amend section 51 of chapter 3 of the acts of 1904, by providing that, if the amendment be ratified by the voters, for the year 1907, and thereafter no taxes whatever shall be levied for state and state school purposes. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.20
- f Wis. La Follette. ". . . During the years 1903 and 1904, there was a large surplus in the state treasury, and it was clear that the public welfare demanded that such surplus should be applied to the state tax levy. . . This is the first time in the history of Wisconsin that the condition of the general fund has been such as to warrant the complete remission of all taxes for administrative purposes. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.4

808

Taxation of personal property

- a Minn. Van Sant. "If drastic measures are necessary in order to place property on the tax rolls, then let legislation be of that character. . . It is safe to assert that not to exceed 25% of the personal property of the state is assessed." 4 Ja 05, p.5

809 Money and securities

See also 841, Corporation taxes

- a S. D. Herreid. ". . . Probably not more than 2% of moneys and credits is taxed. . . One can hardly expect the owners of this class of property to submit to an assessment at full value, and pay taxes which in many instances would equal one half the rate of interest." 3 Ja 05, p.8-9
- b Wis. La Follette. "The mortgage taxation law, so called, of 1903 has proved a disappointment. While no statistics can be produced at present to show its exact effect, it is a matter of common knowledge that the rate of interest in Wisconsin upon mortgages, as well as upon other credits, has not been reduced since its enactment. . . This act . . . resulted in exempting from taxation about fifty million dollars worth of property assessed in 1902. . . It is my opinion that in the present situation in this state, mortgages should be restored to the taxable class of property by the reenactment of the law as it stood before 1903, until such time as the Legislature can pass a law for the taxation of incomes to take the place not only of the taxation of credits, but also of the taxation of most, if not all, other personal property. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.20-21

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

930

Public health and safety

General supervision

See also 2160, Sick and disabled

- a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.18, 26. Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.39. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.11. Del. Hunn, 3 Ja 05, p.20. Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.16. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.22. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.15. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.24. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.69-70.
- b Pa. Pennypacker. "Such legislation ought to be adopted as will aid in ensuring the maintenance of the health of the people by providing adequate means for the prevention of the pollution of the streams and water supplies, the prevention of the spread of typhoid fever, diphtheria and similar diseases through the dissemination of their germs, and providing for the registration of births, deaths and cases of contagious and infectious diseases. The present system, which imposes upon the boards of school directors in many counties the duties of local boards of health, is inadequate and needs revision." 3 Ja 05, p.19
- c S. C. Heyward. ". . . I believe that more efficient service could be rendered were the Board [of Health] empowered to elect a physician, as an executive secretary, giving this officer such salary as would enable him to devote his entire time to matters concerning the public health. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.25

934

Local boards and officers

- a Ill. Yates. ". . . Legislation making the creation of boards of health in cities and villages mandatory, is much to be desired." 4 Ja 05, p.21
- b U. Cutler. "It is a matter of regret that 75% of the health officers in Utah serve without pay." 10 Ja 05, p.25

936

State laboratories

- a Ind. Durbin. Recommendation of State Board of Health for a state laboratory of hygiene opposed. 6 Ja 05, p.30

938

Vital statistics

See also 474, Family

- a Fla. Broward. "I call your attention to the very complete and valuable report of the State Board of Health, and especially to the important recommendations . . . in regard to the accurate collection of vital statistics, the licensing of embalmers, and the proper record of burials." 4 Ap 05, p.38
- b Mich. Bliss. The establishment of a more perfect system of birth records recommended. 5 Ja 05, p.24
- c U. Cutler. "Greater care should be taken in collecting vital statistics." 10 Ja 05, p.25

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Counties having no county assessor, the chairman of the county board to represent said county. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.11-12

f Tex. Lanham. ". . . It is a fact of common observation that in rendering and assessing property for taxes the state is deprived of a very large amount of revenue to which it is entitled. The methods and machinery for obtaining proper renditions and the ascertainment of correct taxable values are entirely inadequate and defective. . . I earnestly recommend. . . that the proper assessment of intangible assets be fully provided for; that the modes of rendition and assessment of property be so revised and regulated that the reluctant taxpayer and the neglectful assessor can not escape the claims of the state and their obligations to law; that, if necessary, the jurisdiction of the courts shall not be invoked for the collection of any debts upon which taxes ought to have been paid and which have yielded nothing to the state; that no legitimate source of revenue, whether owned by corporations or individuals, shall be allowed to withhold its appropriate tribute to the maintenance of the government, and that proper enforceable penalties shall be provided to compel the full performance of duty. The solemnity and comprehensiveness of an oath should be made to mean something. To enumerate all the infirmities of the present laws and to specify every suitable change and amendment that should be adopted can not be undertaken in this communication, but it is hoped that the suggestions made will sufficiently invite the attention of our legislators to the gravity of the situation and the emergencies that summon their best individual and collective efforts. . . " 12 Ja 05, p.4-6

g W. Va. White. Change to actual value assessments should begin the same year for each class of property. 11 Ja 05, p.13-14

a Or. Chamberlain. ". . . The summaries of the assessment rolls of the various counties for 1903 . . . show that the value of improvements . . . was . . . \$40,597,683. The risks written by fire insurance companies on property situated within the state for the year ending December, 1903, amounted to \$95,531-484.84. It is safe to say that more than 80% of this insurance is upon improvements upon real property. When it is remembered that a very large part of these improvements carry no insurance, and that property is usually insured for only about half its value, it will be seen at a glance what an enormous valuation on this class of property alone escapes taxation. . . There are many thousands of acres of land in the state which have never been placed upon the assessment rolls, and which have in consequence escaped taxation. . . I . . . predict that with a law in force authorizing the assessment of property that has escaped taxation for any number of years back, the revenues of the state will be very materially increased." 11 Ja 05, p.6-7

3 Poisons

See also 926, Opium, cocaine etc.

a N. M. Otero. "I would recommend that druggists be compelled to keep a register of those to whom poisons are sold." 16 Ja 05, p.28

6 Adulteration. Inspection of articles liable to affect public health

b Minn. Van Sant, Dairy and Food Department, 4 Ja 05 p.18-19. S. D. Herreid, Department of Food and Dairy Commissioner, 3 Ja 05, p.28-29. U. Cutler, Dairy and Food Commissioner, 10 Ja 05, p.40. Wis. La Follette, Dairy and Food Commission, 12 Ja 05, p.97. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.13.

c Col. Peabody. ". . . The numerous deaths in this city alone during the past few months, directly traceable to impurities in food and poisonous drugs used in its preservation, appeal more strongly than any words I can frame for immediate legislation along this line, and I trust you will give the matter early consideration."

6 Ja 05, p.17

d Del. Hunn. Enactment of pure food regulations recommended.

3 Ja 05, p.21

e Fla. Broward. "I desire to call your attention especially to the recommendation of the State Chemist as to the adoption of the United States standard of pure foods, drugs and chemicals, the enactment of pure food laws and pure stock food laws, and would recommend the passage of suitable laws on these subjects." 4 Ap 05, p.46

f Ill. Yates. ". . . In order to carry out the work undertaken by the State Food Department . . . I would recommend that the Legislature appoint two additional inspectors, who shall be dairy experts, and who shall devote their time to looking after the dairy interests of the state; also another assistant chemist. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.23

g Ill. Yates. "Your attention is called to the proposed revision or codification of the [food] law as set forth in the appendix to the annual report of the commissioner. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.23

h Ind. Durbin. "If it is desired to establish a laboratory for analyses looking to the enforcement of the pure food law, I believe that Indiana should follow the trend of recent legislation in placing this chemical work in the hands of the chemist of Purdue University. . . . This plan has been adopted in Oregon, Washington, North Carolina, Kentucky, North Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming and other states."

6 Ja 05, p.31

i Kan. Hoch. Pure food law should be passed.

10 Ja 05, p.20

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i Minn. Johnson. "Legislation is necessary. . . with relation to . . . pure food, and these laws should be framed upon the idea of education and development rather than persecution."

4 Ja 05, p.18

j Neb. Mickey. "The work of the Food Commission is necessarily curtailed by reason of the fact that the law restricts inspection to dairy products, cider and vinegar. . . At present the commission is sustained by a system of fees collected from jobbers and retailers of dairy, vinegar and cider products. The deputy commissioner holds this to be an inequitable arrangement. . . It seems desirable, too, that the present law be broadened in its scope and made to include all food products."

5 Ja 05, p.15

k Or. Chamberlain. "The offices of the Dairy and Food Commissioner and State Veterinarian ought to be places directly under the control of the State Board of Health. In no other way can these departments, which ought to act in entire harmony be brought together. As it is, I fear there is a disposition on the part of each to act independently of the others."

11 Ja 05, p.14

m Pa. Pennypacker. ". . . As at present constituted, the expenses of the [Dairy and Food] Division are in the main paid from the sums collected for fines and licenses. This is a system which ought not to exist in connection with the work of any of the departments. . ."

3 Ja 05, p. 6-7

n W. Va. White. "The recommendation made by me . . . for the passage of a pure food law is renewed. . ." 11 Ja 05, P-53

961

Milk and milk products

a Wis. La Follette. ". . . I recommend that the Dairy and Food Commission be provided with a force sufficient to furnish adequate inspection for the cheese factories, creameries and city dairies and thus put Wisconsin second to none in the quality of her dairy products, and second to none in the protection afforded to her citizens against adulterated food products."

12 Ja 05, P-98

972

Other articles of food and drink

1004 Meats

a Okl. Ferguson. "It is . . . recommended that a law be enacted covering . . . [sale of impure meat] and imposing a penalty that will in the future aid in preventing this dangerous practice."

10 Ja 05, p.22

1020

Communicable diseases

See also 1065. Nuisances; 1144. Communicable diseases of animals

a U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.24.

b U. S. Roosevelt. "It is desirable to enact a proper national quarantine law. It is most undesirable that a state should on its own

initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the government alone. . . ."

6 D 04, p.22-23

4 Maritime quarantine

- a Or. Chamberlain. ". . . I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the abolishment of the state quarantine service at . . . [Astoria, Gardiner, Marshfield, and Yaquina bay] because I feel that their establishment and maintenance along the coast comes more properly within the jurisdiction and control of the federal authorities." 11 Ja 05, p.26
- b S. C. Heyward. "The Board [of Health] recommends that the quarantine stations in the state be transferred to the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and, for many reasons, in this recommendation I concur." 10 Ja 05, p.25

5 Special diseases

2 Tuberculosis

- a N. J. Murphy, 10 Ja 05, p.11-13. Wis. La Follette, Tuberculosis Commission, 12 Ja 05, p.91-92.
- b Ari. Brodie. ". . . The question here is protection against contagion which comes in the thousands of consumptives from eastern states who yearly make the cities and towns in this territory their abiding places. Arizona can not build a sanatorium for visitors and maintain it, and the question naturally broadens into a national one. I would suggest that a memorial be adopted asking the general government to construct at some suitable place in this territory a sanatorium where all persons coming here as invalids from tuberculosis may find accommodations." 16 Ja 05, p.14
- c Del. Hunn. Establishment of state sanatorium opposed on grounds of expense and unfavorable climatic conditions. 3 Ja 05, p.19-20
- d Ill. Yates. "A report submitted by the State Board of Health, in compliance with a joint resolution of the Senate and House of the 41st General Assembly, conclusively showed the advisability of the establishment of a state hospital for consumptives. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.21
- e Ind. Hanly. Special commission on establishment of state hospital should be created. 9 Ja 05, p.5-6
- f Wash. Mead. ". . . I ask you. . . to strengthen the powers of our local and state boards of health, arming them with weapons to give battle to this arch enemy of mankind [tuberculosis]" 11 Ja 05, p.35

1 Practice of embalming and undertaking

- a S. D. Herreid, State Board of Embalmers, 3 Ja 05, p.31.

1065 Nuisances (general). Miscellaneous health regulations

1073 Expectoration

- a Fla. Broward. "I especially call to your attention the State Health Officer's recommendation in regard to prohibiting spitting on the walls and floors of public buildings, railroad cars, other public conveyances, and sidewalks and pavements, as a means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.38

1079 Pollution of water

See also 932, Public health; 2661, Sewerage

- a W. Va. White, Pollution of Great Kanawha river, 11 Ja 05, p.76
b N. Y. Higgins. ". . . I recommend that the Legislature devise a system of state inspection of domestic water supplies, to be maintained at the cost of the municipalities, corporation and private owners affected thereby." 4 Ja 05, p.24
c U. Cutler. "As a means of preventing typhoid fever and other infectious diseases, a supply of pure water and the use of dry earth closets, instead of vaults, would prove most effectual. While these are matters properly belonging to cities, towns, and villages, yet the State Engineer could render valuable aid in the matter of waterworks, and increased power could be given to local health officers regarding the prevention of soil pollution. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.25

- d Vt. McCullough. "In this connection I would call attention to the general abuse of the streams of the state, by turning into them the chemical dyes and waste material from manufactories and the sewage from the towns, all which could and should be taken care of by modern disposal plants. . . Section 11 of no. 115 of the acts of 1902, relating to the pollution of the sources of water supply, which exempts Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog from its provisions should be repealed." 6 O 04, p.27-28

1082 Signs. Advertisements

- a Vt. Bell. "I would have a law forbidding the custom of making bridges and highway fences billboards for the free advertising of all sorts of wares. . ." 6 O 04, P-

1090 Public safety

Protection of human life from accidents, casualties etc. *See also* 2044. General workshop regulations

1092 Fires

See also 1893. Forest fires

1093 Fire marshals. Inspection

- a Ind. Durbin. "I renew my recommendation of two years ago that there be enacted a fire marshal law, similar to that in operation in the state of Massachusetts. . ." 6 Ja 05, P-

Kan. Hoch. "The State Superintendent . . . follows the example of his predecessor in recommending the creation of . . . State Fire Marshal. . . It is said that in Massachusetts, for instance, it has been definitely ascertained that more than one third of all the losses from fire are from incendiaryism, and that the fire marshal of that state has reduced the incendiary losses from 34% to less than 5% . . . I should wish, however, that this legislation might be supplemented by some law which would prevent the insurance companies from reaping all the benefits of the losses thus saved at state expense. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.18

Mich. Bliss. Recommendation renewed for a state fire marshal system, subordinate to the Department of Insurance. 5 Ja 05, p.24

Buildings: sanitation and safety

See also 2044, General workshop regulations; 2235, Schools

U. S. Roosevelt. "Several considerations suggest the need for a systematic investigation into and improvement of housing conditions in Washington. The hidden residential alleys are breeding grounds of vice and disease, and should be opened into minor streets. A special 'commission on housing and health conditions in the national capital' would not only bring about the reformation of existing evils, but would also formulate an appropriate building code to protect the city from mammoth brick tenements and other evils which threaten to develop here as they have in other cities. . . ." 6 D 04, p.12

Tenement houses

N. J. Murphy. "Hardly second in importance to any law that has been recently passed is that providing for a tenement house commission, with power to regulate the construction of new tenement houses, and to require that those existing at present shall be modified, so as (at least) to come within certain reasonable requirements as to light and air. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.15

N. Y. Higgins. "The Court of Appeals has finally upheld the constitutionality of the only part of the tenement house law of 1901 which has been contested in the courts. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.27

Floods

Cal. Pardee. "One of the matters of greatest magnitude which the Legislature will be called upon to consider is that of control of the floods of the Sacramento river and its tributaries and the reclamation of the basin lands. . . The previously gradual development of this sentiment received a great impetus from the disasters of last spring. . . Out of this movement . . . came the employment . . . of . . . a board to study the whole problem, and report a plan of relief. The report, which has recently been submitted, is an able document, and shows great boldness in its conception of a system of control of the rivers. . . ." 2 Ja 05, p.48

1124

Miscellaneous

1128

Boilers and engineers

- a Mich. Bliss. Legislation recommended, making provision for inspection of steam boilers and examination and licensing of stationary engineers. 5 Ja 05, p.23

1139 Steamboats. Vessels

See also 1128, Boilers; 1800, Navigation

- a R. L. Utter, 5 Ja 05, p.12-13.

1144

Communicable diseases of animals

- a Ari. Brodie, Livestock Sanitary Board, 16 Ja 05, p.20. Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p. 25. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.33. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p. 20. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.32. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.14. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.14, 20-21.

- b Id. Gooding. ". . . In the last few years a disease known as mange has spread very rapidly among our horses and cattle and unless something is done to eradicate it, there is danger of great loss to our cattle and horse interests. . . I am forced to the conclusion that the best interests of the great livestock industry of Idaho, as well as economy, demands that the law creating the office of sheep inspector be repealed and the office of State Veterinarian created, with control over all contagious diseases among domestic animals."

5 Ja 05, p. 17-18

- c Kan. Hoch. "There appears to be a great diversity of views among stockmen as to the practical value to the state, or to their interests particularly, of this [Live Stock Sanitary] Board. It seems to be pretty generally agreed among cattlemen that the inspection fees are no longer of value and should be discarded, as it is said that these fees are generally paid without any real inspection service. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.17

- d Nev. Sparks. "It is absolutely necessary that this state should have a state veterinarian. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.16

- e N. D. Sarles. "Attention is called to . . . the last annual report of the Chief State Veterinarian, in which a change in the system of state control of animal diseases is suggested. . . It is evident that under the present conditions the efficiency of district veterinarians is much impaired, while the arrangement by which the professor of veterinary science of the Agricultural College is made Chief State Veterinarian is such as to demand more time than can possibly be expected from one man. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.8-9

- f N. D. White. "During the past year an epidemic of scab or mange in cattle has prevailed over a large part of the western half of the state. . . I desire to call your attention to the report of the State Veterinarian, who has made some very important recommendations upon this subject. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.19-20

CONTROL OF WATERS

1144

- g** Or. Chamberlain. "The offices of Dairy and Food Commissioner and State Veterinarian ought to be placed directly under the control of the State Board of Health. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.14
- h** S. D. Elrod. "A law should be enacted whereby the disease known as 'cattle mange' may be checked and cured. . . It is our judgment that each township should be required to put in a dipping plant, when ordered to do so by the Board of County Commissioners, and that the same be under control of the supervisors of the town, and that each person who has cattle or sheep should be required to dip the same in the presence of a member of said board as often as is deemed advisable. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.5
- i** Vt. Bell. ". . . I would advise enlarging the power of the [Cattle] Commission and the establishing of some date after which the state shall cease to be responsible for nearly the full value of diseased animals." 6 O 04, p.7

1146

Quarantine

- a** Okl. Ferguson. "The territory has a good quarantine law. It should . . . be extended, strengthened and more ample provisions made for its enforcement. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.7

1151

Special diseases

1155 Glanders. Farcy

- a** S. D. Herreid. ". . . A glandered horse is not only a source of great danger to the owner, but utterly without value. The owner may at the expense of the state have such diseased animal examined by the Veterinary Surgeon, but it is not quite clear why the state should pay for an animal that is utterly worthless. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.35

1169

Special animals

1177 Sheep

- a** U. Cutler, State Board of Sheep Commissioners, 10 Ja 05, p.36.

1180

Control of waters

See also 1113, Floods; 1384, Canals; 1393, Bridges; 1800, Navigation

- a** Pa. Pennypacker. "It is high time that attention be given to the preservation of our streams. . . In western Asia are vast lands where once were teeming civilizations now barren wastes, because the people did not understand how to take care of their water supplies. . . They are . . . being seized upon by those who hope to make them commercially profitable, and in some instances the waters are being diverted from their channels. . . Probably nine tenths of the charters for water companies which have come before me in the last two years have been instances in which the parties securing the grants had no intention of supplying water to consumers,

but sought to get privileges which would be available in the market..."

3 Ja 05, p.14-15

b Vt. McCullough. ". . . Water by the law of nature must, of necessity, be common to all. . . The distribution of electricity to points far distant from the place of its generation, opens up vast possibilities in the utilization of water power. Massachusetts, with not quite one sixth the area of New York, has, under its enlightened policy, developed 187,000 water horse power as against New York's 220,000 (excluding Niagara). And this she has done by utilizing the power by means of immense dams on the Connecticut at Holyoke and Turners Falls, and by a system of canals affording a succession of mill sites. The same policy has been followed on the tributaries of the Connecticut and on all the power-producing streams of the state. Vermont should obtain a similar return from her streams.

Let a commission be appointed, to act without compensation, which shall adopt a plan covering the entire state for the preservation and utilization of its water powers, for the construction of reservoirs and reserve ponds on the streams, for the regulation of the flow and use of the water and for its protection from waste."

6 O 04, p.25-

c Wis. La Follette. Special message relative to franchises to dams on navigable streams.

12 Ap 05, 8

1183

Irrigation. Water rights in arid states

a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.2. Col. Peabody, Kansas-Colorado water suit, 6 Ja 05, p.6. Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.5. Mon. Toole, the Carey Land Board, 2 Ja 05, p.7. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p. 16. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.20-22. N. D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.20-21. U. S. Roosevelt, 6 D 04, p.16. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.27-31. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.21.

b Id. Gooding. ". . . Under the present law permitting water to be appropriated for power purposes, valuable power and dam sites are tied up for a long time. Instances have come to my knowledge where the same person has located several such water rights thereby securing control of the dam and power sites, evidently for speculative purposes and not for immediate development. I would recommend that the present law be amended so that in the future, before permits can be granted for diverting water for large power and irrigation plants, a good and sufficient bond be executed by the state for the faithful completion of the proposed works, and requiring work to begin within six months from date of location and to be prosecuted steadily until the works shall be completed."

5 Ja 05, p. 15

c Id. Gooding. "It is very unfortunate that that portion of the irrigation bill passed two years ago providing for the summary adjudication of water rights, was unconstitutional. . . It will therefore be necessary for a law to be passed providing for a simple, speedy and economical adjudication of all the water rights in our state.

CONTROL OF WATERS

Another important feature is that of making final proofs on water rights after the present water rights shall have been adjudicated. When these two questions are properly settled, with a few amendments to the present law, I see no reason why the chain of title to water rights should not be as simple and as perfect as that to our lands."

5 Ja 05, p.16

d Nev. Sparks. ". . . The question of individual appropriation seems to be the greatest obstruction to the successful adoption of the water storage system throughout the state. Notwithstanding the courts have declared that water must be used for beneficial purposes, many appropriators act upon the theory that they are entitled to all that their ditches will carry, no matter how wasteful it may be used or who may suffer thereby. The law, as it now stands, provides for the appointment of Water Commissioners to make apportionment of streams according to list of priorities recorded, etc. Aggrieved parties have the right of adjudication by the courts, but court procedure is a very long, tedious and expensive method. The government system of irrigation and distribution of water, as now contemplated, will give demonstration to the most economical use of water for irrigation purposes yet devised, and if this system shall become the law in a form not to encroach upon acquired rights and the necessities of prior appropriators, it will prove to be a benefaction of the greatest importance to the state at large."

16 Ja 05, p.4

b N. M. Otero. ". . . In order that this important question be dealt with in the most equitable and satisfactory manner, it is but proper that the Legislature enact a general law upon the subject of irrigation and water rights. Such codes are now in force, and are operating to the general advantage of the people in California, Colorado, Wyoming and other western states. An act of this kind should include a provision for the creation of an office to be known as that of the territorial engineer, who should have among other powers that of supervising the equitable distribution of waters already appropriated. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.20

f N. D. Sarles. ". . . In the past year it seemed wise to my predecessor to appoint a state irrigation engineer, to work with the government engineers and discover places where irrigation would be practicable and of beneficial effect. . . . The moneys necessary to defray the salary and expenses of the irrigation engineer were advanced by public-spirited citizens and I suggest that they be reimbursed from the state treasury, and that the moneys advanced by counties be also returned. I would recommend also that you consider the wisdom of creating the office of state irrigation engineer as a permanent officer of the state government. . . . I would further recommend that you consider the irrigation laws of other states, with a view to enacting such legislation as will enable this state to cooperate most effectively with the national government in the creation and maintenance of irrigation works." 4 Ja 05, p.10

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c W. Va. White. "The Tax Commission proposed as revenue measures certain license taxes on the production of oil, gas and coal . . . If any license tax for state purposes is to be laid on the oil and gas interests, after all state taxes are abolished, I renew my recommendation of two years ago and subsequently, that in 1907 it take the form of a tax of 1% on the gross receipts of all pipe lines . . .

It has seemed to me that the coal industry of the state . . . surely would not object to a small inspection tax upon the commercial lines, say of \$100 a year for mines of a certain size, and \$150 or more for mines of a larger size, which should be a fixed tax, and would produce enough revenue to the state to maintain the mine inspectors bureau and a fair portion of the expenses of maintaining the three miners hospitals. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.21

847

Customs

a Mass. Douglas. ". . . To determine, as accurately as possible, the nature and extent of the great injury which, as I believe is inflicted upon our commonwealth by excessive tariff taxes; to suggest a remedy or remedies; and to put this knowledge before our citizens and our representatives in Congress, I ask of the General Court authority to appoint a commission to inquire into and report upon the effect of the present tariff laws upon Massachusetts industries. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.13-14

849

Budget

See also 2575. Local finance

a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.2-3. Ark. Davis, 11 Ja 05, p.45-47. Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.6-19. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.17. Ct. Roberts, 4 Ja 05, p.4-9. Del. Hunn, 3 Ja 05, p.5-11. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap05, p.4-20. Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.4-5. Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p.10-17. Ind. Hanly, 9 Ja 05, p.10-13. Mass. Douglas, 5 Ja 05, p.5-6. Mich. Bliss, 5 Ja 05, p.8-11. Mich. Warner, 5 Ja 05, p.3-6. Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.4-5. Mo. Folk, 9 Ja 05, p.15. Mon. Toole, 2 Ja 05, p.12. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.10-12. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.24-29. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.5-6. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.3. N. J. Murphy, 10 Ja 05, p.3-5. N. J. Stokes, state revenues and business companies, 17 Ja 05, p.4-8. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.6-7. N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.4. N. C. Glenn, 11 Ja 05, p.14-16. N. D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.3-13. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.4-5. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.3-9. Pa. Pennypacker, 3 Ja 05, p.1. R. I. Utter, 5 Ja 05, p.4-5. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.3. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.9. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.16-17. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.1. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.12. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.6-9. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.5-8. Vt. McCullough, 6 O 04, p.3-8. Wash. McBride, 11 Ja 05, p.3-4. Wash. Mead, 11 Ja 05, p.12-13. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.4-5. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.3-5. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.5-7.

CONTROL OF WATERS

Drains. Dikes. Levees

See also 1183. Irrigation; 2651, Sewerage; 2730, Roads

[och. "The subject of dykes and drainage will doubtless be left for your consideration. . . Under present statutes, restrictions are so great that it is practically impossible for us in the lowlands and valleys, subject to inundation, to get without additional legislation. . . Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, & and perhaps other states have laws upon this subject which we examine with profit." 10 Ja 05, p.14-15

Sarles. ". . . It seems to me the present [drainage] law is some and the construction of drains thereunder more extensive than is necessary. Nor are the interests of the owners of land affected by drains as carefully protected as I believe they should be."

4 Ja 05, p.9

has

Van Sant. "In 1901, by act of the Legislature the present law became effective and \$50,000 was appropriated to be used for the purpose stated in the act. . . It has been the pur- pose of all times of the Drainage Board to locate the ditches where the benefit would accrue to the lands belonging to the state. This has been of great benefit and has reclaimed thousands of acres of land adjacent far in excess of the cost of the work." 4 Ja 05, p.26

Johnson. "Vast tracts of land located largely in the western part of the state are at present a useless waste, because they are wet and untillable. . . I urge upon your consideration the enactment of a law having for its purpose the drainage of this land under state supervision. To do this I would recommend the establishment of a revolving fund from which the expense providing for the movement may be met, the money thus expended to be repaid to this fund in deferred payment without interest, from taxes to be levied and collected from the lands benefited. . . The fact that a revolving fund would be kept intact would permit of a rapid development of the drainage system and would relieve the state of future appropriations for drainage purposes. I may duty also to call your attention to the national swamp land which thousands of acres of swamp land were deeded to the state with the understanding and consideration that these lands were to be drained by the state. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.12-13

Hot springs. Mineral waters

White, Berkeley Springs Board, 11 Ja 05, p.63-64. W.L.
Thermopolis Hot Springs, 11 Ja 05, p.19.

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- g Or. Chamberlain. "It is to be hoped that the committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last session will present to you a report of their work, with a bill for the regulation of riparian and water rights. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.50
- h U. Cutler. "Chapter 59, laws of Utah, 1901, authorizes the State Board of Land Commissioners to construct reservoirs for supplying water to state lands. . . I would suggest the advisability of additional legislation, authorizing the State Board of Land Commissioners to construct reservoirs . . . whether the water is to be applied to state lands or not. In cases where the water is to be applied to private lands, it could be sold at cost and paid for in 10 annual payments, or such number as you may decide upon, and the proceeds applied to the construction of more reservoirs, somewhat on the plan outlined in the Government reclamation act." 10 Ja 05, p.32-33
- i Wash. McBride. ". . . Some time ago it was suggested to me by officials of the United States reclamation service that under our laws, as they now are, it would not be feasible to undertake any irrigation project in this state. I was also requested by various boards of trade and chambers of commerce, and persons interested in irrigation, to appoint an 'irrigation commission' to study the question. . . After careful consideration, I concluded to appoint an irrigation commission for the purpose of investigating the subject of irrigation. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.11
- j Wash. Mead. "I would recommend to your . . . consideration the report . . . of the Irrigation Commission appointed by . . . Governor McBride. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.30
- k Wy. Brooks. "The recent decision of our Supreme Court, holding water rights transferable, renders it necessary for this Legislature to enact laws preventing indiscriminate transfers." 11 Ja 05, p.11-12

1189

Artesian wells

- a Nev. Sparks. ". . . There are several counties in the stat[redacted] which have not been favored with surface water. . . Countie[redacted] so situated should have encouragement in the reclamation of suc[redacted] lands by government aid in boring for artesian water. It has bee[redacted] demonstrated in many places that strong flows of artesian water hav[redacted] been obtained at depths of from 150 to 500 feet. . ." 16 Ja 05, p. [redacted]
- b N. M. Otero. "Complaint has been made to the effect that man[redacted] wells in the artesian districts of this territory, are permitted to f[redacted] continuously, thus causing great waste and endangering the futu[redacted] permanency of the artesian flow. . ." 16 Ja 05, p. 22
- c U. Cutler. "The experiment in sinking artesian wells, under the provision made by the fourth session of the Legislature, has not proved very satisfactory. It is questionable if the experiment should be continued." 10 Ja 05, p.12

Drains. Dikes. Levees

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- a Minn. Van Sant. "In 1901, by act of the Legislature the present drainage law became effective and \$50,000 was appropriated to be used for the purpose stated in the act. . . It has been the purpose at all times of the Drainage Board to locate the ditches where the most benefit would accrue to the lands belonging to the state. The work has been of great benefit and has reclaimed thousands of acres and added value to the land adjacent far in excess of the cost of doing the work." 4 Ja 05, p.26
- b Minn. Johnson. "Vast tracts of land located largely in the northern part of the state are at present a useless waste, because they are low, wet and untillable. . . I urge upon your consideration the enactment of a law having for its purpose the drainage of this land under state supervision. To do this I would recommend the establishment of a revolving fund from which the expense providing for this improvement may be met, the money thus expended to be returned to this fund in deferred payment without interest, from taxes levied upon and collected from the lands benefited. . . The fact that such a revolving fund would be kept intact would permit of a more rapid development of the drainage system and would relieve the Legislature of future appropriations for drainage purposes. I deem it my duty also to call your attention to the national swamp land grant by which thousands of acres of swamp land were deeded to the state with the understanding and consideration that these lands were to be drained by the state. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.12-13

9 Hot springs. Mineral waters

- a W. Va. White, Berkeley Springs Board, 11 Ja 05, p.63-64. Wy. Brooks, Thermopolis Hot Springs, 11 Ja 05, p.19.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY GOVERNORS MESSAGES 1905

- g Or. Chamberlain. "It is to be hoped that the committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last session will present to you a report of their work, with a bill for the regulation of riparian and water rights. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.50
- h U. Cutler. "Chapter 59, laws of Utah, 1901, authorizes the State Board of Land Commissioners to construct reservoirs for supplying water to state lands. . . I would suggest the advisability of additional legislation, authorizing the State Board of Land Commissioners to construct reservoirs . . . whether the water is to be applied to state lands or not. In cases where the water is to be applied to private lands, it could be sold at cost and paid for in 10 annual payments, or such number as you may decide upon, and the proceeds applied to the construction of more reservoirs, somewhat on the plan outlined in the Government reclamation act." 10 Ja 05, p.32-33
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CONTROL OF WATERS

Drains. Dikes. Levees

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- i Wash. McBride. ". . . Some time ago it was suggested to me by officials of the United States reclamation service that under our laws, as they now are, it would not be feasible to undertake any irrigation project in this state. I was also requested by various boards of trade and chambers of commerce, and persons interested in irrigation, to appoint an 'irrigation commission' to study the question. . . After careful consideration, I concluded to appoint an irrigation commission for the purpose of investigating the subject of irrigation. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.11
- j Wash. Mead. "I would recommend to your . . . consideration the report . . . of the Irrigation Commission appointed by . . . Governor McBride. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.30
- k Wy. Brooks. "The recent decision of our Supreme Court, holding water rights transferable, renders it necessary for this Legislature to enact laws preventing indiscriminate transfers." 11 Ja 05, p.11-

1189

Artesian wells

- a Nev. Sparks. ". . . There are several counties in the state which have not been favored with surface water. . . Counties so situated should have encouragement in the reclamation of such lands by government aid in boring for artesian water. It has been demonstrated in many places that strong flows of artesian water have been obtained at depths of from 150 to 500 feet. . ." 16 Ja 05, p. 26
- b N. M. Otero. "Complaint has been made to the effect that many wells in the artesian districts of this territory, are permitted to flow continuously, thus causing great waste and endangering the future permanency of the artesian flow. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.22
- c U. Cutler. "The experiment in sinking artesian wells, under the provision made by the fourth session of the Legislature, has not proved very satisfactory. It is questionable if the experiment should be continued." 10 Ja 05, p.12

Drainage.

CONTROL OF WATERS

Drains. Dikes. Levees

See also 1183. Irrigation; 2651, Sewerage; 2730, Roads

a Kan. Hoch. "The subject of dykes and drainage will doubtless be presented for your consideration. . . Under present statutes, the local restrictions are so great that it is practically impossible for farmers in the lowlands and valleys, subject to inundation, to get relief without additional legislation. . . Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, New York and perhaps other states have laws upon this subject which you may examine with profit." 10 Ja 05, p.14-15

b N. D. Sarles. ". . . It seems to me the present [drainage] law is cumbersome and the construction of drains thereunder more expensive than is necessary. Nor are the interests of the owners of lands affected by drains as carefully protected as I believe they should be. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.9

5 State ditches

a Minn. Van Sant. "In 1901, by act of the Legislature the present drainage law became effective and \$50,000 was appropriated to be used for the purpose stated in the act. . . It has been the purpose at all times of the Drainage Board to locate the ditches where the most benefit would accrue to the lands belonging to the state. The work has been of great benefit and has reclaimed thousands of acres and added value to the land adjacent far in excess of the cost of doing the work." 4 Ja 05, p.26

b Minn. Johnson. "Vast tracts of land located largely in the northern part of the state are at present a useless waste, because they are low, wet and untillable. . . I urge upon your consideration the enactment of a law having for its purpose the drainage of this land under state supervision. To do this I would recommend the establishment of a revolving fund from which the expense providing for this improvement may be met, the money thus expended to be returned to this fund in deferred payment without interest, from taxes levied upon and collected from the lands benefited. . . The fact that such a revolving fund would be kept intact would permit of a more rapid development of the drainage system and would relieve the Legislature of future appropriations for drainage purposes. I deem it my duty also to call your attention to the national swamp land grant by which thousands of acres of swamp land were deeded to the state with the understanding and consideration that these lands were to be drained by the state. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.12-13

9 Hot springs. Mineral waters

a W. Va. White, Berkeley Springs Board, 11 Ja 05, p.63-64. Wy. Brooks, Thermopolis Hot Springs, 11 Ja 05, p.19.

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sented to a county treasurer, when drawn against a county fund, and registered and stamped 'not paid for want of funds,' they draw interest at 5%. This makes it possible that county and other warrants may draw interest, when at the same time money belonging to those funds may have been lying in the banks. . . . I recommend as to the depositing of state and other funds, that the law should provide that it be under a board, either of loan commissioners or otherwise as you in your wisdom may designate, who shall exercise discretion as to the safety of the place of deposit, and shall let the public know the terms thereof, and the benefit to go to the various funds on deposit; that in counties the power be vested directly in the boards of county commissioners; in cities in the city councils or finance committees thereof; and in school districts in the various school boards, each to exercise its discretion and make its action a matter of public record. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.9-10

h W. Va. White. "The recommendation [of the State Treasurer] as to reducing the number of state bank depositories to 25 is an excellent one and I indorse it. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.6

i Wis. La Follette. "Existing laws are wholly inadequate to insure the safe-keeping and integrity of the funds and securities of the state in the state treasury. . . . It will be admitted by all that the unlimited power to dispose of the funds and securities of the state ought not to be lodged in a single individual or officer. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.5-7

870

Public order

See also 234. Crimes and offenses

872

Police

874

State and county police

a Ari. Brodie, Arizona rangers, 16 Ja 05, p. 20. Tex. Lanham, the ranger force, 12 Ja 05, p.14.

b N. M. Otero. "I have been urged by stockmen to recommend the passage of a ranger law, whose duty it shall be to patrol the ranges, to prevent the theft of stock and to aid in the apprehension of criminals. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.28

c Pa. Pennypacker. "An act of February 27, 1865, provided that any corporation owning or using a railroad might apply to the Governor to commission such persons as the corporation should designate to act as policemen for said corporation. . . . The system thus established has grown by subsequent legislation and now railroads, collieries, furnaces, rolling mills, coal and iron companies, corporations for the propagation of fish, and many other corporations have their force of policemen exercising the authority of the commonwealth. . . . The system is objectionable upon principle. . . . Where police are selected, paid and discharged by the corporations

TRANSPORTATION

1227-

227

Passenger rates

237

Passes. Franks

- a Ind. Hanly. ". . . The officials of the various municipalities and counties, and the officials of the state, constitute the jury before whom are brought countless grave and important interests, upon the one side of which are the corporations and upon the other side of which are the people. For this reason such officials have no right to use or accept substantial and continuing favors from the corporations during their terms of service. . . Reduced to their last analysis, such favors are petty bribes. . . I submit for your consideration the enactment of a statute that will prohibit the giving of free transportation or of the franking privilege to any official, municipal, county or state, by any person or corporation or the acceptance of any such favor by any such officer, either directly or indirectly, under such penalties as shall insure its observance. The inhibition should also include telegraph and express company franks. . ."

9 Ja 05, p.22-23

- b Minn. Johnson. ". . . I am not among those who believe that the giving or accepting of a free railroad pass or a frank is intended in any way as a bribe, and yet the mere acceptance of the courtesy necessarily places the recipient under some slight measure of obligation to the corporation. . . All corporations do business on an earning basis, and every free pass or favor granted by a corporation, is of necessity, paid for by the class of citizens who do not come within the favor of the corporation. . . I would urge the adoption of a law which will abolish the pass system in this state. . ."

4 Ja 05, p.11

- c Mo. Folk. "In investigating legislative corruption, it has been my experience that the first step a legislator takes toward bribery, as a rule, is the acceptance of a railroad pass. The Constitution of the state and the statute make it a misdemeanor for a legislator to accept a pass, and for any one to give a legislator free transportation. . ."

9 Ja 05, p.8

- d Tex. Lanham. "The demand [of the democratic platform] for the enactment of a stringent and effective antifree pass law is plain, positive and emphatic. . . It contemplates no exceptions aside from bona fide owners, officers or employees. . ."

12 Ja 05, p.10

- e Wis. La Follette. ". . . The provisions of law should be so far reaching as to absolutely bar the use of passes or privileges extended by these corporations to public officers, whether under the guise of services to be performed or for services actually performed. . ."

12 Ja 05, p.66

38

Race distinction

- a W. Va. White. "West Virginia has never tolerated or encouraged the adoption of any law abridging the rights of any of its citizens on account of race, condition or color. . . Any attempt by railroad

companies to create separate waiting rooms for different races at public depots should also be prohibited. All decent, respectable, law-abiding, sober citizens are entitled to fair consideration and equal privileges by transportation companies, and their rights should be safeguarded."

11 Ja 05, p.80

1240

Miscellaneous. Common carriers

1249

Prompt shipment

- a Mich. Warner. "Manufacturers and jobbers, and shippers generally, complain of unnecessary delay in the handling of freights by the railroads; both in car lots and less than car lots. These complaints are sufficiently numerous, and the losses involved are sufficiently great, to deserve your careful consideration. . . ."

5 Ja 05, p.9

1267

Railways. Car companies. Express

See also 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor. Chiefly steam roads but many of the general laws and special provisions include all kinds of railways.

- a Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.14-15. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.26. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.9. S. D. Herreid, Railroad Commission, 3 Ja 05, p.27. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.19.
- b Fla. Broward. "I recommend that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people, making the Railroad Commission a constitutional branch of the state government." 4 Ap 05, p.40
- c Ind. Durbin. "The present General Assembly will be asked to enact a law creating a railroad commission. . . . A measure that takes into account the interests of all concerned would doubtless be of great public benefit. . . ." 6 Ja 05, p.31
- d Ind. Hanly. Urgent need of state railroad commission. ". . . Such commission should have power, not only to decide that an existing rate is illegal and unjust, but it should also be given authority to determine what would be a legal and just rate and to declare the same. And the rate, when so fixed by the commission, should stand until reversed by the judgment of some appellate tribunal to which the right of appeal should be provided for. . . ." 9 Ja 05, p.17-19
- e Kan. Hoch. ". . . Our . . . state railroad law should be amended in several particulars, enlarging the authority of the board, so as to give them more jurisdiction in some cases, and greater power to enforce their mandates. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.11-13
- f Minn. Johnson. ". . . I would urge the passage of a bill, which would authorize the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners to represent any individual complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission when in the judgment of said Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners the grievance of the complainant is a just one." 4 Ja 05, p.11

TRANSPORTATION

1267-

- g** Mon. Toole. A railroad commission should be created with adequate powers to regulate rates within the state, and to prevent discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation. 2 Ja 05, p.4
- h** Pa. Pennypacker. ". . . All corporations, before they can be chartered, are required to give notice by advertisement of their applications, except railroad and street railway companies. It would seem to be specially important that these companies should give such notice. . . It has become a custom, more or less prevalent, to secure charters upon obscure streets and reach the main avenues by means of this privilege of extension, which is entirely within the control of the companies and is subject to no supervision. If a railroad be incorporated 20 miles in length it must, under the act of April 4th, 1868, have a capital stock of \$10,000 per mile. If it be incorporated with a length of 5 miles and then be extended to 20 miles, under the act of May 21, 1881, it is only required to have a capital stock of \$5000 per mile. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.10
- i** Vt. McCullough. ". . . In my judgment, the functions of this commission [railroad] should be advisory, rather than mandatory, in the interest both of the general public and of the railroads." 6 O 04, p.17
- j** Wash. McBride. ". . . Sentiment is now almost unanimous in favor of the passage of a railway commission bill. . . What is needed is a regulative, appointive railway commission clothed with ample power to remedy abuses. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.12
- k** Wash. Mead. "I recommend the enactment of a law establishing a railway and transportation commission. . . A difference of opinion exists . . . concerning the constitutional right of the Legislature . . . to empower such a commission with the authority to establish maximum rates for transportation of passengers and freight, and with power to correct abuses and prevent discrimination in freight and passenger tariffs. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.15-16
- m** W. Va. White. Recommendations renewed in regard to correction of railroad abuses and creation of railroad commission. 11 Ja 05, p.81-85
- n** Wis. La Follette. State control of railway services and railway rates. 12 Ja 05, p.25-66

1268

Corporate organization and power

See 1267

272

Consolidation, sale, lease

- a** Minn. Van Sant. Northern Security Co. "In 1903 the Legislature passed chapter 86, which prohibits the control of parallel and competing lines of railway by stock ownership. In case any effort is made to control the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies through a stock ownership in individuals, or under any agreement so that free and open competition is interfered with, the

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hours in which innholders therein can serve intoxicating liquors to their guests." 5 Ja 05, p.9

d N. H. McLane. "The law entitled 'An act to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors,' approved March 27, 1903, created a new condition in this state as regards the sale of intoxicating liquors. . . I am convinced that there are very few who would advocate a return to the conditions that existed prior to the passage of the present law. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.18

e N. Y. Higgins. "The right to determine by popular vote whether trafficking in liquors shall be permitted in a locality, is now limited to the towns of the state. It is, in my judgment, worthy of the consideration of the Legislature whether this right of local option should not be extended to cities and the divisions thereof." 4 Ja 05, p.18

f S. C. Heyward. "At your last session there was enacted a law giving to counties which desire prohibition the right by a majority vote to close their dispensaries, and upon the taxable property of all counties so voting it was required that there be levied an annual tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 mill, this tax to be expended by the Governor in enforcing the law, should the local authorities fail to do so. Objection has been made to this law on account of the tax imposed, it being contended that it is in the nature of a penalty, its effect being to deter the people from voting for the removal of dispensaries. I do not agree with this view. If prohibition be substituted for the dispensary law, then prohibition should be enforced, and when this can not be done through the sentiment of the people, expense must certainly be incurred. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.17

g Vt. McCullough. "The general sentiment of the state seems to be that local option should be given further trial. In many instances it has so far resulted in practical prohibition. I would recommend that the vote on license or no license should not be taken in any town or municipality oftener than once in three or five years." 6 O 04, p.13

907

Liquor licenses

a N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.17-18.

b Ind. Durbin. "The growing disposition of many of those engaged in the retail liquor traffic to place the saloon in the attitude of a law breaker and a center of vice and crime may be corrected to a large degree at least by making the saloon keeper more directly responsible to the public sentiment of his community. I suggest the advisability of placing the onus of securing a petition for the granting of a license bearing the names of a majority of the legal voters of a ward or township upon the applicant for license, and that authority be vested in each Circuit Court to revoke the license of any saloon within its jurisdiction whenever it is made to appear that the conduct of such saloon is contrary to law and a menace to the peace and order of the community." 6 Ja 05, p.7-8

c Wash. Mead. "The neglect, which amounts to refusal, on the part of a number of incorporated cities and towns to pay to the state the

TRANSPORTATION

Railroad Commissioners be empowered to . . . enforce reasonable regulations requiring railroads to . . . maintain depots. . ."

4 Ap 05, p.40

- b Vt. Bell. "It would now seem advisable to . . . provide that in the cases where competing lines are so seriously at variance that there is no hope for reasonable results, the [Railroad] Commission have the power to step in and take some action to prevent further inconvenience to the traveling public." 6 O 04, p.7

14

Safety regulations

See also 1128, Boilers and engineers

- a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that the State Board of Health be empowered to make rules and regulations for the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in railroad depots and passenger cars, and provide for their inspection. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.39
- b Fla. Broward. "I recommend that a law be enacted, empowering the Railroad Commission to employ a competent civil engineer, whenever, in their judgment, they deem it necessary, to inspect the railroad roadbeds, tracks, and condition of rolling stock . . . and that they be empowered . . . to make rules which shall require that the roadbeds, tracks and rolling stock be maintained in . . . safe condition. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.40
- c Fla. Broward. "I recommend that the Railroad Commission be empowered to ascertain by such investigation as may be necessary, the safest switching device for use on railroads, and that they be empowered to require the use of such switch as they may determine, by the railroads operating in this state." 4 Ap 05, p.41
- d U. S. Roosevelt. "The ever increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. . . . The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. . . . The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public. The safety appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employees, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out, the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. . . ." 6 D 04, p.4

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every wrong. Adherence to the law is the best cure for most of the evils that can infest a state. Where official and citizen respect the law, there can be no necessity for extra constitutional measures to preserve peace and order. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.4

- c Ind. Durbin. "Lynchings and similar manifestations of the mob spirit have been unknown in Indiana during the past 18 months. . ."

The Indiana antilynching law, providing for the forfeiture of office by any sheriff failing to offer proper resistance to any mob seeking to seize a prisoner, is a salutary one, and doubtless in the Evansville case had been the cause of the removal of the negro to a place of safety. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.38

- d N. C. Glenn. "During my term of office, by trying always to provide for the speedy trial of those charged with heinous outrages, every effort will be made to discourage mob law, and lynchings will never be permitted if it is possible for the strong arm of the law, with all the powers at its command, to prevent it. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.14

- e S. C. Heyward. ". . . Since your last meeting I have had, on several occasions, to order out troops for the protection of prisoners . . . The services of the militia should never be called upon until the civil authorities shall have exhausted every means in their power to uphold the law. I am firmly convinced that, were this stand taken, calls upon the Governor for the services of the militia to protect prisoners would cease entirely. . . . the Governor is practically powerless where the details of the enforcement of law are concerned, for the reason that he has no power to compel an officer to do his duty . . . I am of the opinion that this should be remedied by such legislation as would inflict a penalty for neglect of such duty, the penalty to include removal from office of the offender when such extreme measures are rendered necessary for the proper vindication of the law. Offenders should be made to understand the fact that no expense will be spared to bring them to punishment. I asked last year for a special fund to suppress lynching, and though none was provided, I felt it my duty, nevertheless, to make an attempt, in each and every lynching that has occurred, to uphold the dignity of the state in endeavoring to bring the offenders to justice. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.20-21

- f U. Cutler. "I am of the opinion that a fund should be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used in case of riot, or insurrection. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.35

- g W. Va. White. Recommendation renewed for legislation to prevent lynchings. 11 Ja 05, p.27-28

Sunday observance

- a N. M. Otero. ". . . What is known in general terms as the 'Sunday law' is very properly enforced in some localities in this territory but not in others. . . Each locality should be treated alike, and if the present law is weak in any particular, you should remedy it, so that there can be no question whatever as to the intent of the Legislature." 16 Ja 05, p.24

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

930 Public health and safety

932 General supervision

See also 2160, Sick and disabled

- a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.18, 26. Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.39. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.11. Del. Hunn, 3 Ja 05, p.20. Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.16. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.22. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.15. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.24. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.69-70.
- b Pa. Pennypacker. "Such legislation ought to be adopted as will aid in ensuring the maintenance of the health of the people by providing adequate means for the prevention of the pollution of the streams and water supplies, the prevention of the spread of typhoid fever, diphtheria and similar diseases through the dissemination of their germs, and providing for the registration of births, deaths and cases of contagious and infectious diseases. The present system, which imposes upon the boards of school directors in many counties the duties of local boards of health, is inadequate and needs revision."

3 Ja 05, p.19

- c S. C. Heyward. ". . . I believe that more efficient service could be rendered were the Board [of Health] empowered to elect a physician, as an executive secretary, giving this officer such salary as would enable him to devote his entire time to matters concerning the public health. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.25

934 Local boards and officers

- a Ill. Yates. ". . . Legislation making the creation of boards of health in cities and villages mandatory, is much to be desired." 4 Ja 05, p.21
- b U. Cutler. "It is a matter of regret that 75% of the health officers in Utah serve without pay." 10 Ja 05, p.25

936 State laboratories

- a Ind. Durbin. Recommendation of State Board of Health for a state laboratory of hygiene opposed. 6 Ja 05, p.30

938 Vital statistics

See also 474, Family

- a Fla. Broward. "I call your attention to the very complete and valuable report of the State Board of Health, and especially to the important recommendations . . . in regard to the accurate collection of vital statistics, the licensing of embalmers, and the proper record of burials." 4 Ap 05, p.38
- b Mich. Bliss. The establishment of a more perfect system of birth records recommended. 5 Ja 05, p.24
- c U. Cutler. "Greater care should be taken in collecting vital statistics." 10 Ja 05, p.25

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state should take action under that law, so as to prevent any such control or unity of interest. . . . Legislation is needed which will enable the state to secure jurisdiction over foreign corporations like the Northern Securities Company, which are seeking to evade or violate the laws of this state, by remaining outside the jurisdiction of the state but acquiring the stock of domestic corporations, and exercising all the powers of such stock ownership outside the borders of the state. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.31-32

1279

Stocks, bonds, mortgages

- a Tex. Lanham. "The stock and bond law was approved April 8, 1893, giving the Railroad Commission authority to supervise the issuance and registration of stock and bonds of railroad companies. It will be seen by reference to table no. 3 of the 13th annual report of the commission that the average amount of outstanding stock and bonds per mile of railroad has been gradually decreased since the commission began its supervision. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.20
- b Wis. La Follette. Special message recommending regulations to prevent overcapitalization of steam and electric roads. 6 Je 05, 7 p.

1282

Public aid. Exemptions. Subscription to stock

- a Ari. Brodie. Method of encouraging building of railroads by exemptions from taxation should be discontinued. 16 Ja 05, p.6
- b Id. Gooding. "To me, over Idaho's future greatness there hangs but one shadow, and that is the lack of proper communication between the northern and southern portions of our state. . . . The building of a north and south railroad means so much for better relationship between the north and the south and the development of the interior of our great commonwealth, that in my judgment you are warranted in giving the people of Idaho an opportunity to amend the Constitution, so that they can give this great public necessity such encouragement as is thought best. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.5-6

1297

Eminent domain. Damages

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "In my inaugural address of January 20, 1903, and in my message giving the objections to the act authorizing railroads to take dwellings by condemnation proceedings [see address, p.3, and vetoes, p.125], I called attention to the principle that only public necessity could justify the taking of private property by eminent domain, and suggested the propriety of the ascertainment by the state of such need before any franchise is granted including this right. . . I renew the suggestion. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.11

1301

Traffic regulations

- a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that the Railroad Commissioners be required to investigate the sufficiency and fitness of cars for the safe and comfortable transportation of passengers, and for the safe and expeditious transportation of freight. And that the

Railroad Commissioners be empowered to . . . enforce reasonable regulations requiring railroads to . . . maintain depots. . ."

4 Ap 05, p.40

- b Vt. Bell. "It would now seem advisable to . . . provide that in the cases where competing lines are so seriously at variance that there is no hope for reasonable results, the [Railroad] Commission have the power to step in and take some action to prevent further inconvenience to the traveling public." 6 O 04, p.7

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- c Fla. Broward. "I recommend that the Railroad Commission be empowered to ascertain by such investigation as may be necessary, the safest switching device for use on railroads, and that they be empowered to require the use of such switch as they may determine, by the railroads operating in this state." 4 Ap 05, p.41

- d U. S. Roosevelt. "The ever increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. . . The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. . . The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public. The safety appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employees, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out, the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. . ." 6 D 04, p.4

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4 Ap 05, p.40

- b Vt. Bell. "It would now seem advisable to . . . provide that in the cases where competing lines are so seriously at variance that there is no hope for reasonable results, the [Railroad] Commission have the power to step in and take some action to prevent further inconvenience to the traveling public." 6 O 04, p.7

4 Safety regulations

See also 1128, Boilers and engineers

- a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that the State Board of Health be empowered to make rules and regulations for the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in railroad depots and passenger cars, and provide for their inspection. . ." 4 Ap 05, p.39

- b Fla. Broward. "I recommend that a law be enacted, empowering the Railroad Commission to employ a competent civil engineer, whenever, in their judgment, they deem it necessary, to inspect the railroad roadbeds, tracks, and condition of rolling stock . . . and that they be empowered . . . to make rules which shall require that the roadbeds, tracks and rolling stock be maintained in . . . safe condition. . ." 4 Ap 05, p.40

- c Fla. Broward. "I recommend that the Railroad Commission be empowered to ascertain by such investigation as may be necessary, the safest switching device for use on railroads, and that they be empowered to require the use of such switch as they may determine, by the railroads operating in this state." 4 Ap 05, p.41

- i U. S. Roosevelt. "The ever increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. . . The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. . . The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public. The safety appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employees, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out, the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. . ." 6 D 04, p.4

state should take action under that law, so as to prevent any such control or unity of interest. . . . Legislation is needed which will enable the state to secure jurisdiction over foreign corporations like the Northern Securities Company, which are seeking to evade or violate the laws of this state, by remaining outside the jurisdiction of the state but acquiring the stock of domestic corporations, and exercising all the powers of such stock ownership outside the borders of the state. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.31-32

1279 Stocks, bonds, mortgages

- a Tex. Lanham. "The stock and bond law was approved April 8, 1893, giving the Railroad Commission authority to supervise the issuance and registration of stock and bonds of railroad companies. It will be seen by reference to table no. 3 of the 13th annual report of the commission that the average amount of outstanding stock and bonds per mile of railroad has been gradually decreased since the commission began its supervision. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.20
- b Wis. La Follette. Special message recommending regulations to prevent overcapitalization of steam and electric roads. 6 Je 05, 7 p.

1282 Public aid. Exemptions. Subscription to stock

- a Ari. Brodie. Method of encouraging building of railroads by exemptions from taxation should be discontinued. 16 Ja 05, p.6
- b Id. Gooding. "To me, over Idaho's future greatness there hangs but one shadow, and that is the lack of proper communication between the northern and southern portions of our state. . . . The building of a north and south railroad means so much for better relationship between the north and the south and the development of the interior of our great commonwealth, that in my judgment you are warranted in giving the people of Idaho an opportunity to amend the Constitution, so that they can give this great public necessity such encouragement as is thought best. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.5-6

1297 Eminent domain. Damages

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "In my inaugural address of January 20, 1903, and in my message giving the objections to the act authorizing railroads to take dwellings by condemnation proceedings [see address, p.3, and vetoes, p.125], I called attention to the principle that only public necessity could justify the taking of private property by eminent domain, and suggested the propriety of the ascertainment by the state of such need before any franchise is granted including this right. . . I renew the suggestion. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.11

1301 Traffic regulations

- a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that the Railroad Commissioners be required to investigate the sufficiency and fitness of cars for the safe and comfortable transportation of passengers, and for the safe and expeditious transportation of freight. And that the

Railroad Commissioners be empowered to . . . enforce reasonable regulations requiring railroads to . . . maintain depots. . ."

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companies to create separate waiting rooms for different races at public depots should also be prohibited. All decent, respectable, law-abiding, sober citizens are entitled to fair consideration and equal privileges by transportation companies, and their rights should be safeguarded."

11 Ja 05, p.80

1240

Miscellaneous. Common carriers

1249

Prompt shipment

- a Mich. Warner. "Manufacturers and jobbers, and shippers generally, complain of unnecessary delay in the handling of freights by the railroads, both in car lots and less than car lots. These complaints are sufficiently numerous, and the losses involved are sufficiently great, to deserve your careful consideration. . . ."

5 Ja 05, p.9

1267

Railways. Car companies. Express

See also 500, Corporations; 841, 845, Taxation; 2040, Labor. Chiefly steam roads but many of the general laws and special provisions include all kinds of railways.

- a Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.14-15. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.26. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.9. S. D. Herreid, Railroad Commission, 3 Ja 05, p.27. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.19.
- b Fla. Broward. "I recommend that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people, making the Railroad Commission a constitutional branch of the state government." 4 Ap 05, p.40
- c Ind. Durbin. "The present General Assembly will be asked to enact a law creating a railroad commission. . . . A measure that takes into account the interests of all concerned would doubtless be of great public benefit. . . ." 6 Ja 05, p.31
- d Ind. Hanly. Urgent need of state railroad commission. ". . . Such commission should have power, not only to decide that an existing rate is illegal and unjust, but it should also be given authority to determine what would be a legal and just rate and to declare the same. And the rate, when so fixed by the commission, should stand until reversed by the judgment of some appellate tribunal to which the right of appeal should be provided for. . . ." 9 Ja 05, p.17-19
- e Kan. Hoch. ". . . Our . . . state railroad law should be amended in several particulars, enlarging the authority of the board, so as to give them more jurisdiction in some cases, and greater power to enforce their mandates. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.13
- f Minn. Johnson. ". . . I would urge the passage of a bill, which would authorize the State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners to represent any individual complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission when in the judgment of said Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners the grievance of the complainant is a just one." 4 Ja 05, p.10

TRANSPORTATION

1267-

- g** Mon. Toole. A railroad commission should be created with adequate powers to regulate rates within the state, and to prevent discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation. 2 Ja 05, p.4
- h** Pa. Pennypacker. ". . . All corporations, before they can be chartered, are required to give notice by advertisement of their applications, except railroad and street railway companies. It would seem to be specially important that these companies should give such notice. . . It has become a custom, more or less prevalent, to secure charters upon obscure streets and reach the main avenues by means of this privilege of extension, which is entirely within the control of the companies and is subject to no supervision. If a railroad be incorporated 20 miles in length it must, under the act of April 4th, 1868, have a capital stock of \$10,000 per mile. If it be incorporated with a length of 5 miles and then be extended to 20 miles, under the act of May 21, 1881, it is only required to have a capital stock of \$5000 per mile. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.10
- i** Vt. McCullough. ". . . In my judgment, the functions of this commission [railroad] should be advisory, rather than mandatory, in the interest both of the general public and of the railroads." 6 O 04, p.17
- j** Wash. McBride. ". . . Sentiment is now almost unanimous in favor of the passage of a railway commission bill. . . What is needed is a regulative, appointive railway commission clothed with ample power to remedy abuses. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.12
- k** Wash. Mead. "I recommend the enactment of a law establishing a railway and transportation commission. . . A difference of opinion exists . . . concerning the constitutional right of the Legislature . . . to empower such a commission with the authority to establish maximum rates for transportation of passengers and freight, and with power to correct abuses and prevent discrimination in freight and passenger tariffs. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.15-16
- m** W. Va. White. Recommendations renewed in regard to correction of railroad abuses and creation of railroad commission. 11 Ja 05, p.81-85
- n** Wis. La Follette. State control of railway services and railway rates. 12 Ja 05, p.25-66

1268

Corporate organization and power

See 1267

1272

Consolidation, sale, lease

- a** Minn. Van Sant. Northern Security Co. "In 1903 the Legislature passed chapter 86, which prohibits the control of parallel and competing lines of railway by stock ownership. In case any effort is made to control the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies through a stock ownership in individuals, or under any agreement so that free and open competition is interfered with, the

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state should take action under that law, so as to prevent any such control or unity of interest. . . . Legislation is needed which will enable the state to secure jurisdiction over foreign corporations like the Northern Securities Company, which are seeking to evade or violate the laws of this state, by remaining outside the jurisdiction of the state but acquiring the stock of domestic corporations, and exercising all the powers of such stock ownership outside the borders of the state. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.31-32

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- a Tex. Lanham. "The stock and bond law was approved April 8, 1893, giving the Railroad Commission authority to supervise the issuance and registration of stock and bonds of railroad companies. It will be seen by reference to table no. 3 of the 13th annual report of the commission that the average amount of outstanding stock and bonds per mile of railroad has been gradually decreased since the commission began its supervision. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.20
- b Wis. La Follette. Special message recommending regulations to prevent overcapitalization of steam and electric roads. 6 Je 05, 1

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- a Ari. Brodie. Method of encouraging building of railroads by exemptions from taxation should be discontinued. 16 Ja 05, p.■
- b Id. Gooding. "To me, over Idaho's future greatness there hangs but one shadow, and that is the lack of proper communication between the northern and southern portions of our state. . . . The building of a north and south railroad means so much for better relationship between the north and the south and the development of the interior of our great commonwealth, that in my judgment you are warranted in giving the people of Idaho an opportunity to amend the Constitution, so that they can give this great public necessity such encouragement as is thought best. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.5-6

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- g** Or. Chamberlain. "It is to be hoped that the committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last session will present to you a report of their work, with a bill for the regulation of riparian and water rights. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.50
- h** U. Cutler. "Chapter 59, laws of Utah, 1901, authorizes the State Board of Land Commissioners to construct reservoirs for supplying water to state lands. . . I would suggest the advisability of additional legislation, authorizing the State Board of Land Commissioners to construct reservoirs . . . whether the water is to be applied to state lands or not. In cases where the water is to be applied to private lands, it could be sold at cost and paid for in 10 annual payments, or such number as you may decide upon, and the proceeds applied to the construction of more reservoirs, somewhat on the plan outlined in the Government reclamation act." 10 Ja 05, p.32-33
- i** Wash. McBride. ". . . Some time ago it was suggested to me by officials of the United States reclamation service that under our laws, as they now are, it would not be feasible to undertake any irrigation project in this state. I was also requested by various boards of trade and chambers of commerce, and persons interested in irrigation, to appoint an 'irrigation commission' to study the question. . . After careful consideration, I concluded to appoint an irrigation commission for the purpose of investigating the subject of irrigation. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.11
- j** Wash. Mead. "I would recommend to your . . . consideration the report . . . of the Irrigation Commission appointed by . . . Governor McBride. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.30
- k** Wy. Brooks. "The recent decision of our Supreme Court, holding water rights transferable, renders it necessary for this Legislature to enact laws preventing indiscriminate transfers." 11 Ja 05, p.11-12

1189

Artesian wells

- a** Nev. Sparks. ". . . There are several counties in the state which have not been favored with surface water. . . Counties so situated should have encouragement in the reclamation of such lands by government aid in boring for artesian water. It has been demonstrated in many places that strong flows of artesian water have been obtained at depths of from 150 to 500 feet. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.16
- b** N. M. Otero. "Complaint has been made to the effect that many wells in the artesian districts of this territory, are permitted to flow continuously, thus causing great waste and endangering the future permanency of the artesian flow. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.22
- c** U. Cutler. "The experiment in sinking artesian wells, under the provision made by the fourth session of the Legislature, has not proved very satisfactory. It is questionable if the experiment should be continued." 10 Ja 05, p.11

TRANSPORTATION

- c Vt. McCullough. ". . . Recommendations [of the Board of Railroad Commissioners] as to the supervision of the electric systems of the state are especially worthy of your earnest consideration." 6 O o4, p.17
- 1370 Guards. Brakes**
- a Ari. Brodie. ". . . I . . . recommend that the owners . . . operators of trolley lines be compelled to furnish each car with life-saving fenders." 16 Ja 05, p.16

1384

Canals

- a N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.13-14. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.44-48. Or. Chamberlain, canal and locks at Willamette Falls, 11 Ja 05, p.48-49.
- b Ill. Yates. "The affairs of the Illinois and Michigan canal are in a critical condition. Its revenues are insufficient for its maintenance and operation, and the courts of our state have decided that the Legislature is without the power to levy taxes to provide funds for its use. A few years hence and the canal can not only be made self-supporting, but a means of revenue to the state. . . I have, in previous messages, called attention to the great value of the old canal to the state, even though it has ceased to be self-supporting, and have advocated its maintenance, if possible, until the larger and more useful channel contemplated by the federal government shall have been completed. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.33
- c N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The Black river canal from Boonville north is now practically an abandoned waterway, serving no useful purpose except to those employed to manage it under the constitutional mandate above referred to. I therefore recommend that so much of said canal be leased, sold or otherwise disposed of, and that the question be submitted to the people for their determination." 4 Ja 05, p.14
- d Pa. Pennypacker. ". . . All the great power and influence of the commonwealth and her representatives in national affairs, financial and political, should be exerted to secure the deepening of the channel of the Delaware and if need be in addition to dig a ship canal across New Jersey direct to the ocean." 3 Ja 05, p.14

1393

Bridges. Tunnels

See also 2700

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "With respect to the rebuilding of county bridges, I recommend that the amount to be expended each year for this purpose be fixed at such a figure as may seem to the Legislature to be wise. . . If a certain proportion of the cost of construction of these bridges were left to the counties instead of the whole burden being imposed upon the state, they would have a substantial

1200 Transportation and communication

See also 1800. Navigation

1204 Rates. Discrimination

- a U. S. Roosevelt, 6 D 04, p.9-10.

1212 Rates (general)

- a Mass. Douglas, 5 Ja 05, p.35-36.
- b Mich. Warner. "Under existing statutes the rate per mile charged by railroad companies for passenger transportation is limited by their respective passenger earnings. . . . In the case of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, the company continued to collect 3c per mile for more than three years, by holding the cases in the courts for that length of time. During these years the company collected for passenger service at the rate of 3c per mile more than \$80,000 per year in excess of what it would have collected at 2½c per mile, the new rate as fixed by law. It will thus be seen that the company made a net profit of practically \$240,000 by holding the matter in the courts as long as possible. . . . While the right of appeal to the courts can not and should not be denied the railroad companies in these matters, yet I believe that such litigation could be practically averted, at least that it would cease to be encouraged, if a law were enacted providing that whenever the courts did not sustain the appeal of the railroad companies in such cases, said companies should return to the state treasury an amount equal to twice the excess of passenger fares collected during the pending of the cases in court." 5 Ja 05, p.8-9
- c Minn. Van Sant. ". . . I trust that you will pass a law to prevent the raising of freight rates without first giving notice to our commission and securing their consent." 4 Ja 05, p.34
- d Minn. Johnson. ". . . The railway and warehouse commission is now clothed with proper legal authority to establish fair and equitable rates. That this has not been done is because of a lack of aggressive administration rather than to a lack of legal authority. I would, therefore, recommend the appointment by you of a joint legislative committee to make a full and complete investigation of the prevailing rates of transportation within this state with a view of establishing by law a maximum tariff rate for transportation within this state which shall be based upon a reasonable rate of interest and profit on the investment, and which will be fair to all parts of the state, and absolutely prohibit an unjust discrimination between localities or individuals." 4 Ja 05, p.9-10
- e U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it." 6 D 04, p.10

b S. D. Herreid. "A law was enacted two years ago which has given the people relief from the adulterated oils for which South Dakota has become a favorite dumping ground. . . I believe the fees for inspection should be no more than sufficient to pay all expenses incident to protecting the people of the state from the compulsory use of oil that is either nearly useless or dangerous. . . The faithful, energetic and effective work of the Oil Inspectors is worthy of special commendation. Some features of the new law—the requirements pertaining to specific gravity test and residue of oil offered for sale for illuminating purposes have been attacked by the Standard Oil Company. They do not attack the flash test nor the other requirements, admitting that these are directed toward proper purposes, but claim that the residue test and the gravity test have no bearing upon the efficiency of the oil for illuminating purposes. . . The case is now pending in the United States Circuit Court. . . For two years the supply of oil has been satisfactory. The people will never again submit to the condition which existed prior to the enactment of the present law."

3 Ja 05, p.37-39

8 Warehouses. Markets

5 Grain warehouses and inspection

a S. D. Herreid. "The [Railroad] Commissioners call attention to the inadequacy of the penal provisions of the grain warehouse law and recommend the enactment of a law now successfully in force in Minnesota."

3 Ja 05, p.28

17 Inspection

a Okl. Ferguson, Grain inspector, 10 Ja 05, p.21.

b Kan. Hoch. "Two years ago the Legislature created what is known as the Grain Grading Commission, composed of three members, who meet once a year to establish grades, and get \$100 and expenses for their services. This work can be done in a little while by the grain inspector and his assistants, and this commission, in my judgment, should be abolished."

10 Ja 05, p.20

Regulation and licensing of trades and occupations

Barbers

U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.42-43.

Fla. Broward. "A subject that is receiving attention from the health authorities of other states is the proper sanitation of barber shops, and the utensils and instruments used in them, and I believe this to be an important matter that should receive attention."

4 Ap 05, p.39

c Kan. Hoch. "The Barber Board, under the law, operates only in cities having more than 3000 people, when, if it should have any exist-

ence at all, these conditions should be reversed. . . This board should either be abolished or its benefits extended to the smaller places." 10 Ja 05, p.20

1630 Encouragement of industries

1633 Bonus. Exemptions. Bounty

See also 810, Exemption from general property tax; 1282, Railroads

1653 Silk culture

- a S. C. Heyward. "It has been practically demonstrated that our climate is admirably adapted to silk culture. . . As a profitable and desired addition to our diversified crops, I think this an important subject for our careful consideration." 10 Ja 05, p.29

1662 Expositions

Jamestown Exposition

- a Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.57-58. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.14-15. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.34. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.54. U. S. Roosevelt, 6 D 04, p.21. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.66-67.

Lewis and Clark Exposition

- b Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.20-21. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.14. Id. Gooding, 5 Ja 05, p.18-19. Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.59. Mo. Folk, 7 F 05, p.4-5. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.14. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.35. N. D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.21. N. D. Sarles, 4 Ja 05, p.11. Pa. Pennypacker, 3 Ja 05, p.19. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.38. Wash. Mead, 11 Ja 05, p.36. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.65-66. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.104-5.

Louisiana Purchase Centennial

- c Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.20. Ark. Davis, 11 Ja 05, p.39-41. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.14. Ct. Roberts, 4 Ja 05, p.24. Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.49. Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p.42-43. Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.13-14. Mich. Warner, 5 Ja 05, p.11. Mon. Toole, 2 Ja 05, p.7. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.13. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.11-12. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.34. N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.28. N. D. White, 4 Ja 05, p.21. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.9. Pa. Pennypacker, 3 Ja 05, p.18-19. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.22-23. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.19-23. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.37. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.65. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.103-4. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.23.

1675 Resources and attractions. Immigration

See also 2114, Emigrant agents

- a Id. Gooding, Bureau of Information, 5 Ja 05, p.16-17. N. C. Glenn, 11 Ja 05, p.4-6. S. C. Heyward, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 10 Ja 05, p.11-13.

16

BANKING

- b Ga. Terrell. ". . . Necessity of the state having an immigration agent or commission charged with . . . soliciting the immigration to Georgia of thrifty American people. . ." 28 Je 05, p.17
- c Mass. Douglas. "Some years ago the Bureau of Statistics of Labor obtained and published information in regard to abandoned farms. Nearly all of these farms have since been sold and are now in use. This bureau is now obtaining information in regard to industrial opportunities not yet utilized. The information collected will also show the location of land suitable for manufacturing purposes situated near railroads or in proximity to unused water power. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.47-48
- d Minn. Johnson. "Throughout the northern part of our commonwealth, large tracts of land are idle and unproductive because of the lack of people to till the soil. . . The establishment of a permanent bureau of immigration with sufficient funds to prosecute the work of urging settlers to locate here, would result in great good." 4 Ja 05, p.14
- e Tenn. Frazier. "Tennessee should use all proper and legitimate means to attract to her borders worthy and progressive citizens and capital, that her resources may be developed and her wealth and productive energy increased. . . You should create a bureau of immigration and statistics, and the Governor should be authorized to appoint a suitable person to take charge of the work. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.24

1679

Banking

See also 500, Corporations; 843. Taxation of banking institutions

- a N. H. McLane, Board of Bank Commissioners, 5 Ja 05, p.6. N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.15-17. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.17. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.23. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.62-63. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.100.
- b Ari. Brodie. "There seems to be necessity for the overhauling of the banking laws of the territory to the end that the Bank Examiner shall be vested with more authority. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.16
- c Ind. Durbin. "Recent developments have served to emphasize the demand for some form of state supervision of private banks. . .

I believe that our system of examination and supervision of banks operating under our state banking law and thereby inviting a larger degree of public confidence, should be extended to the kind and character of loans made from the funds thereof, to the end that worthless or doubtful loans may be promptly eliminated from any return of assets. . . The circulation of unfounded rumors adversely affecting the financial standing of any authorized bank or trust company should be defined by the law as a crime or misdemeanor, and punishment prescribed accordingly. . ."

- d Ind. Hanly. ". . . The number of private bank failures in this state within the last year constitutes irrefragable proof of the

6 Ja 05, p.29

need of legislation which will give the state authority to inspect and supervise every private firm, partnership or institution engaged in the banking business. . . . The sum required as capital I submit to your intelligent judgment, but it should be adequate in amount, taking into consideration the character and community in which such bank is located. There should also be an inhibition against the loaning of money, either directly or indirectly, to any person, firm, copartnership or corporation, as principal or surety, beyond a fixed and reasonable sum, taking into consideration the amount of paid-up capital of each institution.

9 Ja 05, 1905

e Mich. Bliss. Private banks should be brought under the jurisdiction of the State Commissioner of Banking. 5 Ja 0

f R. I. Utter. ". . . I call . . . attention . . . to the necessity of providing for the appointment of a commission which shall be given an oversight and control of all savings institutions doing business in this state and an authority to examine as to their condition and to use means, if necessary, to fully protect their depositors from loss. . . ." 5 Ja 0

g S. D. Herreid. "The new banking law went into effect Jan. 1903. Its operation has been most salutary. However additional power should be given the Public Examiner. . . ." 3 Ja 0

1680 Inspection. Reports. Departments

a N. Y. Higgins. "The Superintendent of Banks should be directed by law to examine, at least once in every six months, the books and securities of all banks and trust companies." 4 Ja 0

b U. Cutler. ". . . I recommend that section 2441 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, which limits the authority of the Bank Examiner to the examination of corporate banks or should be amended to include private banks." 10 Ja 0

c Wash. Mead. ". . . With the purpose in view of protecting bank deposits, a system of state inspection of state, foreign and national banks should be provided. . . ." 11 Ja 0

1684 Capital

a W. Va. White. ". . . The present general banking law provides for a bank to be started with a capital of \$25,000, but only requires 40% of the capital be paid in. . . . no bank ought to be permitted to continue in business with a minimum capital paid up of less than \$25,000, or certainly not after it has been in business for more than five years. . . ." 11 Ja 0

1691 Loans. Investments

a N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The provisions of the national banking act limiting the total liabilities for money borrowed by any person to 10% of the amount of the paid-in capital stock of the bank are commended. I recommend that, with reasonable exceptions, the discount of strictly business or secured paper, the similar pr

in the state law be amended by fixing the amount to be loaned to the individual borrower as not more than 20% of the capital stock actually paid in." 4 Ja 05, p.17

1693

Officers. Meetings

- a** N. Y. Higgins. "Bank directors should be compelled to make periodical examinations of the books of their institutions and should be held responsible for the thoroughness and sufficiency of such examinations." 4 Ja 05, p.16

698

Trust and safe deposit companies

- a** Pa. Pennypacker. "The question whether trust companies . . . should also be permitted to do an insurance, surety and guarantee business upon the same capital, which involves another kind of risk, is one of moment. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.11

700

Reports. Inspection

- a** S. D. Herreid. ". . . I believe that this Legislature should provide for a commission of five members who during the next two years could give this subject such consideration as its growing importance demands and report to the next Legislature recommendations for such legislation as the situation may require. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.34

708

Savings banks

- a** N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.5-6.

712

Deposits

- a** N. Y. Higgins. "Savings banks should be, if possible, limited to their original purpose . . . and the use of such institutions should be denied to people of wealth. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.16

713

Investments. Reserves

- a** N. Y. Higgins. "The list of securities in which savings banks may invest the money of their depositors should be extended only with the greatest caution and upon the most satisfactory evidence that the added line of investments is one that is safe and conservative, not only for savings banks, but also for trust funds. Special legislation enumerating the authorized investments should be superseded by a general law, establishing proper standards of safety." 4 Ja 05, p.16

715

Mortgage, loan and investment companies

- a** N. Y. Higgins. "Investment associations and concerns should be brought more strictly under state control, and such concerns whenever operating under unsafe and vicious systems should be suppressed." 4 Ja 05, p.16

e Wis. La Follette. ". . . Protection from danger to life and limb of travelers and trainmen on railway cars should be safeguarded by the use of every modern appliance known to be efficient for that purpose. . . No invention has done more to lessen the number of collisions and consequent loss of life than the automatic block signal system. . . This system is in partial use on most of the leading lines and its compulsory adoption upon all would go far to minimize the dangers of travel by rail. . . Provision should be made by law, as has been done in a number of the states, to compel the use of the power or driver brakes on all engines, and train or air brakes on all cars. . . provision should be made for frequent tests and for regular examinations of air chambers and valves. . . An automatic safety coupler has been invented. . . The use of this should be compelled by the Legislature. . . Provision should also be made for a uniform height of draw bars for convenience in making up trains. For the safety of train men, provision should be made by law for grab irons or hand holds on the ends and sides of all freight cars and on the roof of all box cars. It has been prescribed by law in the state of Michigan that whenever there shall be above or across any of the tracks of any railroad, a bridge, crossing, viaduct or other structure or obstruction at a height of less than 7 feet above the roof of any freight car, safety guards consisting of pendent straps or lines be suspended above the track as designated by the Railroad Commissioner. . . It ought to be required by law in this state. . . Some provision ought to be made for the proper inspection of railroad appliances. . . ."

12 Ja 05, p.68-70

f Wis. La Follette. Special message in regard to railroad accidents.

20 Ap 05, 8p.

1315 Accidents. Liability

See also 2125. Employer's liability

a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that a law be enacted providing for investigation by a competent civil engineer, under the direction of the Railroad Commission, of the causes of all accidents on any of the railroads in this state. . . That it shall be the duty of the general manager or superintendent of such railroad to inform the Railroad Commission of all such accidents immediately after their occurrence. . . ."

4 Ap 05, p.40-41

1337 Street railways

See also 500. Corporations; 841, 845. Taxation; 2040. Labor

a Ill. Yates. "The Railroad and Warehouse Commission recommend . . . the passage of such legislation as will clearly and positively define the jurisdiction of that commission over electric railway lines in this state. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.35

b Minn. Johnson. Electric railways should be subject to control of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners.

4 Ja 05, p.10

panies are permitted to hold should be broadened so that municipal and county bonds of other states may be included. . . ."

6 Ja 05, p.33

d **Minn. Johnson.** "There is need at this time for a general revision of our present insurance laws. . . . Under the present law there is altogether too much latitude in the matter of reinsurance of the risks of other companies and this if permitted at all, should be authorized under such conditions that the rights of policy holders would not suffer thereby. The present law permits the collection of fees by the Commissioner, the propriety of which there is much doubt. . . .".

4 Ja 05, p.13

e **U. S. Roosevelt.** "The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States and is national and not local in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different states and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that the Congress carefully consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations can not constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance."

6 D 04, p.9

f **W. Va. White.** ". . . The rates of insurance have been greatly increased, and exacting conditions imposed, which in many instances seem purely arbitrary and uncalled for. This state should have an insurance commissioner, either as a subordinate department to the Auditor's office or as an independent department of the government, as in other states. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.76

g **W. Va. Dawson.** "If the late Legislature had adopted a code of insurance laws . . . and created the office of insurance commissioner . . . it would not only have added \$20,000 of revenue yearly to the state treasury, but it would also have given the people of the state much needed protection. . . ."

4 Mr 05, p.5

33 State departments

a **N. M. Otero.** "I would earnestly renew my recommendation. . . . for the creation of the office of insurance commissioner. . . ."

16 Ja 05, p.18

34 Examination. Reports

a **Minn. Van Sant.** Fees for valuation of policies. "Work of this character should be performed by the Insurance Commissioner, and moneys derived should properly go to the state rather than to individuals. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p. 21

b **S. D. Herreid.** ". . . The fee system for examination of insurance companies, and for which they seem to expect to contribute from one to two hundred dollars, should be abolished. Nothing but the honesty of the Commissioner now prevents such 'examinations' of 119 companies once or twice a year, by which this office could be made to yield a revenue of at least \$10,000 per annum. The actual expenses of public officials (as well as salaries) should be paid out of the state's treasury. All proper charges for bona fide examinations should be paid to the state treasurer. . . ."

3 Ja 05, p.31

1740

Combinations

- a Kan. Hoch. ". . . I wish to call your attention to the alleged evasions of the laws of 1889 and 1901, partly passed for the purpose of preventing the organization of trusts or combines in the insurance business. . . First, local boards were organized in the towns and cities, which fixed the rates on property, but these were short-lived, owing to the interference of the courts. Then, what was known, I believe, as the Clarkson rate, was established, which was also driven out of existence by the courts. But substantially the same rates have been restored under another name, prepared ostensibly by a private citizen, and are known as the advisory rates. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.18-~~19~~

1754

Life and accident

- a Fla. Broward. ". . . As it is always desirable that as much of the people's money shall remain at home as is possible, does it not argue strongly in favor of state insurance? May not the state issue policies and receive premiums therefor and after setting aside the proper reserve fund for the safe conduct of the business have a large surplus to be turned into the revenue fund of the state, thereby relieving direct taxation to that extent? . . . The amount of losses paid in 12 years has only been about 30% of the gross receipts for premiums of the life insurance companies doing business in the state. . . I therefore recommend that the Legislature enact such laws and take such measures as will be necessary to establish a life insurance business conducted by the state."

4 Ap 05, p.43-

- b N. Y. Higgins. Special message recommending appointment of committee to investigate life insurance evils. 20 Jl

1761

Fraternal beneficiary societies

- a Minn. Van Sant. ". . . Laws should be passed making the companies or associations [fraternal] absolutely safe through requiring an accumulation of reasonable reserve funds." 4 Ja 05, p.2
- b Mon. Toole. Placing fraternal insurance companies doing business in this state under state supervision, and exacting from such a small fee sufficient to cover the expense of supervision, recommended.

2 Ja 05, p-

1762

Accident, health and industrial insurance

- a Or. Chamberlain. ". . . It was to lessen this legal responsibility of the employer which gave birth to employers liability insurance. . . For a consideration paid by the employer (and sometimes it is charged, out of money deducted from the wages of the employee in the shape of his monthly hospital fee) to the insurance company, the latter contracts to discharge the liability of the firm for damages sustained by the employee in the discharge of his duties.

. . . The employer is in fact relieved from one of the penalties of his own carelessness, and knowing this, in many instances at least, becomes careless in the conduct of his business. . . . The employer at the instance of the insurance company, refuses to pay the most meritorious claim for damages and resists payment to the last ditch. The employer is the nominal defendant in such actions, the insurance company the real defendant. . . . The employee should be permitted to sue either the careless employer or the insurance company that offers a reward for carelessness, or both as he may elect. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.33-34

1764

Fire and other casualty

See also 791, Insurance of public property; 1092, Fires; 1893, Forest fires

a Ark. Davis. ". . . I am no believer in fire insurance at the best. I believe that every old line company that is in Arkansas today is in a trust and would be stamped out of existence if the King anti-trust bill were to pass, which I sincerely trust it will, unless they should quit their trust relations; but as equally bad results happen to the very best class of our citizens, the poorer people by the frauds practised by some of the mutual wildcat companies, I call your special attention to them so that you may give this matter your careful consideration in the enactment of some law that will give reasonable protection to the policy holders to at least 50% of their gross income, no net income, for they never have any. Also compel them to file with the Auditor an indemnifying bond in the sum of \$50,000 annually, payable to the state for the use and benefit of their policy holders, and also make them file with the Auditor quarterly, full and complete statements showing in detail their financial condition." 11 Ja 05, p.27-28

b S. D. Herreid. "Two years ago the Legislature passed what is known as the 'anticompact' and 'valued policy' laws. . . . The practical effect of the valued policy law seems to be greater care on the part of the insurance companies in the selection of their risks, eliminating overvaluation of buildings and hence removing the temptation for criminal insurance. During the past two years there has been a substantial reduction in the rate of insurance in this state. The validity of the 'anticompact' law is now before the courts for determination." 3 Ja 05, p.30

c Tenn. Frazier. "It is claimed that both the fire losses and the premium rates are proportionately higher in Tennessee than in many other states. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.27-28

Combinations, *see* 1740

1769

Policies. Rates

a Minn. Van Sant. ". . . It would seem that the claim that insurance rates should be lowered in Minnesota is well founded."

4 Ja 05, p.20

1795

Surety and guaranty companies*See also* 1698, Trust companies

- a Ari. Brodie. ". . . I . . . recommend that the duties now required of the Governor regarding surety companies be imposed on the Auditor . . . and that all such corporations doing business in the territory be taxed in like manner as insurance companies, and the fees turned into the treasury. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.11

1796

Acceptance on bonds*See also* 467, Suretyship

- a Neb. Mickey. "Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court it is held that the statute is invalid which authorizes the execution and approval of official bonds with guaranty companies as sureties. The defect is technical and can be remedied. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.20

1800

Navigation Waterways*See also* 1139, Steamboats (safety); 1384, Canals; 1393, Bridges

1803

Harbors

- a Wash. Mead. ". . . I am of the opinion that a board or commission should be authorized . . . to suggest a plan. . . for legislative action in the interests of harbor improvements." 11 Ja 05, p.32

1805

Improvement of waterways (general)*See also* 2676, Sewerage

- a Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.52.

1826

Agriculture*See also* 956, Adulteration; 1144, Communicable diseases of animals; 2343, Agricultural schools

- a Ct. Roberts, 4 Ja 05, p.27. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.45. Kan. Hoch, agriculture and horticulture, 10 Ja 05, p.19. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.16-17. N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.20-21. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.19. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.14-15. S. C. Heyward, Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 10 Ja 05, p.11-13. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.6. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.24-25. Vt. Bell, 6 O 04, p.7. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.52-53.
- b Ill. Deneen. ". . . The Agricultural College of Illinois should be to our state what the Department of Agriculture is to the United States. It should be continually making experiments. It should keep in touch with discoveries made throughout the world and apply them to conditions here. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.4

AGRICULTURE

- c Mich. Bliss. ". . . The retiring Dairy and Food Commissioner prepared and introduced at the last session a bill providing for the appointment under that department of instructors . . . and the establishment of a system of state licensing of milk vendors. The department has detailed a regular inspector who has taken up the work of instruction and inspection but has not been able to accomplish the result it could, had it possessed the requisite authority and financial support." 5 Ja 05, p.16
- d U. S. Roosevelt. "The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of 2000 specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, \$6,000,000 annually to carry on this work. : ." 6 D 04, p.13

1828

Experiment stations

See also 2343. Agricultural schools

- a Oki. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.26. U. Cutler, arid experimental farms, 10 Ja 05, p.27. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.39-41.

1829

Farmers institutes. Reading courses. Lectures

- a Mich. Warner, 5 Ja 05, p.11.
- b S. D. Elrod. "This Legislature should provide for the holding of farmers institutes under the supervision and direction of the Agricultural College. Every state in the Union, save two, provides for these institutes: South Dakota and Arkansas." 3 Ja, 05 p.6
- c S. D. Herreid. "Four years ago I recommended legislation providing for farmers institutes. South Dakota, one of the greatest agricultural states, is conspicuous by being 'the only state making no provision for these institutes.' . . . I believe an appropriation should be made for farmers institutes under the direction of the president of the Agricultural College." 3 Ja 05, p.36-37

1831

Needy farmers. Loans etc.

- a N. M. Otero. ". . . I recommend to you the propriety of making a special contribution of money for the relief of the . . . [flood sufferers] and also that you also make an additional provision to furnish those who are in need of it with seed for planting their crops for the coming season. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.30

1840

State associations and fairs

- a Mon. Toole, 2 Ja 05, p.6. S. D. Herreid, the State Fair, 3 Ja 05, p.31.
U. Cutler, state fairs, 10 Ja 05, p.21.
- b Mich. Bliss. Continued support to State Fair recommended. 5 Ja 05, p.1

1844

Horticulture. Diseases and pests*See also 1630, Encouragement of industries*

- a Id. Gooding, 5 Ja 05, p.14. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.39.
- b Cal. Pardee. ". . . Through an arrangement effected by the Horticultural Commissioner with the government of West Australia, Mr George Compere, the Entomologist, was sent, during the past year, upon an extended journey in South America, Europe, and Asia Minor, at the joint expense of these two states. His principal mission, so far as this state is concerned, was to discover a parasite of the codling moth, an insect so destructive that it has been estimated it takes annually 40% of the pear and apple crops. . . . The citrus industry being now menaced by the threatened introduction of the Morelos orange-maggot . . . it is proposed that California shall cooperate with Mexico with a view to discovering some means of combating the insect in the Mexican orchards." 2 Ja 05, p.46-47

1846

Boll weevil

- a Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.15

1856

Noxious animals. Bounties

- a U. Cutler. ". . . While the law providing a bounty for the destruction of wild animals is commendable, and its enforcement has been productive of great good, the state finances will not, in my opinion, permit of so large amounts being paid for this purpose. I therefore recommend that the law be amended so as to provide that when the fund for this bounty is exhausted, the State Auditor shall be required to give public notice of that fact, and that liabilities against the state on that account shall cease from that time. It should be made impossible to create a deficit." 10 Ja 05, p.7-8
- b Vt. McCullough. ". . . I recommend that the law relating to bounties for the killing of noxious animals be repealed. In the last biennial term the state has paid on this account \$19,821.80 and in my judgment has not been correspondingly benefited." 6 O 04, p.6-7

1874

Wolves. Coyotes. Lynx. Wildcats. Bears etc.

- a Wy. Brooks, Wolf bounty. 11 Ja 05, p.25
- b U. Cutler. "I am informed . . . that there is great difficulty in distinguishing between coyote and wolf scalps, and it is believed that in many instances the bounty of \$5, allowed for the killing of a wolf, is paid for a coyote. I therefore recommend that the bounty for these two animals be made uniform." 10 Ja 05, p.8

1875

Domestic animals*See also 896, Cruelty to animals; 961, Milk and milk products; 1144, Communicable diseases of animals*

- a Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.18.

AGRICULTURE

- b Mich. Warner. "It is my belief that the Dairy and Food Department should be so broadened in its scope that an opportunity may be given to foster and encourage the dairy interests of the state. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.9

- c Or. Chamberlain. "Since the last session of the Legislature, range difficulties in Lake and Crook counties have reached an acute stage, resulting in the wilful killing of many hundred sheep, and it is charged, in the loss of one human life in the former county. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.37

1877

Running at large

- a Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.6.

1890

Forestry

- a Minn. Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.29-30. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.11-12. N. J. Stokes, 17 Ja 05, p.19-21. N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.25-27. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.41-44. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.96.

- b Cal. Pardee. ". . . There will be laid before you a carefully drawn bill providing for a definite forest policy for California. . . In the event that the Legislature is unable to see its way clear to adopt a perfected forest preservation policy at this time, may it not be wise to attempt at least tentative legislation looking to that end?" 2 Ja 05, p.26

- c Col. Peabody. "Tending to aid in the preservation of the state's forest lands, provision should be made for a state forester, on pay, and a law should be passed making it optional, in specified cases, for the State Land Board to sell or to refuse to sell timber lands. . . ." 6 Ja 05, p.6-7

- d Or. Chamberlain. ". . . So long . . . as all our timbered lands are either within reserves or in private ownership, I can see no good reason why the people of the state should be heavily taxed to protect them. There is no objection to the creation of a commission and the appointment of wardens and rangers with ample power to protect the forests of the state if the corporations and individuals who own them will pay the expenses." 11 Ja 05, p.44

- e Vt. McCullough. ". . . Let a commission be appointed by the Governor . . . to adopt a comprehensive forestry policy for the state, and a plan for the protection and replanting of the forests, for the study of their quality and composition, the conditions necessary for successful reproduction of the most valuable trees, the prevention of forest fires, the relation of the growth of forests to humidity and the rain fall, and to designate methods by which lumbering operations may be best carried on so as to leave the lands cut over in a condition which will more readily admit of forest reproduction. . . ." 6 O 04, p.25

- f W. Va. White. "The necessity is now upon the people of the Ohio valley and the important tributaries thereto, which includes nearly the whole area of this state for perpetuating and increasing our forest

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area in the Appalachian region. . . . It has been suggested that the statutes creating the West Virginia Geological Survey be amended so as to require the accumulation and publication of all the facts relating to forest areas in this state. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.74-75

1892

Bounty. Exemption

- a Mass. Douglas. ". . . I recommend to your consideration the expediency of legislation which, under proper safeguards, shall provide that lands devoted to forestry shall be taxed only on their product as cut." 5 Ja 05, p.37-38
- b Minn. Johnson. ". . . The general laws of 1873 provided compensation for planting and cultivating trees on prairie land and along highways. The paying of compensation in the form of bounties for planting trees on highways was later discontinued, but bounties for tree planting on prairie land aggregating \$20,000 a year have since been paid. . . . The question has been raised as to whether this system of tree planting bounties has not served its purpose, and could now be discontinued. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.18-19
- c S. D. Herreid. "The repeal of the timber culture law was a calamity to the state. . . . In 1885 and again in 1890 laws were enacted providing for a bounty for tree planting, but under conditions then prevailing and the inadequate inducement, practically nothing was accomplished. I earnestly recommend the enactment of laws which will provide shade and ornamental trees and shrubs for school grounds and public highways, and also encourage planting wood lots for commercial and climatic considerations." 3 Ja 05, p.35

1893

Forest fires

- a Fla. Broward. "Game wardens could, under a proper law for the protection of our forests from fire, be made also fire wardens and be of untold value to this state. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.47
- b Minn. Johnson. ". . . The forest preservation act of 1895 made town supervisors in the vicinity of forests and prairie lands fire wardens, and made it their duty to take necessary precaution for the prevention as well as the extinguishment of fires. The lack of proper compensation has resulted in very inefficient service on the part of wardens thus selected. The United States Forestry Bureau after careful consideration, has drawn a bill for the state of California which provides for the appointment of competent persons to serve as fire wardens, the expense to be paid by the state which is to collect half the amount from the counties in which the expense occurred. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.19
- c Pa. Pennypacker. "I recommend . . . that the railroad corporations . . . be required . . . to put out all fires within 100 feet of their tracks, except in municipalities. No doubt, under its police power, the state could prevent the use of fire as a danger and, if so, such an act which would be in effect permitting the use of fire upon condition would probably be held to be constitutional. . . .

AGRICULTURE

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I recommend the passage of a law requiring all persons and corporations who may hereafter, for any reason, fell forest timber, to remove from the woods, when they take away the lumber, all other parts of the trees, and imposing a sufficient penalty in the event of failure to comply. . . ." 3 Ja 05, p.4-5

1894

Forest preserves

a Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.19. U. S. Roosevelt, 6 D 04, p.16-18.

b Id. Gooding. ". . . It is said that our forests will reproduce themselves as fast, if not faster, than those of any other state in the Union. We should take advantage of this fortunate condition and throw such safeguards around our timber and timber lands as will perpetuate our forests for all time. Minnesota has followed this idea in dealing with her timber lands that belong to the schools, and already three crops of timber have been sold from the same lands, bringing in millions of dollars to the school fund. Colorado also has a recent law providing for the preservation of her forests from waste and from fires, and providing a way to dispose of the timber of proper age, and reserving to the state the remainder. I recommend this feature of the law of Colorado as worthy of your consideration. . . . I am reliably informed that some of the lumber companies, or their successors, who purchased large tracts of timber from the state three or four years ago, under a contract to remove it from the land in 20 years, will ask you to pass a law at this session giving them 20 years more time for the removal of this timber. . . . I know of no reason why this extension should be granted. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.13-14

c Ind. Durbin. ". . . The last General Assembly passed an act authorizing the State Board of Forestry to purchase 2000 acres of land . . . for the purpose of establishing a state forest reservation, laboratory of forestry demonstration and state nurseries. . . . The reserve promises to become a permanent experimental and educational institution for the advancement of forestry in the state. . . ." 6 Ja 05, p.32

d Mich. Bliss. ". . . The Legislature of 1903 gave to the [Forestry] Commission power to establish a state forest reserve in Crawford and Roscommon counties, the same act providing for the appointment of a forest warden. The report shows that opposition to this legislative action from the people of these two counties has been turned into active cooperation as the benefits to be derived from such a system have become apparent, and the further utilization of the vast areas of tax lands for the purpose of producing valuable forest products and an attendant conservation of values in the state is worthy of most serious consideration. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.14

e N. J. Stokes. ". . . We have thousands of acres of land in this state, part of it mere brushland, part of it abandoned and waste, all of it unsightly, and all capable of growing trees that would beautify the landscape, afford attractive driveways, furnish places of recreation for the well, and health resorts for the sick, and be a source of income to our commonwealth. Much of this land can be purchased

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for \$1 an acre, and in some cases can be obtained for taxes. I suggest this subject for your consideration and recommend that within proper limits the state, by purchase or by condemnation, secure this waste and unprofitable land and develop it as forestry reserves. . . ."

17 Ja 05, p.21

- f N. Y. Higgins. Special message on state forest preserve: recommended that (1) proposed constitutional amendment permitting removal of burnt timber be not submitted to people; (2) laws be passed to more effectually prevent trespass; (3) constitutional amendment be submitted permitting sale of other than wild forest lands. 9 Mr 05

- g Pa. Pennypacker. "The state now owns 544,958 acres of land for forestry reservation purposes. . . . While it is continually adding to its purchases for this purpose, it is by a strange anomaly also continually making sales of lands at a merely nominal price under old acts which have never been repealed, relating to the disposition of unseated lands. . . . I recommend that legislation be at once enacted that the Board of Property dispose of no lands belonging to the state until they have been first examined by the Commissioner of Forestry to ascertain whether they are adapted for forestry purposes, and if found to be so fitted that they be retained for these purposes, and that when lands are sold by the Board of Property they be sold at public sale to the highest bidder." 3 Ja 05, p.4

1896

Lumber

See also 778(5. Public lands)

- a Wash. Mead. "The lumber and shingle industry . . . at present has not that prosperity which is considered normal. I recommend that you consider carefully the proposed legislation . . . to the end that you may enact laws that . . . will tend to restore prosperous conditions to the industry." 11 Ja 05, p.34

1900

Game and fish

- a Minn. Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.28-29. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.18-19
N. Y. Higgins, 4 Ja 05, p.25-27. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.8-9
Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.13. Tex. Lanham, fish and oyster industry, 12 Ja 05, p.13-14. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.102. Wy. Brooks—
11 Ja 05, p.15.
- b Ari. Brodie. ". . . I . . . recommend that this [Fish and Game Commission be abolished and an act passed providing for the appointment of one Fish and Game Commissioner at a fair and reasonable compensation. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.1
- c Del. Hunn. Special commission should be appointed to revise laws relative to fish and oysters in state waters. 3 Ja 05, p.24-25
- d Fla. Broward. "The present system, which leaves to the counties, at their pleasure the appointment of game wardens, and lax enforcement of the game laws will, in a few years, result in the complete de-

struction of the game of this state. I believe that game wardens charged with the rigid enforcement of carefully drawn game laws, providing for a sufficient license to be paid by those persons hunting or taking game, to pay the expenses of executing the game laws, would be of great benefit to the state. . ." 4 Ap 05, p.47

i Ill. Deneen. ". . . The fish industry of this state began in 1879. By reason of the laws enacted in this state, the Illinois river now furnishes more fish to the markets than any other in the United States, with the single exception of the Columbia river in Oregon. In 1901 the output from the Illinois river alone aggregated 17,000,000 pounds, which brought three quarters of a million dollars to the towns along that river. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.4

f Ill. Yates. "I would recommend that the [fish] warden service be increased so that the entire state might be practically covered. A uniform code of laws applicable to all bordering states is asked for, and would do very much toward bringing about a better protection for our game fish and food fish." 4 Ja 05, p.35

g Ill. Yates. "Under the new game law passed by the last Legislature, all kinds of native game in the state of Illinois, except deer and turkey, have increased rapidly. Prairie chicken, the stock of which had become very low, have increased about 100%, and a conservative estimate places the increase in quail at 50%, with all other small game showing equally well. . . Under the system of hunter's license the department has been more than self-supporting, and a small surplus has accumulated in the game protection fund, which surplus should be used for propagating small game, and for buying grain, and for the work of feeding it to the small game during extreme weather in winter. . . The price of the resident hunter's license should be reduced to 75c. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.36-37

h Kan. Hoch. "The last Legislature established a state fishery near the town of Pratt, in Pratt county, and made a small appropriation to inaugurate that important enterprise. . . I think the fish and game interests should be consolidated and one man empowered to look after both of them. . . I recommend the enactment of a law imposing a heavy license upon nonresident sportsmen who ply their vocation within our borders." 10 Ja 05, p.7

i Mich. Bliss. The game and fish laws should be revised. 5 Ja 05, p.24

j Minn. Van Sant. Regulation of fishing in interstate waters. 4 Ja 05, p.29

k N. D. Sarles. "My attention has been directed to the inefficiency of our present game and fish laws. . . I recommend the repeal of the present statute and the adoption of one based upon the experience that has proven valuable in other states, fully covering the defects and omissions of the present laws." 4 Ja 05, p.5

n Pa. Pennypacker. "The efforts for the preservation of the forests, the game and the fish, all of which the state has undertaken, seem to look to the accomplishment of ends closely related, and it is well

worthy of consideration whether better results could not be secured by a combination of them. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.4

n S. C. Heyward. "These interests [fish and oyster] are of more importance to our state than seems to be realized, and at present they are practically neglected. . . I recommend, therefore, that a commission be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of this subject, to report at your next session." 10 Ja 05, p.28-29

p S. D. Herreid. "South Dakota needs what nearly every other state now has, a State Game Warden. . . It should also be made the duty of the State Game Warden to stock the streams and lakes of the state with fish. . . A law should be passed giving Game Wardens concurrent jurisdiction over lakes and streams constituting the boundary line between states. It should specifically be made a penitentiary offense for one man to shoot another while hunting deer or large game. This form of manslaughter should not be tolerated as "accidents."

The following amendments are also recommended: (1) Hunting on Sunday should be prohibited with penalties same as hunting out of season. (2) The spring shooting of a game should be prohibited. (3) All hunters' licenses to be issued by the State Game Warden and good throughout the state. (4) License fee for small game 50c for residents; and \$10 for nonresidents; large game, residents \$3; nonresidents \$25. (5) Licens money to constitute a fund for payment of State Game Warden's salary, expenses for enforcement of all game and fish laws, and propagation of game and fish. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.39-40

q U. Cutler. "The Fish and Game Commissioner has presented a report, with recommendations as to needed amendments in the present law. . . It is recommended that steps be taken to replenish the state supply of wild game, in some such way as the supply of fish is increased. Also, that greater power be given the State Game and Fish Commissioner, with reference to protecting the fish in the various lakes and ponds used for irrigation reservoirs. It is suggested that money be appropriated for increasing the capacity of the State Fish Hatchery. . . It also seems desirable that the State Commissioner be given more authority, with reference to the appointment of fish and game wardens for each county; and that the salaries of these officers be paid out of the state treasury. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.38

1904

Enforcement. Fines

For game wardens see 1900

a Mich. Bliss. The law providing for seizure of hunting and fishing appliances found in illegal use should be amended so that cases where the value of the property exceeds \$100 shall be Circuit Court action.

5 Ja 05, p.24

b Okl. Ferguson. ". . . Imprisonment should be added as one of the penalties for violating the game laws. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.9

Game

See also 1856, Noxious animals

Propagation. Game preserve

- U. S. Roosevelt.** "In connection with the work of the forest reserves I desire again to urge upon the Congress the importance of authorizing the President to set aside certain portions of these reserves or other public lands as game refuges for the preservation of the bison, the wapiti, and other large beasts once so abundant in our woods and mountains and on our great plains, and now tending toward extinction. . . ." 6 D 04, p.19

Antelope

- N. M. Otero.** ". . . I would suggest a statute that would prohibit the killing of antelope, mountain sheep, etc., for 10 years. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.25

Game birds

Anatidae

Waterfowl: swan, goose, duck, brant

- Wis. La Follette.** "There will no doubt be brought to your attention measures . . . to repeal that portion of the law of 1903 which allows the shooting of aquatic fowl during 15 days in the spring of the year. . . . The shooting of the fowl in the spring drives them away from our waters and they go elsewhere to mate. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.102

Gallinae

Black game capercailzie, grouse, partridge or ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, quail, sage fowl, wild turkey

- Wy. Brooks.** "Owing to the destruction of many of our ranges by grasshoppers, and the consequent serious loss to many of our stock-growers, I recommend that sage chickens be protected for five years." 11 Ja 05, p.15

Fish

Fish culture

- Wy. Brooks.** ". . . I recommend that this Legislature investigate the methods of fish culture pursued in other states, with a view of placing our fish hatcheries on a more economical basis." 11 Ja 05, p.15

Salmon

- Or. Chamberlain.** ". . . The conflict between the upper and lower river fishermen and packers seems irrepressible and irreconcilable, and besides there is a lack of uniformity between the laws of Washington and Oregon. . . . Under these circumstances, I suggest the appointment of a commission composed of men in no way connected with the business of fishing to take evidence, collect data,

examine our own laws and those of Washington. . . . It is my candid opinion that unless this is done, nothing will ever be accomplished in the way of salmon propagation and protection."

11 Ja 05, p.16

- b Wash. Mead. ". . . We can well afford to use every means within legislative power to promote the industry and to increase the supply of salmon inhabitating the waters of Puget sound and the Columbia river."

11 Ja 05, p.34

2011

Oysters

- a Fla. Broward. "In our extensive oyster beds and numerous available locations for their planting and extension in our state, the wasteful and extravagant methods of taking oysters now in vogue should be regulated so as not to injure the beds; while a system of license fees and rentals, as practised in other states, would produce a sufficient revenue to properly police and protect the grounds now used, and to plant others, making a most valuable addition to the state's already growing natural resources."

4 Ap 05, p.48

2020

Mines and mining

See also 500. Corporations; 846. Taxation; 2349 Mining schools. For labor in mines see 2040

- a Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.47. Id. Gooding, 5 Ja 05, p.15. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.31. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.50-51.

2024 Corporations

- a Wash. Mead. ". . . The 'wildcat mining' industry, however, should be exterminated, as it has retarded legitimate mining investments. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.34

2035

Petroleum. Gas

See also 1493. Petroleum products (inspection)

- a Kan. Hoch. "The marvelous development of the gas and oil resources of the state . . . imposes a duty upon this Legislature . . . One phase of the subject is of vast immediate importance, and that is, how to save the gas for the development of manufactories on Kansas soil. . . . Whatever may be the limitations of power of the state in reference to piping the gas beyond its borders, one duty clearly within its power demands immediate performance. Vast amounts of gas are constantly going to waste in all the gas fields of the state—a condition which Indiana and other states have learned, to their sorrow, should not be permitted to continue. . . . Our oil interests are also in jeopardy. . . . Rather . . . than permit the great monopolies to rob us of the benefits of the vast reservoirs of oil which have been stored by the Creator beneath our soil, I am inclined to waive my objection to the socialistic phase of this subject and recommend the es-

tablishment of an oil refinery of our own in our state for the preservation of our wealth and the protection of our people. . . ."

10 Ja 05, p.10-11

- b** W. Va. White. ". . . The depletion of our natural gas resources by the heavy exportation of this product outside of our state, and the appliances now used for pumping and sucking the gas out of the ground, have awakened the apprehension and thoughtful consideration of all citizens of our state who are directly or indirectly in touch with the territory which produces this valuable fuel. . . Laws should be passed to prevent the wastage of natural gas in the oil-producing business, and prohibiting persons from allowing the escape of natural gas from the wells into the air, as well as controlling and regulating the marketing of the product, as far as possible."

11 Ja 05, p.78-79

2039

Phosphate mining

- a** S. C. Heyward. "I regret to report to you that the mining of phosphate rock in our rivers has, for the present at least, practically ceased. . . During the past year several applications were made for a reduction of the royalty, which is now 25 c per ton. . . ."

10 Ja 05, p.28

2040

Labor

See also 354. Convict labor; 1099. Buildings, sanitation and safety

- a** Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.26-27. Ind. Durbin, 6 Ja 05, p.28-29. Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.10. Minn. Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.21-22. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.19. N. J. Murphy, 10 Ja 05, p.14, 16. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.19-20. U. S. Roosevelt, 6 D 04, p.2-3. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.67-68.

- b** Ct. Roberts. ". . . Legislation necessary to further protect and preserve the health and lives of the working people, to guard them against injury and accident, and to prevent the employment of women and children in dangerous occupations should be enacted; for whatever safeguards the health of the employees of our industrial establishments improves their efficiency and increases the prosperity of the state."

4 Ja 05, p.23

- c** Mass. Douglas. ". . . It is because Massachusetts has been foremost of all states in the enactment of laws for the welfare of its workers that she is a leader among the manufacturing commonwealths. . . ."

5 Ja 05, p.20

- d** Mich. Bliss. Legislation recommended, amending factory inspection laws so as to require reporting of all accidents in factories to the Commissioner of Labor on blanks to be furnished by that official.

5 Ja 05, p.23

- e** N. Y. Higgins. "Uniformity of legislation on the subject of labor is a matter which should be strongly urged by the state of New York, in order that the condition of women and children may be ameliorated

throughout the country and in order that the industries of the state may be relieved from the unfair competition of those states which place no restriction upon the subject. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.20

f Or. Chamberlain. "Demand has been made in certain quarters for a repeal of the act creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops. The demand should be ignored. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.16

g R. I. Utter. "I would urge that the General Assembly give careful consideration to a measure which will be presented providing for an enlargement of the work of the factory inspectors and for certain changes in the factory inspection law. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.11

h U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . It is greatly to be wished that the Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Labor Bureau, should compile and arrange for the Congress a list of the labor laws of the various states, and should be given the means to investigate and report to the Congress upon the labor conditions in the manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country. . . Such investigation and publication by the national government would tend toward the securing of approximately uniform legislation of the proper character among the several states." 6 D 04, p.5

i Wis. La Follette. ". . . I would . . . recommend that the Bureau [of Labor Statistics] be authorized to issue quarterly bulletins upon industrial subjects. . . I would recommend the enactment of a law requiring employers to keep detailed records of all accidents to persons in their employ and to report the same. . . The force of factory inspectors . . . is inadequate. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.99

2044

General workshop regulations

See 2040, Labor

2052

Safety of employees

See also 2125, Employers liability

a Ill. Deneen. ". . . Under our present law, the employee in many instances assumes the risks of dangerous occupations. . . The state therefore will be called upon to enact laws to protect the citizen against unnecessary hazards in such occupations. . ." 9 Ja 05, p. 7

b Ill. Yates. ". . . A law should be enacted to compel employers to place proper guards over dangerous and hazardous machinery." 4 Ja 05, p.30

2063

Mines

See also 2020, Mines and mining

a Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.26. Wy. Brooks, Coal mines inspectors. 11 Ja 05, p.12.

b Mon. Toole. Qualifications for State Coal Mine Inspector should be made less stringent. Provision should also be made for his removal for cause by District Court. 2 Ja 05, p.5

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LABOR

c Nev. Sparks. "It has been frequently suggested that a State Mining Inspector be appointed. . . By giving this subject due consideration you will favor the desire of miners and others interested."

16 Ja 05, p.15

d U. Cutler. ". . . The State Inspector recommends that the mining law be further amended, by a provision regulating the kind of illuminating and lubricating oil that may be taken into the mines, and giving the Mine Inspector power to regulate the blasting in coal mines, in such a way as to prevent the undue vitiation of the air with powder smoke. . ."

10 Ja 05, p.36

e W. Va. White. ". . . It is . . . necessary that the Mine Inspector's force should be increased by five additional inspectors. . ."

11 Ja 05, p.51

2064 Health and comfort of employees

a Mass. Douglas, 5 Ja 05, p.20.

b Mon. Toole. "Information has just reached me through the Inspector of Mines that the sanitary conditions of the Butte mines is very bad. . . I quote the following for your information from the manuscript in my office . . . Absolutely no provision is made for protecting the health of these men in a sanitary way. I therefore strongly and earnestly recommend that a law be enacted which shall provide for such sanitary regulations in mines and underground workings, as will give the miner, in a small measure at least, the benefit of like sanitary laws obtaining and in force in our towns and cities. . ."

2 Ja 05, p.10-11

2065 Ventilation.

a W. Va. White. "The Chief Mine Inspector renews his recommendation for the enactment of a law requiring mine bosses to make a record of the currents of air within the mines. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.52

2082

Sweat shops

a Ill. Yates. ". . . A law should be enacted requiring manufacturers of clothing to take out licenses. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.30

2085

Hours

See also 2113, Employment

a Col. Peabody. ". . . The platform adopted by the last republican state convention pledged the enactment of a reasonable, just and equitable eight hour law, and I hope and trust that such a law will receive your early consideration and prompt enactment."

6 Ja 05, p.18-19

b Col. Adams. "An honest eight hour law" recommended.

10 Ja 05, p.5

c Mass. Douglas. "From the mills, factories and workshops in all sections of the commonwealth there comes an appeal that should not go unheeded. It is the petition of the women and minors for the enactment of a law prohibiting the overtime work in factories and mills after a reasonable hour. . ."

5 Ja 05, p.19-20

2096

Public work

- a Mass. Douglas. "The movement for the shorter workday is progressing. Most of the cities and towns of the state are on record as favoring and practising it; but, singularly, the commonwealth itself has been backward in adopting such legislation as would place our state in line on this question." 5 Ja 05, p.10

2113

Employment

- a Mass. Douglas. "I . . . wish to urge upon you the necessity for doing what is possible to secure the enactment by other states of laws similar to those of Massachusetts concerning child labor and the employment of women." 5 Ja 05, p.20

2114 Employment offices. Emigrant agents

- a Or. Chamberlain. "Stringent laws should be enacted for protecting those seeking employment against dishonest and irresponsible employment agencies. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.34

2115 Free employment bureaus

- a Mass. Douglas. ". . . I would . . . suggest the advisability of obtaining and publishing . . . information in regard to unemployed labor . ." 5 Ja 05, p.48

2118 Children

See also 2172, Children (dependent and neglected); 2270, Compulsory attendance

- a N. Y. Higgins. "New York is in advance of most of the states of the Union in the matter of legislation on the subject of child labor. The law, however, is not rigidly enforced and the lack of proper legislation in neighboring states makes it difficult to establish proper restrictions upon the work in this state. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.20

- b N. C. Glenn. ". . . Owing to the fact that in certain mill districts parents will not send their children to school, it might prove a wise measure to amend the law fixing the age limit of children working in factories, so that while children who can read and write can be admitted at 12 years of age, those not able to do so can not commence work until they are of the age of 14 thus giving an incentive to both parent and, child for the child's education." 11 Ja 05, p.7

- c Or. Chamberlain. "A law was passed at the last session of the Legislature regulating the employment of children and appointing a board of inspectors of child labor to carry out the provisions of the act, to serve without compensation. There was not even an appropriation made to defray the actual expense incurred in the work necessarily devolving upon them. . . I call particular attention to the report of the inspectors, and earnestly recommend that the amendments to the law as proposed by them be adopted at this session. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.15

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- d** R. I. Utter. ". . . The present law should be so changed as to make the age limit for children employed in any manufacturing or mercantile concern agree with that required for school attendance under the public school law, and the factory inspectors should be given the same authority to require proof of a child's age when employed as is now given to the school authorities in matters relating to school attendance. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.11-12

2124

Seamen

- a** Or. Chamberlain. Sailor boarding houses. ". . . There are but two amendments that I would suggest. First, that the power of appointment of the commission should be vested in the Executive of the state, where it is lodged by the Constitution, and, second, there should be exempted from the payment of licenses the Seaman's Institute, or any organization which undertakes, from motives of philanthropy and charity, to find positions for sailors desiring them. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.50-52

2125

Employers liability. Insurance

See also 1732. Insurance; 1762, Industrial insurance

- a** Minn. Johnson. ". . . Whatever may have been said as to the propriety of the common law doctrine in the past, it is entirely unsuited to the present era when high geared and dangerous machinery performs such a large part in the production of manufactured articles. . . . The true rule is, that the industry should bear the risk, and not the unfortunate workmen who are now daily deprived of the means of earning a livelihood by those appalling accidents which are occurring with more and more frequency of late." 4 Ja 05, p.12

- b** Mon. Toole. "An efficient fellow-servant law should be passed, furnishing adequate protection to all classes of workmen engaged in hazardous occupations, and especially to all railroad, mining and smelter employees." 2 Ja 05, p.4-5

- c** Or. Chamberlain. ". . . All that was said in my last message in behalf of railway employees and in advocacy of the act passed for their protection applies with equal force to all who are engaged in every other form of hazardous employment. A general statute should be passed at this session applicable to all such employments. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.31-32

- d** U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . In my message to the 57th Congress, at its second session, I urged the passage of an employers liability law for the District of Columbia. I now renew that recommendation, and further recommend that the Congress appoint a commission to make a comprehensive study of employers liability with the view of extending the provisions of a great and constitutional law to all employments within the scope of federal power." 6 D 04, p.3

- e** W. Va. White. "In the preceding Legislature a bill was introduced, which passed one house, fixing and defining the liability of rail-

road companies for injuries to their servants or employees resulting from the carelessness or negligence of a fellow-servant or employee. This bill was based upon provisions of similar statutes in the states of Ohio and Virginia, and I respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the advisability of enacting such legislation. . . .

11 Ja 05, p.68

2126

Railroads

- a Ark. Davis. Fellow-servant doctrine should be abolished. 11 Ja 05, p.24-26
- b Wis. La Follette. ". . . Chapter 448, of the laws of 1903, was enacted and became the law by my approval. Its provisions fall far short of doing justice to the railroad employee. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.66-67
- c Wis. La Follette. Special message in regard to railroad accidents and employers liability therefor. 20 Ap 05, 8 p.

2134

Labor disputes

2136

Conciliation and arbitration

- a Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.28.
- b Col. Peabody. "A constitutional amendment providing for compulsory arbitration in specified cases where industrial conflicts threaten to unsettle conditions of peace and prosperity in the state should receive your earnest investigation. Such an amendment, permitting the review by the Supreme Court of the state of the findings reached by the arbitrators, might be considered advisable. This suggestion is promised, however, on the supposition that one side or the other has some better claim to the consideration of an arbitration board than the mere use of force. The present Arbitration Board has no certain and effective power, and, being impotent, should be abolished." 6 Ja 05, p.18
- c Col. Adams. An amendment to the arbitration law requiring a compulsory submission of any grievance or difference between employer and employees recommended. "This is not compulsory arbitration, nor does it lead to a compulsory decree, but it does compel a conference, and where the parties to an industrial conflict honestly confer, a settlement is almost certain. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.5
- d Ct. Roberts. ". . . The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, authorized by a provision of our statutes, has not the power to call witnesses, and enforce their attendance, nor to thoroughly investigate differences that may arise. Sufficient additional power should be conferred upon this board to call for the production of evidence from public service corporations, and this board should have the power to act whenever either party to a difference between capital and labor, connected with said corporation, desire an investigation. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.11
- e Ill. Deneen. ". . . The state should gather all facts relating to disputes of any importance and publish them in convenient form

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for distribution as a guide to public opinion, which in this country eventually has the force of law." 9 Ja 05, p.7

f Mass. Douglas. ". . . The work of the Board [of Conciliation and Arbitration] can with advantage be extended to include the authority to appoint at its discretion persons whose duty it shall be to make examination and investigation of industrial conditions in localities . . . to the end that the board may be seasonably informed of matters which may grow into misunderstandings before such shall become controversies, and ultimately, perchance, result in strikes or lockouts. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.22

g Mo. Folk. ". . . The public has an interest in these controversies between employer and employee, for the public business is disturbed thereby. I believe it is the province of the Governor of the state to keep the public peace by settling these disputes, and he should make it his business, as far as possible, to do so, if the contest involves the public welfare in any way." 9 Ja 05, p.12-13

2139

Strikes

a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.19-20. Mass. Douglas, Fall River strike, 5 Ja 05, p.49-50. U. Cutler, Carbon county strike, 10 Ja 05, p.33.

b Col. Adams. "The annals of several counties have been stained by strikes, lockouts, martial law and outrage. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.5

2140

Charities

See also 60. State institutions; 335. Corrections; 1761. Fraternal beneficiary societies

a Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.44-45. Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.38-45.

2143

State institutions (general)

a Ark. Davis, 11 Ja 05, p.3-7. Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.16.

b N. J. Stokes. ". . . The relatives of the unfortunate members of society should, so far as their means permit, assist in their maintenance and care. . . Certainly, the least the relatives of dependents can do is to contribute toward their support as much as it would cost to maintain them at home." 17 Ja 05, p.17

c N. J. Stokes. ". . . One of our institutions has cost the state at the rate of \$3000 an inmate; another at the rate of \$1000 an inmate. When it is considered that our citizens can be housed in their own homes at an expense of not more than \$500 an inmate the uselessness of such expenditures for public institutions needs only to be stated to be acknowledged. . ." 17 Ja 05, p.18

d Pa. Pennypacker. ". . . If the commonwealth is to continue its present policy of assistance, there ought to be some systematic and businesslike method provided, both for securing information as to the needs of the institutions and for supervising the expenditure of the moneys contributed by the state, so that it may be known that these

funds are actually required and are applied without extravagance to the purposes for which they are intended. It is unfair that the burden of investigation should be imposed upon the committees upon appropriations of the Senate and House to be completed during the brief periods of the sessions. . . . The efforts of members to secure these appropriations for institutions in the districts they represent are a hindrance to and interference with general legislation. A plan could be adopted which would not in any way interfere with the visitatorial powers of the Board of Charities, and perhaps the most effective way would be to increase their powers and agencies." 4 Ja 05, p.2-3

2149

Poor relief

See also 260, Vagrancy; 2406, Pensions and relief

- a Neb. Mickey, relief of famine sufferers in Northern Sweden, Norway and Finland, 5 Ja 05, p.18.

2155

Poorhouses

2157 Local institutions

- a W. Va. White. "I . . . renew the recommendations made by me in 1903 that we need some additional legislation in regard to our county infirmaries or poorhouses . . . and the letting out of the keeping of the poor to the lowest bidder should positively be prohibited by statute." 11 Ja 05, p.49-50

2160

Sick and disabled

See also 1020, Communicable diseases

2166 State hospitals

- a Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.18

2167 Miners hospitals

- a W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.47-48.

2172

Children

See also 346, Reform schools; 371, Juvenile offenders; 474, Family; 2118, Employment

- a Cal. Pardee, State aid to dependent children, 2 Ja 05, p.38-39.
W. Va. White, West Virginia Humane Society, 11 Ja 05, p.48-49.
b N. M. Otero. ". . . There should be some statute prohibiting youths of either sex under 15 years of age from being upon the streets or plazas after 9 o'clock in the evening . . . also prohibiting their loitering at street corners or plazas in the daytime. In the same line there should be legislation that would protect children in the homes of vicious and immoral parents, and would prevent youths who have been arrested for any crime or violation of the law from being confined

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in the company of habitual and hardened criminals. . . . A law requiring sheriffs, their deputies, police and constables to apprehend and restore to their homes all tramping youths, boys and girls, is also advisable, and will tend to the moral uplifting of the youth of the territory."

16 Ja 05, p.24-25

- c W. Va. White. "I renew my recommendation . . . as to the need of legislation in regard to the proper disposition to be made of children found in houses of prostitution and in our county infirmaries.

The National Curfew Association has called attention to the necessity of legislation . . . requiring police officials to apprehend and restore to their homes all tramping youth, boys and girls . . . [and] providing that boys and girls be incarcerated in jails and station houses separate and apart from old and hardened criminals. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.49

2177

State institutions

- a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.8. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.20.
- b Mich. Bliss. Recommendation renewed for an extension of the benefits of the state public school at Coldwater to crippled dependent children, who are mentally sound, and for an increase in the age of eligibility to 14 years. 5 Ja 05, p.24
- c Tex. Lanham. "I am convinced that the Orphans Home needs certain additions and improvements. . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.15

2183

Defectives

- a Del. Hunn, 3 Ja 05, p.18. Fla. Broward, School for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, 4 Ap 05, p.28. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.20.
- b Ark. Davis. Employment of teacher for deaf, dumb and blind boy (only one in state) recommended. 11 Ja 05, p.23-24
- c Vt. McCullough. ". . . The Governor by virtue of his office is made commissioner of the deaf, dumb and blind, and of the idiotic and feeble-minded children of indigent parents. . . ." 6 O 04, p.10
- d W. Va. White. ". . . The question of the separation of the blind youth from those who are deaf and dumb has been one which has engaged the attention of the public for some years. . . . I . . . recommend that this Legislature pass a bill separating these two classes and creating an institution for the education of the blind. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.37-38

2184

Deaf and dumb

2186

State institutions

- a Ark. Davis, Deaf Mute Institute, 11 Ja 05, p.20-23. Ind. Durbin, relocation of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 6 Ja 05, p.25-26. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.27-28. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.22-23.
- b Ark. Davis. ". . . I . . . recommend an appropriation for . . . a boys dormitory to the Deaf Mute Institute. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.3

2188

Blind

- a N. Y. Higgins. ". . . I recommend that the Legislature continue to consider the advisability of devising suitable means for the industrial training of [the adult blind]. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.11

2191

State institutions

- a U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.22-23.
- b Ill. Yates. "I am led to believe that experience has not demonstrated the wisdom of the present plan of the Industrial Home for the Blind. The industrial department embraces but one trade, that of broom making, which entails an annual loss of \$200 per capita employed. I invite your careful consideration of this question, and of the advisability of establishing instead, a rural home, or of abolishing the institution and substituting some other system for the care of blind persons who are willing to work." 4 Ja 05, p.11

2193

Insane

See also 60, State institutions

- a Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.28-29.
- b N. Y. Higgins. "The management of the state hospitals for the insane, 14 in number, with a total number of patients on October 1904, of 25,019, was completely centralized by legislation of 1903, abolishing the boards of managers of the various hospitals and leaving with the Commission in Lunacy complete jurisdiction, both as financial control and internal administration. The advantages of centralized control of the financial operations of the hospitals are evident. It is of the utmost importance, however, that this great system of hospitals involving the expenditure of so large a sum of money annually and the care of so many thousands of peculiarly unfortunate and defenseless persons, should rest upon a broad basis of public interest and public confidence, and should obtain the cooperation of philanthropic citizens throughout the state. In my opinion this can best be secured by leaving the control of all financial matters, as at present, in the hands of the commission, and by providing for each hospital a board of managers, in general charge, through the superintendent, of the internal affairs of the hospital." 4 Ja 05, p.8

- c W. Va. White. "The growth in the number of colored insane in the state in the last two years has been noticeable, and adequate provision has not been made by the Legislature for their care. Quite a number of colored insane are today in the county jails throughout the state, and have been for some time, because there is no room at Weston for them, where the only department for colored insane is maintained. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.44

2198

State asylums

- a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.23. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.7-8. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.28-29. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.20. Okl. Fer-

LABOR

- c Nev. Sparks.** "It has been frequently suggested that a State Mining Inspector be appointed. . . . By giving this subject due consideration you will favor the desire of miners and others interested." 16 Ja 05, p.15
- d U. Cutler.** ". . . The State Inspector recommends that the mining law be further amended, by a provision regulating the kind of illuminating and lubricating oil that may be taken into the mines, and giving the Mine Inspector power to regulate the blasting in coal mines, in such a way as to prevent the undue vitiation of the air with powder smoke. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.36
- e W. Va. White.** ". . . It is . . . necessary that the Mine Inspector's force should be increased by five additional inspectors. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.51

1064 Health and comfort of employees

- a Mass. Douglas,** 5 Ja 05, p.20.
- b Mon. Toole.** "Information has just reached me through the Inspector of Mines that the sanitary conditions of the Butte mines is very bad. . . I quote the following for your information from the manuscript in my office . . . Absolutely no provision is made for protecting the health of these men in a sanitary way. I therefore strongly and earnestly recommend that a law be enacted which shall provide for such sanitary regulations in mines and underground workings, as will give the miner, in a small measure at least, the benefit of like sanitary laws obtaining and in force in our towns and cities. . ." 2 Ja 05, p.10-11

1065 Ventilation.

- a W. Va. White.** "The Chief Mine Inspector renews his recommendation for the enactment of a law requiring mine bosses to make a record of the currents of air within the mines. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.52

1082 Sweat shops

- a Ill. Yates.** ". . . A law should be enacted requiring manufacturers of clothing to take out licenses. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.30

2085 Hours

See also 2113, Employment

- a Col. Peabody.** ". . . The platform adopted by the last republican state convention pledged the enactment of a reasonable, just and equitable eight hour law, and I hope and trust that such a law will receive your early consideration and prompt enactment." 6 Ja 05, p.18-19
- b Col. Adams.** "An honest eight hour law" recommended. 10 Ja 05, p.5
- c Mass. Douglas.** "From the mills, factories and workshops in all sections of the commonwealth there comes an appeal that should not go unheeded. It is the petition of the women and minors for the enactment of a law prohibiting the overtime work in factories and mills after a reasonable hour. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.19-20

homes at the various hospitals. . . . I would also direct your attention to the need of providing a place at the State Prison for the retention of the criminal insane as well as the insane criminal. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.15-16

- k** **N. H. McLane.** "You will be called upon to consider the urgent need of additional buildings to properly care for a large and constantly increasing number of patients desiring admission to the State Hospital. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.6

- m** **N. Y. Higgins.** "The present overcrowding of the state hospitals . . . makes it imperative to take action during the coming session for a material enlargement of the state hospital accommodations. . . In increasing the accommodations in existing institutions the importance of providing for each state hospital a building especially adapted to the treatment of acute insanity should always be borne in mind." 4 Ja 05, p.8

- n** **N. D. White.** "The Hospital for Insane . . . is now very badly crowded and provisions must be made for an increase of room. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.14

2203

Support. Right of admission

- a** **N. Y. Higgins.** ". . . The rapid growth in the population of the insane hospitals since the adoption of the state care act is not entirely due to the increase in insanity in the state, but may to some extent be attributed to the practice of commitment of senile or feeble-minded relatives to the state institutions at the instance of those who are properly chargeable with their support. I recommend that before any insane person is permanently received as a state charge, the question be judicially investigated and determined whether such person is a pauper without relatives chargeable with his support and able to contribute thereto. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.9

2204

State support

- a** **Minn. Van Sant.** "On assuming office in 1901, and again in 1903, I urged that the counties sending patients to our insane hospitals should pay one half the expense of their maintenance. I claim that while this would not to any great extent decrease the cost, it would have a tendency to the exercise of greater caution in making commitments. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.10

2205

Inquest. Commitment. Discharge

- a** **Del. Hunn.** ". . . It would be well to create a lunacy commission in each county, with sole power of passing upon the mental condition of applicants for admission to the hospital [at Farnhurst], and thereby avoid the favoritism inseparable from the present procedure, which, through the environment and the influence surrounding the individual physician, crowds the institution with inmates not contemplated by law. . . . It should be borne in mind that alms-houses are maintained in each county for the sick and the destitute,

while the State Hospital at Farnhurst, is primarily an institution for the cure of those afflicted with mental disorders only." 3 Ja 05, p.17

- b Okl. Ferguson. ". . . It is . . . recommended that the law governing the powers of the county insanity boards be amended and that a restriction be placed upon the liberties too often assumed by said boards in sending persons who are not insane to the asylum to be cared for at territorial expense." 10 Ja 05, p.14

2210

Epileptics

2213 State asylum and colonies

- a Ct. Roberts. State colony for epileptics advocated by Connecticut Medical Society. 4 Ja 05, p.25-26
- b Ind. Durbin. Report of commission on establishment of a colony for epileptics. 6 Ja 05, p.20-21
- c Ind. Hanly. Establishment of an epileptic institute advocated. 9 Ja 05, p.7-9
- d Mich. Bliss. "I again direct attention to the subject of making provision for the care of the epileptic separate from the insane and the feeble-minded, something along the line adopted by the state of New York in the Craig colony system. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.12

2215

Feeble-minded

- a Del. Hunn. Recommendation renewed as to state care of idiotic children. 3 Ja 05, p.18
- b Id. Gooding. Some system of state care should be provided. 5 Ja 05, p.8
- c Ill. Yates. "The attention of the Legislature has been called in the past to the menace to the community involved in allowing feeble-minded women of child-bearing age to be at large. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.39

2218 State institutions

- a N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.8. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.90.
- b Mass. Douglas. "The need of extension of accommodation in connection with the School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham is very urgent. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.45
- c Neb. Mickey. "The Institute for the Feeble Minded is in a very crowded condition. . . I recommend an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting a cottage for the girls, as an adjunct of this institution. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.28
- d N. Y. Higgins. "The most urgent need in connection with the state charitable institutions appears to be that of additional accommodations for the feeble-minded, at the institutions at Newark and Rome. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.9

2220

Education. Science. Culture

See also 2184. Deaf and dumb; 2188. Blind

- a **Fla.** Broward. ". . . I . . . recommend that a committee be . . . selected . . . for the purpose of formulating and codifying the school laws into a uniform system, embracing the whole scheme of our public education, from the common schools to our higher institutions of learning, with special reference to a more exact and accurate system of accounting and devising a proper check upon all school receipts and expenditures." 4 Ap 05, p.26
- b **Ind.** Durbin. ". . . The tendency toward making our educational system 'top heavy' by accentuating the claim upon the public of the high school and university, rather than the common school, is to be deplored. . ." 6 Ja 05, p.41

2223

Elementary and secondary education

- a **Ct.** Roberts, 4 Ja 05, p.30-36. **Fla.** Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.23-26. **Minn.** Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.27-28. **N. H.** McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.12-13. **N. M.** Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.13-17. **N. Y.** Higgins, education, 4 Ja 05, p.18-20. **Okl.** Ferguson, 11 Ja 05, p.23. **Or.** Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.9-12. **S. D.** Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.18-19. **Tenn.** Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.2. **Tex.** Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.18. **U.** Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.12. **Vt.** Bell, 6 O 04, p.3. **W. Va.** White, 11 Ja 05, p.29-39. **Wis.** La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.81-86. **Wy.** Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.8.
- b **Fla.** Broward. Teachers should be required to make detailed reports to the county superintendents and they to the State Superintendent. 4 Ap 05, p.25-26
- c **Minn.** Johnson. "The branch of our educational system which demands the most careful attention, and in which there is yet great room for improvement and advancement, is the rural school. . . By reason of the primitive method still employed, the pupils attendant upon the rural schools lack the advantage of well constructed buildings, adequate books and library, trained and experienced teachers, and in addition thereto, are subject to the disadvantage of living remote from the schoolhouse. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.6
- d **N. M.** Otero. "In order to secure uniformity of practice, as is done in other states, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in addition to editing the school law as now provided, should be empowered to place his interpretation upon its meaning and this interpretation should be made just as effective as the law itself." 16 Ja 05, p.15
- e **W. Va.** White. ". . . I join in the recommendation [of the State Superintendent] that a commission be appointed by the Legislature to thoroughly revise and unify the code of laws relating to the public schools." 11 Ja 05, p.32
- f **W. Va.** Dawson. ". . . I would not quite say that we are spending too much money on higher education, but I dare to assert

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that we are spending too much money on higher education compared to the amount we are spending for common school education. We should provide means for a longer term of school, for better pay to the teachers in the common schools, and whereby there could be maintained in every county at least one high school, and have a system of public education which should begin in the rural district school and end in the State University."

4 Mr 05, p.6

2227 Districts. Formation. Division. Consolidation

See also 2272, Consolidation of schools

- a** W. Va. White. "It has seemed to me that if the county were made the unit of taxation for school purposes, or that part of it outside of independent school districts, better results would possibly be reached." 11 Ja 05, p.31

2228 Officers. Boards

- a Del. Hunn. "The school law should be amended so that no commissioner or clerk shall be eligible to the position of teacher, and further amended by imposing a severe penalty upon any clerk of a school district who wilfully refuses to comply with the law governing the discharge of his duties, thereby intentionally robbing the district of its dividend. Better provisions should be made for the meeting places of the county school commissions, and their compensation should be increased to \$100 per annum. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.12

1229 State

- a** Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.17. Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.7.

b Ari. Brodie. Payment of expenses and per diem of members of Board of Education recommended. 16 Ja 05, p.18

c Kan. Hoch. "I have never been able to see the importance of the two separate boards known respectively as the State Board of Education and the State Textbook Commission, and I recommend the consolidation of these two boards into a board to be known as the State Board of Education, to be composed of five members, and constituted as follows: The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the chancellor of the State University, the president of the State Normal School, the president of the State Agricultural College, and the fifth member to be selected by these four gentlemen in connection with the Governor of the state; this board to perform all the duties of the two boards named above, and to receive such compensation as you may decide. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.20-21

- N. M. Otero.** ". . . I . . . recommend . . . that the office of assistant superintendent of public instruction be created. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.14-15

- e **Wis. La Follette.** "It is worthy your consideration whether you should not enact legislation providing for an inspector or inspectors of rural schools, who shall be given large discretionary powers in condemning unsuitable schoolhouses, who shall consult with the school district officers upon matters pertaining to their duties, and to the

proper management of school affairs, who shall act as a state agent in the enforcement of compulsory education law, and who shall by lectures and in conventions interest teachers and parents in the education of their children."

12 Ja 05, p.83

2230 County

- a Ark. Davis. ". . . I want to warn you [against] a sentiment which has been fostered . . . by the educational departments of our commonwealth . . . and that is the question of county superintendency. . . The proposition which has been made heretofore looks to the centralization of power in school matters into the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this state, giving him too much leverage and too much dictation along these lines and would permit him to build up a free school 'machine' that would make the so called political 'machine' of the day pale into insignificance. . . "

11 Ja 05, p.44-4

- b Minn. Johnson. ". . . Salaries [of county superintendent] should be at least commensurate with those of other county officers and with those of school supervisors in cities who do a like amount of work, and in return for a proper compensation, there should be some requirement which would guarantee professional service in the supervision of our rural schools. Believing that the educational system of our state should be divorced from partisan politics as far as possible, and that superintendents should be chosen because of their educational qualifications instead of their partisan politics, I would urge and recommend such changes in our laws as would provide a county board of education whose duty would include the appointment of a county superintendent and such other school duties only as are now performed by the board of county commissioners."

4 Ja 05, p.7

- c N. C. Glenn. ". . . Many counties desire that the Board of Education be elected by the people instead of appointed, and, this being a principle of democracy, is commended to your consideration."

11 Ja 05, p.8

- d W. Va. White. "It is hardly possible for the district schools to equal the city schools in efficiency and system without the advantages of such supervision as are afforded the city schools . . . it will therefore be necessary to increase the salaries of our county superintendents, or have some other system of supervision. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.32

2231 District, township and municipal

- a Ct. Roberts. "The supervision act of 1903 was of the very highest importance and utility. Under this act the school officers of any town may appoint and pay a superintendent; supervision districts may be formed and the resources of two or more towns be united for the maintenance of a supervisory system; a special provision extends the benefits to smaller towns having 10 teachers. In the past year supervisors have been appointed for nine towns, at an expense to the state of \$1370."

4 Ja 05, p.34

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2233

Buildings. Grounds

- a Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.19.
- b Del. Hunn. ". . . the state should appropriate money for the repair or even the erection anew of school buildings for both white and colored schools, when by reason of the scarcity of numbers and the poverty of the districts they are unable to do it themselves." 3 Ja 05, p.12
- c Minn. Johnson. ". . . I suggest that there is much occasion for improvement in our rural schoolhouses with regard to heating, lighting and ventilation, with a view to the greater comfort of the pupils. To secure this result I would recommend the adoption of some general plan whereby all rural schoolhouses should be constructed in the future upon plans submitted to and approved by competent authority. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.6
- d S. C. Heyward. "Superintendent Martin recommends that a certain per cent of the school funds be set aside for the erection of school buildings by the county boards of education, and in this recommendation I heartily concur. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.9

234 Plans

- a Tenn. Frazier. ". . . This most important feature of public education would be greatly aided, and the class of school buildings substantially improved, if the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the state was authorized to have prepared and issued free to the county superintendents of the state, for use in the school districts, a pamphlet giving plans and specifications for several different grades of modern schoolhouses, varying in cost from \$300 to \$5000. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.8

235 Sanitation

- a Ind. Durbin. Schoolhouses hereafter built should be required to conform to natural sanitary laws. 6 Ja 07, p.30

237

General school finance

For finances of state educational institutions, see 2332

239

State and local

240 Funds. Lands. Taxes

See also 774, Public lands

- a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.13. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.16-20. Okl. Ferguson, School Land Department, 10 Ja 05, p.11-12. S. D. Herreid, Department of School and Public Lands, 3 Ja 05, p.24. Tex. Lanham, available school fund, 12 Ja 05, p.16. Tex. Lanham, school mineral lands, 12 Ja 05, p.16. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.11. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.84-85.
- b Kan. Hoch. ". . . There are yet unsold school lands approximating 1,000,000 acres, located chiefly in the western half of the state.

Under the law these lands are on the market at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. These school lands should either be withdrawn from market or the price at which they will be sold increased commensurate with the growth and development of that country. . . ."

10 Ja 05, p.7

- c Mich. Bliss. ". . . The constitutional and statutory provisions authorizing the primary school interest fund and one mill tax were wise in their inception, but modern conditions have made the results of these statutes almost a menace in some localities. The funds derived from these sources can be used for teachers' wages only, and the records in the office of the Department of Public Instruction show that more than 1200 districts in the state, during the past year, received from the primary school interest fund and 1 mill tax, more money than could be expended . . . In certain portions of the state the supervisors do not assess the 1 mill tax, and in view of the situation I recommend the repeal of the statute providing for its assessment, and I also renew my former recommendation along the line of a constitutional enactment limiting the amount of the primary school interest fund."

5 Ja 05, p.17-18

- d Minn. Van Sant. "It is especially gratifying to state that the permanent school fund now amounts to \$15,978,477.66, guaranteeing free education to our children for all time to come. It is safe to predict that when all our school lands are sold, our timber disposed of, and all the royalty from our mineral lands secured, this sum will amount to \$50,000,000, and it may even reach the 75 million mark. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.27

- e N. J. Murphy. ". . . the state has established a policy of making an appropriation of 35% of the amount of the school tax to its various municipalities. . . . The present condition of our finances justifies increasing the appropriation for this purpose to 50%. . . ."

10 Ja 05, p.18

- f Tenn. Frazier. Recommendations regarding state school fund.

3 Ja 05, p.3-7

- g W. Va. White. "An . . . amendment . . . which will sooner or later be necessary, is an amendment striking out from section 4, of article XII, in regard to education (requiring certain revenues to go into the existing permanent and invested school fund), the sentence reading: 'The proceeds of any taxes that may be levied on the revenues of any corporation.' Such an amendment is not intended to impair in any way the amount of contributions the state has made or may make to the schools of the state, but to permit of this method of taxation without making it available for any particular fund, leaving to the Legislature the distribution of the revenues. . . The proposed amendment, if submitted and adopted, will give the Legislature a freer and better rein, and will enable it to tax some corporations in a different manner from that now employed and upon a more equitable and just system, both to the corporations and to the state."

11 Ja 05, p.23

: Investment of funds

Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.6-7, 17. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.4.

Cal. Pardee. "One of the pieces of legislation of the last session which has been followed by good results is the act authorizing the purchase of municipal and school district bonds for the permanent school fund, which previous to that time could be invested only in bonds of the United States, the state, and the counties. . . ."

2 Ja 05, p.8

Id. Gooding. ". . . I recommend that the interest [on farm loans] be reduced from 7 to 5%." 5 Ja 05, p.20

N. Y. Higgins. ". . . The United States deposit fund is distributed in the care of 122 loan commissioners, two in each county. It is loaned on real estate mortgages on improved lands worth double the amount applied for, exclusive of buildings. With the lapse of 60 years the benefits to be derived from distributing loans of small amounts in remote districts have become legendary and the method proves to be antiquated, expensive and inefficient for the purpose. . . . The average net rate of interest on loan commissioners' mortgages since the year 1895 is 2.2%. During the same period the net rate of interest received on municipal bonds held by the Comptroller is 3.75%. . . . The tendency appears to be that this trust fund will become an annual charge upon the taxpayers, instead of an aid, unless some remedy is provided. I therefore recommend that the present system of investments be changed and that the fund be held and managed under the supervision of the Comptroller's office in some such manner as the common school fund and literature fund now are held and managed." 4 Ja 05, p.26-27

N. D. Sarles. "The rapid increase in the common school and state institution permanent fund is a matter that should engage your attention. It should be your care to make provision for other safe and secure investments . . . so that the state's trust be kept, the greatest revenue be returned to the schools and institutions, and, eventually, a large share of the debts of the state, its municipal subdivisions, and of the farmers themselves, through loans on their land, shall be held by the state, in its permanent school funds. Thus the interest charges paid by the state and its people would accrue to the benefit of the schools and institutions and they be largely supported by a sort of indirect tax. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.7-8

N. D. White. "I desire to call your attention to the report of the Commissioner of the Land Department, especially to the matter of the investment of the endowment funds. . . . There has been nearly \$1,000,000 invested during the period covered by the report. To do this the Board of University and School Lands has gone into the market and bought all the school bonds of the state that it could buy at a price to net 4% and state bonds to net 3½%. . . . If our law was amended permitting the board to purchase farm mortgages and limiting the amount loaned to one person to one third of the appraised value of the property, all of our money could be gotten out at

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a rate to net us 6%. Unless some amendment is made a considerable amount of our money must remain uninvested." 4 Ja 05, p.22

2242 Apportionment

- a Cal. Pardee. ". . . we have these rather anomalous conditions: (1st) the poorer and more sparsely settled counties of the state, as a rule, get less of the state's money per teacher than do the rich and thickly settled counties, the amount varying between \$249 in Alpine county and \$783 in San Francisco; (2d) we find that the poor and sparsely settled counties have to pay, in common with all the other counties, a fixed tax into the state treasury—last year this tax was 17½ c per \$100 assessed valuation. In addition to that, the poor counties have to raise, relatively, very large county funds to eke out the school money they receive from the state. Mono county, for instance, paid 67½ c last year to support the schools; while San Francisco paid but 24½ c. . . I . . . recommend . . . a complete revision of the method whereby the state's school money is distributed to the counties, to the end that a more equitable division thereof may be made." 2 Ja 05, p.21-22

2244

County, district and municipal

- a Col. Peabody. "The extension of the power of county superintendents to enable them to act as auditors of school warrants, is an important recommendation made by the retiring superintendent." 6 Ja 05, p.13
- b W. Va. White. ". . . We have certainly reached the point where the state should require every district to maintain public schools without any question, and the old form of voting as to whether or not we shall have schools should be done away with." 11 Ja 05, p.33

2246

Negroes

See also 2247, 2330

- a Ark. Davis. ". . . A negro is not susceptible of higher education, he is not susceptible of higher moral culture. A negro is a servant made so by God Almighty, bred and born as such, and no matter with what tender solicitude we attempt to raise him from his position, he is but a servant still. Attempted education proves harmful rather than beneficial, so I have come to the point where I, for one, am willing to step out and say, 'From this day forward let the negroes in Arkansas educate themselves.' . . . I . . . recommend that . . . you pass . . . law, segregating the school taxes . . . so that the negroes may not receive the benefit of the taxes collected from the property of the white people of the state. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.34-37

- b Del. Hunn. "Previous appropriations for the repair of the old schoolhouses and erection of new ones for the use of colored schools has been of great benefit, and should be continued until commodious

and properly furnished buildings for the use of this class of our citizenship, are found throughout the state." 3 Ja 05, p.12

c Del. Hunn. The State College for Colored Students is well conducted and creditable in every way, and the results to be garnered in the future will prove of incalculable advantage to this state by the infusion of the leaven of education, and the inculcation of morality, knowledge of mechanics and mental development among the most ignorant class in the commonwealth. . . . It took, I suspect, the remote ancestors of a Gladstone some centuries to get away from the caves as a dwelling place, and from implements of stone, to the stately palace at Haawarden, and the mechanical devices of our own time."

3 Ja 05, p.13

d N. C. Glenn. ". . . Educate whites and negroes alike, and what will you do with the negro? Will you put him in your business houses or make him your social equal? Of course not. But by thus educating him you unfit him for his station, put desires in his head that he can never obtain, and render him unhappy and discontented. . . . This people should be given proper school education, suitable for their present needs, and changed in accordance with their future advancement, taught how to work and provided with places suitable for their work. . . . Answering the oft asked question, what proportion of taxes should be allowed the negro for his education, I desire to say that I dissent most emphatically from the views of those who demand that the school fund should be distributed per capita between the white children and the negro children; neither do I agree with those who would 'shut the door of hope' in the face of the negro by giving him only the taxes accruing from his own property; but, with a due regard for what each race pays, and knowing that more funds are required for white teachers and white schools, taxes for schools should be divided 'in that manner which is equitable and just,' giving to the schools of each race a distribution of the funds in accord with their just needs and requirements. This equitable division is already made in many counties, but should be alike in all. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.10-11

7 Teachers

a N. H. McLane. ". . . The profession of teaching should be surrounded with such conditions of compensation and security as to make it attractive to the strongest of our young men and young women. To this end we should in the near future make more adequate provision for the normal training of the graduates of our high schools and academies. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.13

4 Salaries

a Cal. Pardee. Pay of teachers should be increased.

2 Ja 05, p.20-21

b Col. Peabody. ". . . A minimum salary for teachers should be fixed at living wages by the proper authorities." 6 Ja 05, p.13

2220

Education. Science. Culture*See also 2184. Deaf and dumb; 2188. Blind*

- a **Fla.** Broward. ". . . I . . . recommend that a committee be . . . selected . . . for the purpose of formulating and codifying the school laws into a uniform system, embracing the whole scheme of our public education, from the common schools to our higher institutions of learning, with special reference to a more exact and accurate system of accounting and devising a proper check upon all school receipts and expenditures." *4 Ap 05, p.26*
- b **Ind.** Durbin. ". . . The tendency toward making our educational system 'top heavy' by accentuating the claim upon the public of the high school and university, rather than the common school, is to be deplored. . ." *6 Ja 05, p.41*

2223

Elementary and secondary education

- a Ct. Roberts, *4 Ja 05, p.30-36.* **Fla.** Broward, *4 Ap 05, p.23-26.* **Minn.** Van Sant, *4 Ja 05, p.27-28.* **N. H.** McLane, *5 Ja 05, p.12-13.* **N. M.** Otero, *16 Ja 05, p.13-17.* **N. Y.** Higgins, education, *4 Ja 05, p.18-20.* **Okl.** Ferguson, *11 Ja 05, p.23.* **Or.** Chamberlain, *11 Ja 05, p.9-12.* **S. D.** Herreid, *3 Ja 05, p.18-19.* **Tenn.** Frazier, *3 Ja 05, p.2.* **Tex.** Lanham, *12 Ja 05, p.18.* **U.** Cutler, *10 Ja 05, p.12.* **Vt.** Bell, *6 O 04, p.3.* **W. Va.** White, *11 Ja 05, p.29-39.* **Wis.** La Follette, *12 Ja 05, p.81-86.* **Wy.** Brooks, *11 Ja 05, p.8.*
- b **Fla.** Broward. Teachers should be required to make detailed reports to the county superintendents and they to the State Superintendent. *4 Ap 05, p.25-26*
- c **Minn.** Johnson. "The branch of our educational system which demands the most careful attention, and in which there is yet great room for improvement and advancement, is the rural school. . . By reason of the primitive method still employed, the pupils attendant upon the rural schools lack the advantage of well constructed buildings, adequate books and library, trained and experienced teachers, and in addition thereto, are subject to the disadvantage of living remote from the schoolhouse. . ." *4 Ja 05, p.6*
- d **N. M.** Otero. "In order to secure uniformity of practice, as is done in other states, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in addition to editing the school law as now provided, should be empowered to place his interpretation upon its meaning and this interpretation should be made just as effective as the law itself." *16 Ja 05, p.15*
- e **W. Va.** White. ". . . I join in the recommendation [of the State Superintendent] that a commission be appointed by the Legislature to thoroughly revise and unify the code of laws relating to the public schools." *11 Ja 05, p.32*
- f **W. Va.** Dawson. ". . . I would not quite say that we are spending too much money on higher education, but I dare to assert

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mend that the statute limiting the number be so amended as to provide for at least three or four more such schools. . . ."

12 Ja 05, p.86

2266

Normal schools

- a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.25-26. Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.22. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.10. Kan. Hoch, Western Branch Normal School, 10 Ja 05, p.16. Tenn. Frazier, Peabody College for Teachers, 3 Ja 05, p.9-10. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.15. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.85.
- b Kan. Hoch. "The new manual training auxiliary to the State Normal School, provided for by the last Legislature, is now in successful operation at Pittsburg. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.16
- c Okl. Ferguson. ". . . But as our graded and high schools advance in influence and utility, the normal schools will be relieved of much of the work which is now being done by them, and will be given an opportunity to devote more of their energy to professional work—the real purpose of a normal school." 10 Ja 05, p.26
- d Or. Chamberlain. "In my first message to the Legislature I recommended the abolition of at least two of the normal schools of the state. Instead of heeding this recommendation a bill was passed but vetoed by me creating an additional one. . . . By placing all the normal schools under a single board of regents with a uniform course of study for all, and basing appropriations upon the number of qualified students satisfactorily completing a full year's work in the prescribed course, the state would obviate the manifest injustice and inequalities in the present system." 11 Ja 05, p.11-12
- e Tex. Lanham. ". . . What [the Superintendent of Public Instruction] . . . says concerning the discontinuance of the manner in which appointments of students are made and scholarships awarded to those who attend our state normal schools and the subvention of \$50 by way of encouraging applications for admission, deserves particular notice. . . Would it not be better to open the doors of these normal schools for the entrance of every one desiring the opportunities therein afforded upon an equal footing and without reference to appointment by a member of the Legislature, State Board of Education or the Superintendent of Public Instruction? Why should a subsidy be allowed a student in a Normal School and not furnished one who attends the University or the Agricultural and Mechanical College? . . ." 12 Ja 05, p.18-19

2267

Attendance

2270

Compulsory attendance. Truancy

See also 2118, Employment (children)

- a Kan. Hoch. ". . . I want to call your attention to an alarming result of a recent legislative enactment known as the "truancy law." Many boys guilty of truancy have been ordered to the Boys

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proper management of school affairs, who shall act as a state agent in the enforcement of compulsory education law, and who shall by lectures and in conventions interest teachers and parents in the education of their children." 12 Ja 05, p.83

2230 County

a Ark. Davis. ". . . I want to warn you [against] a sentiment which has been fostered . . . by the educational departments of our commonwealth . . . and that is the question of county superintendency. . . The proposition which has been made heretofore looks to the centralization of power in school matters into the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this state, giving him too much leverage and too much dictation along these lines and would permit him to build up a free school 'machine' that would make the so called political 'machine' of the day pale into insignificance. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.44-45

b Minn. Johnson. ". . . Salaries [of county superintendents] should be at least commensurate with those of other county officers, and with those of school supervisors in cities who do a like amount of work, and in return for a proper compensation, there should be some requirement which would guarantee professional service in the supervision of our rural schools. Believing that the educational system of our state should be divorced from partisan politics as far as possible, and that superintendents should be chosen because of their educational qualifications instead of their partisan politics, I would urge and recommend such changes in our laws as would provide a county board of education whose duty would include the appointment of a county superintendent and such other school duties only as are now performed by the board of county commissioners." 4 Ja 05, p.7

c N. C. Glenn. ". . . Many counties desire that the Board of Education be elected by the people instead of appointed, and, this being a principle of democracy, is commended to your consideration." 11 Ja 05, p.8

d W. Va. White. "It is hardly possible for the district schools to equal the city schools in efficiency and system without the advantages of such supervision as are afforded the city schools . . . it will therefore be necessary to increase the salaries of our county superintendents, or have some other system of supervision. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.32

2231 District, township and municipal

a Ct. Roberts. "The supervision act of 1903 was of the very highest importance and utility. Under this act the school officers of any town may appoint and pay a superintendent; supervision districts may be formed and the resources of two or more towns be united for the maintenance of a supervisory system; a special provision extends the benefits to smaller towns having 10 teachers. In the past year supervisors have been appointed for nine towns, at an expense to the state of \$1370." 4 Ja 05, p.34

- f Wis. La Follette. ". . . It is evident that the benefits following the successful centralization of rural education would be far-reaching. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.83

1275 School year, month, day

- a W. Va. White. ". . . I am heartily in accord with his [State Superintendent of Free Schools] recommendation that the Legislature should increase the minimum school term to six months at least." 11 Ja 05, p.31

Students. Discipline

1281 Physical condition. Medical inspection

- a U. Cutler. "Means should . . . be employed, through the proper instruction of the teachers, to prevent the spread of contagion in the schools. Sight and hearing among the pupils of the public schools are often defective, and parents and teachers are not aware of the extent of these defects. If a thorough system of testing all school children in these important particulars can be adopted, it will doubtless be productive of great good." 10 Ja 05, p.24-25

Textbooks. Supplies

See also 2360, School libraries

Free textbooks

- a Ark. Davis. Free textbooks should be provided by the districts. 11 Ja 05, p.42-44

Uniformity

- a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend the adoption by the state of a uniform system of textbooks for the state. . . My information is that, under the uniform school book system, which system has been adopted by all of the southern states except Florida and Arkansas, and also adopted by other states, a saving to the children in money of 25 or 30% is the result of the adoption in those states of the uniform school book system." 4 Ap 05, p.27

Curriculum

- a Fla. Broward. "I . . . recommend that a conservative outline or course of study be . . . prepared for the guidance of our teachers and school officers . . . by the State Superintendent. . ." 4 Ap 05, p.26

- b Or. Chamberlain. ". . . Steps should be taken now looking to such a reduction in the number of textbooks in the public schools that when a pupil finishes the highest established grades it can be safely assumed he has thoroughly mastered every subject taught therein." 11 Ja 05, p.11

Physiology. Alcohol. Narcotics

- a Ind. Durbin. Hygiene should be taught in schools. 6 Ja 05, p.30

- b U. Cutler. ". . . A course in sanitation should be established in the State Normal School, for the instruction of teachers, and in the public schools for the benefit of the pupils." 10 Ja 05, p.24
- c U. Cutler. "Greater care should be taken in the instruction of the children regarding the harmful effects of narcotics." 10 Ja 05, p.25

2316

Special kinds of schools

See also 2184, Deaf and dumb; 2188, Blind; 2266, Normal schools; 2342, Professional and technical education

2319 Evening schools

- a S. C. Heyward. Establishment of night schools recommended. 10 Ja 05, p.9

2327

High schools and academies

- a U. Cutler. "The State Superintendent of Public Instruction makes the recommendation that a greater number of rural high schools be established as rapidly as possible. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.12-13
- b W. Va. White. "Recent reports show how few high schools are to be found in West Virginia, and recent material advancement emphasizes the demand for such schools. With proper management of their finances many of the districts of the state could build and maintain such schools, and boards of education should be authorized to do so, even if the state can not at present meet them halfway with an appropriation to assist in building such schools. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.32

2328

State aid

- a S. D. Herreid. State aid to high schools recommended. 3 Ja 05, p.21-22

2329

Academies

- a N. H. McLane. ". . . The academies, under the recent high school law, are becoming more and more the public high schools of the towns round about them and the opportunity thus opened to the children of these towns must be of incalculable benefit to them and to the state." 5 Ja 05, p.12

2330

Higher education

2332

State institutions (general)

- a Ari. Brodie, State University, 16 Ja 05, p.24. Ark. Davis, Dormitories and other buildings of State College should be improved, 11 Ja 05, p.30-32. Cal. Pardee, State University, 2 Ja 05, p.22-23. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.9-10. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.21-22. Id. Gooding, 5 Ja 05, p.11. Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.15, 17. Mich. Warner, 5 Ja 05, p.11-12. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.17-18. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.19. N. H. McLane, Dartmouth College, 5 Ja 05, p.14. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.24. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.11. S. C. Heyward,

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10 Ja 05, p.7. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.19-20. Tex. Lanham, University of Texas, 12 Ja 05, p.17. U. Cutler, University of Utah, 10 Ja 05, p.13-14. Wash. McBride, 11 Ja 05, p.6-7. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.34-39. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.86. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.16.

b Fla. Broward. ". . . In my judgment, the needs and requirements of these institutions can never be intelligently and properly considered until an efficient system of management, control and supervision over them is provided. In other words, the Legislature, the Governor, and the people should have some official or board that they could hold responsible for the progress and advancement of the great educational interests of this state. I therefore recommend that such a thorough and systematic reorganization of these schools be provided for, as will accomplish, as nearly as possible under the existing conditions, the end outlined above, and that the funds out of which they shall be supported, be raised by a specific levy for that purpose, after a careful estimate of their respective needs, and that they be no longer dependent upon the general revenue fund for their support. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.22-23

c Kan. Hoch. "I am strongly of the opinion that one board of control for all the educational institutions would be a decided improvement over the present system of a board of regents for each. It would greatly simplify matters and remove the rivalry between the specific boards which characterizes the present method of management." 10 Ja 05, p.21

d S. C. Heyward. ". . . Application will be made to you at this session to grant to the South Carolina College the title and charter of a state university. The trustees, the faculty, and the alumni of the college believe the time has come for enlarging the sphere of usefulness of this venerable seat of learning. I heartily favor the proposed plan and think the time most propitious for this state to reestablish this college upon a university basis. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.9

e W. Va. White. ". . . I suggested to the Legislature of 1903 the propriety of disposing of at least four of the normal schools and also the two preparatory branch schools, and I renew that recommendation to your body. This would enable the Legislature to take care of the university and the remaining educational institutions in a more generous manner." 11 Ja 05, p.34

2333 Finance. Lands. Support

See also 774. Public lands; 2237. School finance

a N. D. Sarles. "The legislative body two years ago decided that our state educational institutions required additional facilities. . . . Additional buildings and equipment are, I believe, imperatively necessary. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.4

2334 Instruction. Students

a Del. Hunn. Recommendation renewed that Delaware College be opened to both sexes. 3 Ja 05, p.13-14

- b S. D. Elrod. ". . . It seems to me that it is unwise to attempt to teach mechanical engineering at the State University when we take into consideration, our financial condition, and the splendid facilities we have for teaching mechanical engineering at the Agricultural College. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.7
- c Wash. Mead. ". . . Any attempt upon the part of an instructor or the management of any of our higher educational institutions to arouse in the minds of the student body a feeling of prejudice or hostility towards the form of government which has survived for more than a century and has been the mightiest factor known to history in advancing the cause of civilization, or to influence the boys and girls of this state to believe that our system of government is based upon fallacious principles and should, therefore, ultimately be overthrown, will receive immediate attention from the executive department and the instructor engaged in the exploitation of such un-American ideas will receive immediate dismissal." 11 Ja 05, p.4-5

2342 Professional and technical education

For examination and licensing see 591. Practice of law; 944. Medicine; 948. Dentistry; 949. Pharmacy. See also 2266. Normal schools

2343 Agricultural

See also 1828, Agricultural experiment stations

- a Ga. Terrell. "I again urge upon the General Assembly the propriety of establishing and maintaining at least one agricultural school in each congressional district. . ." 28 Ja 05, p.13
- b Mass. Douglas. "I would . . . suggest the advisability of agricultural schools, where a practical knowledge of horticulture, forestry and of the animal industries shall be taught. Small rural schools of this kind scattered throughout the state and inexpensively conducted would, in my opinion, not only do much to keep the country boys at home, but would cause our New England farms to become as productive and profitable as is possible." 5 Ja 05, p.24
- c Wis. La Follette. "The two [county agricultural] schools . . . established under the provisions of chapter 288, laws of 1901, amended by chapter 143, laws of 1903, have successfully passed the experimental stage. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.85

2344 Colleges

- a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.7. Ill. Deneen, 9 Ja 05, p.3-4. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.15-16. Okl. Ferguson, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, 10 Ja 05, p.25. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.36. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.17. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.16-17.
- b Cal. Pardee. A farm should be secured for the College of Agriculture of the University. 2 Ja 05, p.27-28
- c Ga. Terrell. Establishment of agricultural college recommended. 28 Je 05. p.8-13

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- d N. J. Stokes. ". . . We have facilities at the Agricultural College for a school . . . where such instruction could be given to those engaged in agricultural pursuits as would add to the wealth and productiveness of our soil. . . ." 17 Ja 05, p.22

1348(5)

Military

- a N. M. Otero, treasurer of Military Institute, 16 Ja 05, p.11.

1349

Mining

- a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.8. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.15.

1350

Technical and manual training

- a N. C. Glenn, 11 Ja 05, p.8-9. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.28. Tex. Lanham, Girls Industrial College, 12 Ja 05, p.18.

- b Ct. Roberts. ". . . The new demands of technical efficiency have superseded the old ideas of a general education. It is evident that in the great industrial battle for supremacy, under the inevitable system of intensified production, the best possible technical training is needed. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.33

- c Ct. Roberts. "A commission was authorized by the General Assembly of 1903 to investigate the practical means and methods of industrial and technical education, and their report will be submitted for your consideration and action." 4 Ja 05, p.36

- d Mass. Douglas. ". . . Since the practical abolition of apprenticeship systems and the specialization of labor in most of our mills and factories, there is but little opportunity for learning a trade. . . If a considerable part of our factory employees had a more comprehensive knowledge of the industry in which they were engaged, they would be quicker to appreciate and adopt improvements, we would have better foremen and superintendents, our factories would be better conducted and our industries would make greater progress. . . In my opinion the industrial and trades schools are largely responsible for the great advancement made in many industries in Germany and England. In my judgment Massachusetts made a good investment when it gave financial encouragement to our textile schools and our nautical training school. I believe we should have similar schools in other industries." 5 Ja 05, p.23-24

- e S. C. Heyward. Establishment of manual training schools recommended. 10 Ja 05, p.9

- f Tenn. Frazier. ". . . I believe the time has come when the state can not afford to longer be without a distinctively technological college. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.12

1351

Textile

- a S. C. Heyward. ". . . I believe it would be an excellent plan to establish at Clemson, from the funds of the college, scholarships in the textile school for the benefit of young men from the cotton mills who seek technical training in this department." 10 Ja 05, p.9

2352

Libraries

2354

State libraries

- a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.15. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.12. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.42. W. Va. White, State Law Library, 11 Ja 05, p.71. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.12-13.
- b Ct. Roberts. ". . . The necessity of a fireproof structure, detached from and adjacent to the present Capitol building, will be apparent to you in your investigation of the needs of the State Library. That all the valuable volumes and treasures should be housed in a building which is absolutely secure and fireproof will appeal to you, with the additional reasons that the present Capitol building does not afford either convenient room or the security for the safe preservation of those valuable records. In this building the Supreme Court chambers should be located, for the convenience of the court and members of the bar." 4 Ja 05, p.14
- c Okl. Ferguson. ". . . The present library rooms are inadequate to meet the requirements and it is recommended that provision be made to provide better facilities for taking care of this very important institution. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.21
- d Pa. Pennypacker. ". . . Under the direction of the present trained librarian, the work of the library has been systematized and improved, and its benefits to the community correspondingly increased. This library ought in time to be a repository of all the printed material and manuscripts relating to the literature, the laws, the history and the political progress of the commonwealth. . . The Department of Public Records, provided for at the last session, in connection with the library, has been organized and is doing efficient work. . . Information . . . is much sought by persons all over the country interested in hereditary societies and in research, and much of the time of the attendants is occupied in answering inquiries and supplying information. I suggest that the librarian be directed to charge a fee of \$2 for each certificate given and the sums received be paid into the state treasury for the use of the commonwealth. . . When the new Capitol is completed, the building now occupied by the Executive will be abandoned by him. . . To remove it would seem to me to be wasteful and unwise. I recommend that it be utilized for the library and that the sphere of the librarian be enlarged and that he be authorized and directed to collect and preserve in it objects illustrating the fauna, flora, entomology, mineralogy, archeology and arts of the state. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.5-6
- e S. D. Herreid. ". . . The miscellaneous library of the state, now in utter confusion and useless, should be placed in the custody of the Historical Society and means provided for its classification and arrangement, so that it may become available and valuable." 3 Ja 05, p.23
- f W. Va. White. "The third floor of the annex affords the opportunity for the establishment of a state library and historical museum.

which should be under the direct charge and control of a state board. . . . The state library should be made the depository of the publications of every department of the state from the foundation of the state. One of the most important works of the library board would be to have all the missing public records, papers and documents from 1861 to the present time supplied as far as possible; to collect, edit, classify, print them in a series; and to devise and adopt a systematic plan for the preservation and classification of our state archives. . . ."

11 Ja 05, p.70-71

- g** **Wis. La Follette.** "The legislative reference department of the Free Library Commission was established after the legislative session of 1901. . . . The efforts of this department have been directed largely in the line of comparative legislation. It keeps in touch with the legislative work of other states and compiles material upon all subjects commanding the attention of public officials. Through it the legislators of Wisconsin may have assistance upon all subjects demanding their attention. The experiences of others should furnish a valuable guide to legislative action in this state. It is the aim of the department to provide in the near future for the drafting of such bills as legislators may desire to present to the Legislature. . . ."

12 Ja 05,p.93

2356

Free public libraries

- a** **W. Va. White.** ". . . In both messages of my immediate predecessor, as well as mine to the Legislature two years ago, we called attention to the desirability of establishing free public libraries as supplements to our public school system. The plan proposed is threefold: First, the creation of a nonpartisan board of library commissioners. . . second, every civic division of the state. . . to be given power to levy taxes . . . for the establishment and support of public libraries. . . third, a system of subsidies from the state to free public libraries, but no library to receive over \$300 a year. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.33

2357

State aid and supervision. Traveling libraries

- a** **Ct. Roberts,** 4 Ja 05, p.35. **Del. Hunn, State Library Commission,** 3 Ja 05, p.14. **Wis. La Follette, Free Library Commission,** 12 Ja 05, p.92-93.
b **Kan. Hoch.** Increase in appropriation for traveling libraries recommended. 10 Ja 05, p.6

2360

School libraries

- a** **S. C. Heyward.** Increased provision should be made for rural school libraries. 10 Ja 05, p.9

2363

History. Records. Memorials

- a** **Ill. Yates, Illinois State Department of History.** 4 Ja 05, p.51. **S. D. Herreid, Department of History,** 3 Ja 05, p.23.

2365

Archives. Records. Colonial laws

- a Ga. Terrell, colonial and revolutionary records, 28 Je 05, p.20. Vt. McCullough, the records of the conventions of 1776 and 1777, 60 04, p.22-24.
- b Cal. Pardee. Better facilities for the keeping and proper arrangement of archives urgently needed. 2 Ja 05, p.45
- c S. C. Heyward. "The Secretary of State asked last year for an appropriation, to be used in suitably equipping his office with fire-proof record cases. The offices of the State Treasurer and of the Comptroller General also stand much in need of similar improvement. . . ." 10 Ja 05, p.29-30

2366

Historical societies

- a Ari. Brodie, Pioneer Historical Society, 16 Ja 05, p.21. Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.12. Mich. Bliss, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, 5 Ja 05, p.16. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.33. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.10. Or. Chamberlain, Oregon Historical Society, 11 Ja 05, p.54. U. Cutler, State Historical Society, 10 Ja 05, p.41.

2367

Museums

- a Mo. Folk. Recommends erection of Missouri Soldiers Memorial and Historical Museum building; libraries of state university and state historical society to be placed therein. 7 F 05, p.5-7

2368

Old Home week

- a Mass. Douglas, 5 Ja 05, p.40-41.

2369

Scenic and historic places

See also 2370, Memorials

- a Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.20. N. M. Otero, the Old Palace building, 16 Ja 05, p.35. Pa. Pennypacker, the Valley Forge Commission, 3 Ja 05, p.7-8. W. Va. White, Point Pleasant monument, 11 Ja 05, p.64.
- b N. Y. Higgins. "The preservation of historic objects or picturesque places in the state should be encouraged. . . . The state should. . . aid by legislation, wherever possible, the protection of natural scenery and encourage the work of those associations which are organized for the purpose of commemorating historic events and marking points of historic interest. Legislation which. . . . compels the removal of the unsightly and disfiguring from public places, should be enacted." 4 Ja 05, p.27-28
- c W. Va. White. "The Society of the Sons of the Revolution at its last meeting directed the president of that organization to petition the Legislature to authorize the county courts to construct at public expense tablets or monuments on the sites of the frontier forts and blockhouses built by the settlers during the Indian wars. . . ." 11 Ja 05, p.64

1370

Memorials. Monuments

- a Tenn. Frazier. ". . . I believe the time has come when the state should assume the financial burden involved in the care and preservation of the graves of its confederate dead. . . ." · 3 Ja 05, p.31

- b U. S. Roosevelt. ". . . This recognition [medals of honor] should be extended to cover cases of conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice in the saving of life in private employments under the jurisdiction of the United States, and particularly in the land commerce of the nation." 6 D 04, p.3

1371

Battle flags

- a Ga. Terrell, Confederate flags, 28 Je 05, p.17-18. Ill. Yates, request for the return of Tennessee battle flag, 4 Ja 05, p.53.

1376

Memorials on battlefields. Soldiers monuments

- a Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.54. Ill. Yates, the Vicksburg Commission, 4 Ja 05, p.55-56. Ind. Durbin, monuments and markers, 6 Ja 05, p.34-35. Mich. Bliss, Vicksburg monument, 5 Ja 05, p.19. Minn. Van Sant, Vicksburg Commission, 4 Ja 05, p.25.

1377

Monuments to individuals

- a Minn. Van Sant, statute of Alexander Ramsey, 4 Ja 05, p.24-25. Mon. Toole, Meagher monument, 2 Ja 05, p.7. Vt. McCullough, memorial tablet to President Arthur, 6 O 04, p.19. Vt. McCullough, portrait of Admiral Dewey, 6 O 04, p.20. Vt. McCullough, bronze bust of Hiram A. Huse, 6 O 04, p.21. Vt. McCullough, medallion portrait of Major General George J. Stannard, 6 O 04, p.22. W. Va. White, statue of Francis H. Peirpoint, 11 Ja 05, p.28-29. W. Va. White, James Rumsey monument, 11 Ja 05, p.64.

- b Mass. Douglas. "I recommend to you the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose of devising a permanent memorial to the life and character of the late Mr Hoar. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.5

- c N. M. Otero. ". . . I would suggest that it might be appropriate at this time to make arrangements for obtaining the portraits of all former governors of New Mexico now deceased, at the public expense . . . and provide that all living former governors be invited to send their portraits to the Capitol Custodian Committee." 16 Ja 05, p.34

- d Pa. Pennypacker. Erection of statue to Anthony Wayne recommended. 3 Ja 05, p.8

2379

War records

- a Vt. McCullough, Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, 6 O 04, p.24. b Mich. Bliss. "The great task of compiling and publishing the regimental records of the Civil War is practically completed, and the books available for delivery. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.18

- 2380** **Scientific work. Art**

2384 **Geology. Topography**

 - a S. C. Heyward, the State Geologist, 10 Ja 05, p.26. W. Va. White, State Geological Survey, 11 Ja 05, p.55. Wis. La Follette, the Geological Survey, 12 Ja 05, p.94. Wy. Brooks, State Geologist, 11 Ja 05, p.10.
 - b Ill. Deneen. "I suggest that an appropriation be made for an efficient geological survey of our state. No other state of our interior which approaches Illinois in population and resources has done so little in this line. . ." 9 Ja 05, p.3

2386 **Art**

 - a U. S. Roosevelt, National Art Gallery, 6 D 04, p.22.
 - b U. Cutler. "It appears that the act forming the Utah Art Institute, the appropriation made for its maintenance, and the laws governing and regulating it, do not meet the end designed by its promoters, and that the state does not receive full value for the money expended. . . In place of the institute, it is proposed that an appropriation be made for a purchase fund, to be used in the purchase of such paintings as may be thought advisable, and in the encouragement of art. I am in favor of such action being taken." 10 Ja 05, p.42

2388 **Military regulations**

See also 2363. History, records, memorials

 - a Neb. Mickey, gift for battleship Nebraska, 5 Ja 05, p.9. S. D. Herreid, the armored cruiser South Dakota, 3 Ja 05, p.33. W. Va. White, West Virginia Cruiser Commission, 11 Ja 05, p.29.

2391 **Militia. National Guard**

 - a Ari. Brodie, 16 Ja 05, p.19. Cal. Pardee, 2 Ja 05, p.29-31. Del. Hunn, 3 Ja 05, p.23-24. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.46. Id. Gooding, 5 Ja 05, p.18. Ill. Yates, 4 Ja 05, p.46-48. Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.18. Mich. Bliss, 5 Ja 05, p.18. Minn. Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.23-24. Neb. Mickey, 5 Ja 05, p.16-17. Nev. Sparks, 16 Ja 05, p.13-14. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.11. N. M. Otero, 16 Ja 05, p.18-19. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.18. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.24. S. C. Heyward, 10 Ja 05, p.13-14. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.6. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.29-30. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.27. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.14. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.35. Wash. McBride, 11 Ja 05, p.7. Wash. Mead, 11 Ja 05, p.36-37. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.59-61. Wis. La Follette, 12 Ja 05, p.100. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.13-14.
 - b Ct. Roberts. "The organized militia, by reason of national and state legislation now for the first time in existence, is what it ought to

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be, and what it was originally intended to be, 'a body of citizen soldiers,' not in name alone, but in reality, composed of men who are devoting their time and energy to the services of the state. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.18

- c** Ill. Yates. "I recommend the passage of a law providing a penalty for the offense of dissuading, or attempting to dissuade, young men from serving as members of the Guard of the State. . . ."

4 Ja 05, p.47

- d** Ind. Durbin. ". . . It is . . . recommended that the militia law of this state, in so far as it prescribes the organization thereof, be so amended as to conform to the law prescribing the organization of the army, and that the power be given the Governor, as commander in chief of the militia, to make such changes, by general order, in the organization of the militia as may from time to time become necessary to accomplish the conformation thereof to that of the army. . . .

Following the Evansville episode there was manifested a disposition by some employers, acting under coercion, to discriminate against members of the Guard because of their connection with our citizen soldiery. . . . I recommend the enactment of a law prescribing severe punishment for the crime of seeking to secure discrimination against a member of the National Guard, or engaging in such discrimination, because of the connection of such citizen with an organization which, as the Constitution of the United States declares, is 'necessary to the existence of a free state.''" 6 Ja 05, p.36-37

- e** Mass. Douglas. ". . . I have asked the War Department to detail Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, to report to me under the provisions of the 'Dick act,' so called, and I have been notified by the Secretary of War that the request will be granted. It is my intention to have General Miles at once make a thorough inspection of the organized militia of the state. He will report, in writing, what changes in our militia laws and methods of administration are, in his judgment, desirable to better promote its efficiency as a part of the National Guard, and to obtain the benefits of national cooperation and assistance."

5 Ja 05, p.46-47

2392

Armories

- a** Ct. Roberts. Report of commission on new armory and governor's recommendations in regard thereto. 4 Ja 05, p.9-12

2398

Officers and boards

- a** Wis. La Follette. ". . . Legislation should be enacted providing that hereafter the adjutant general, quartermaster general, assistant adjutant general, assistant surgeon general, inspector of small arms practice, quartermaster, and all of the staff officers shall be appointed by the Governor from the officers of the National Guard, and that they, with the exception of the personal aides de camp to the governor, shall hold their positions (unless they shall retire volun-

- b S. D. Elrod. ". . . It seems to me that it is unwise to attempt to teach mechanical engineering at the State University when we take into consideration, our financial condition, and the splendid facilities we have for teaching mechanical engineering at the Agricultural College. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.7
- c Wash. Mead. ". . . Any attempt upon the part of an instructor or the management of any of our higher educational institutions to arouse in the minds of the student body a feeling of prejudice or hostility towards the form of government which has survived for more than a century and has been the mightiest factor known to history in advancing the cause of civilization, or to influence the boys and girls of this state to believe that our system of government is based upon fallacious principles and should, therefore, ultimately be overthrown, will receive immediate attention from the executive department and the instructor engaged in the exploitation of such un-American ideas will receive immediate dismissal." 11 Ja 05, p.4-5

2342 Professional and technical education

For examination and licensing see 591. Practice of law; 944. Medicine: 948. Dentistry; 949. Pharmacy. See also 2266. Normal schools

2343 Agricultural

See also 1828, Agricultural experiment stations

- a Ga. Terrell. "I again urge upon the General Assembly the propriety of establishing and maintaining at least one agricultural school in each congressional district. . ." 28 Ja 05, p.13
- b Mass. Douglas. "I would . . . suggest the advisability of agricultural schools, where a practical knowledge of horticulture, forestry and of the animal industries shall be taught. Small rural schools of this kind scattered throughout the state and inexpensively conducted would, in my opinion, not only do much to keep the country boys at home, but would cause our New England farms to become as productive and profitable as is possible." 5 Ja 05, p.24
- c Wis. La Follette. "The two [county agricultural] schools . . . established under the provisions of chapter 288, laws of 1901, amended by chapter 143, laws of 1903, have successfully passed the experimental stage. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.85

2344 Colleges

- a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.7. Ill. Deneen, 9 Ja 05, p.3-4. N. H. McLane, 5 Ja 05, p.15-16. Okl. Ferguson, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, 10 Ja 05, p.25. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.36. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.17. U. Cutler, 10 Ja 05, p.16-17.
- b Cal. Pardue. A farm should be secured for the College of Agriculture of the University. 2 Ja 05, p.27-28
- c Ga. Terrell. Establishment of agricultural college recommended. 28 Je 05, p.8-13

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5 Ja 05, p.10. R. I. Utter, 5 Ja 05, p.13. S. D. Herreid, 3 Ja 05, p.26-27. S. D. Elrod, 3 Ja 05, p.6. Tenn. Frazier, 3 Ja 05, p.30. Tex. Lanham, 12 Ja 05, p.12. Wash. Mead, 11 Ja 05, p.37. Wy. Brooks, 11 Ja 05, p.19.

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3 Widows and orphans

1 Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.17.

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4 Ja 05, p.23

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tarily) until they reach the age of 64, or are retired before that time for disability, or for cause to be determined by a court martial. . . ."

12 Ja 05, p.101

2402

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- a Ind. Durbin, penalty for desertion, 6 Ja 05, p.32-33.
- b Ari. Brodie. Deserters should be disfranchised. 16 Ja 05, p.15
- c Mich. Bliss. "At the request of the War Department, Washington, I present to the Legislature the subject of state aid in preventing desertions from the army of the United States through the enactment of a law withholding from deserters the exercise of the right to vote. . . ."
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- d Mich. Bliss. Legislation recommended attaching pecuniary responsibility to officers and enlisted men of the National Guard for lack of due care of United States property entrusted to them and for which the Governor is held responsible. 5 Ja 05, p.23
- e Or. Chamberlain. ". . . I recommend the enactment of a law that will deprive deserters [from United States Army] of the inestimable privilege of participating in all elections, national, state and municipal." 11 Ja 05, p.41

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- a R. I. Utter, 5 Ja 05, p.13.
- 2409 Confederate veterans
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12 Ja 05, p.12

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Burial expenses

- a Mich. Bliss. "In response to numerous petitions, legislative attention is asked to the subject of providing a burial fund for the widows of veteran soldiers. . . ."
5 Ja 05, p.18

2416

Soldiers homes

- a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.7. Fla. Broward, 4 Ap 05, p.38. Id. Gooding, 5 Ja 05, p.6-7. Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.17. Mass. Douglas, 5 Ja 05, p.38-39. Minn. Van Sant, 4 Ja 05, p.22-23. N. H. McLane,

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- a Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.17.
b Minn. Van Sant. Admission to Minnesota Soldiers Home of the mothers, wives and widows of the old veterans recommended.
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Consolidation

- a Pa. Pennypacker. "Everything possible ought to be done to encourage the creation of a single municipality which shall include all of the extensive population at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, now under the authority of several different municipal governments. Such a course would result in a saving of expense, an improvement in official tone, with increase of responsibility, and an advancement in prestige and influence."

3 Ja 05, p.14

2473

Municipal civil service

See also 38(2), Civil service examination; 2588, Financial officers. Laws relating to election, salary etc. of a particular officer are classified under the name of the officer.

2478

Tenure of office. Discipline

- a Wis. La Follette. ". . . I would commend to your careful consideration the charter of Los Angeles Cal. granted in 1903. It provides that the holder of any elective office may be removed at any time by the electors qualified to vote for a successor of such incumbent, the procedure to be by petition demanding the election of a successor to the person sought to be removed. . ." 12 Ja 05, p.81

2492

County and township government

Includes provisions relating to the Louisiana parish. *See also* specific functions of counties and towns—Roads, Charities, Drainage etc.

2498

New counties. Consolidation. Division

- a N. M. Otero. "If the legislative assembly should deem it expedient to create new counties, care should be taken that such districts as are set apart for this purpose possess sufficient assessed valuation to yield the needed revenues for county government, and that such counties are created to answer a real need and wish of the tax-payers. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.19

- b S. C. Heyward. "I desire to call your attention to a manifest conflict between the Constitution of 1895, article VII, providing for the formation of new counties, and the act of the General Assembly of 1896, page 64, section 1, incorporated as section 574 of the Code of Laws of 1902. . . I would recommend that, at this session, you amend the statute law in order that it may conform with the obvious intent and phraseology of the Constitution." 10 Ja 05, p.22

2500

Governing body

2504

Election. District. Vacancies. Number. Term

- a Ari. Brodie. ". . . The question submitted by me to the last Legislature of dividing the counties of the territory into assembly and supervisorial districts for the election of members of the Assembly and Board of Supervisors is one which should receive your earnest consideration." 16 Ja 05, p.14

2512

County civil service

See also 38(2), Civil service examination; 2588, Financial officers. Laws relating to election, salary etc. of a particular officer are classified under the name of the officer.

2517

Salaries. Fees

- a Ari. Brodie. "I . . . recommend that all county officers now receiving fees in lieu of salary be placed on commensurate salaries and that all fees be paid into the county treasury. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.9

2518

Tenure of office. Discipline

- a N. M. Otero. "I recommend that a law be enacted providing for the summary removal of any county commissioners, by the Governor, who shall pay or cause to be paid any illegal fees or commissions to any county or precinct official, and any such official who shall swear to, and accept payment of illegal fees or commissions, shall be tried by the District Court for perjury, and if found guilty, shall in addition to the punishment by the court, be summarily removed from office by the Governor, and be disqualified from holding office in the territory for a period of 10 years. An adequate law should be passed providing means for summary removal of county officers guilty of malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance in office. . ." 16 Ja 05, p.29

2526

Townships. Towns

Under this head are included governments that constitute the primary division of the county. In the New England states and in New York and Wisconsin towns are primary divisions of the county and are classed here; in many states they are densely populated incorporated communities and are classed with municipalities. In Illinois and Minnesota the primary division of the county is called both "town and township" and in Illinois there are besides a number of incorporated towns.

- a Wash. Mead. "An act providing for township organization, approved March 23, 1895 . . . has not yet been adopted by the voters where it has been submitted to the people. It being the policy of the Legislature to strengthen the present system of administration of affairs by boards of county commissioners, I, therefore, recommend that the interests of the state generally would be best subserved by the unconditional repeal of the township organization act."

11 Ja 05, p.33

2527

Records

- a N. H. McLane. "While this state has not been derelict in recent years in the adoption of effective measures for preservation of its archives and the publication of such parts of them as the obligations of the state in this behalf has made advisable, it may be a question whether sufficient attention has been bestowed upon the subject of the due preservation of town records, especially those that cover the early years of the corporate existences of the municipality, and the devising of plans for rendering the contents of these records more available for reference as well as more secure from loss by fire, mutilation, unreasonable wear and tear, obliteration of the text by the

natural effects of time, not to mention the more gross forms of vandalism to which all records not properly cared for are constantly exposed. . . ."

5 Ja 05, p.19

2550

Local finance

Only the *purely* financial matters are here placed. Authorization of taxes, assessments, bonds etc. for special municipal purposes—schools, libraries, lights, streets etc. are classified under these heads. They are however also *indexed* under Taxes etc. Miscellaneous provisions as to assessment and collection of taxes in local bodies are under taxation, as such provisions usually apply to all classes of taxes. See particularly 2237, School finance.

2575

Budget. Accounts

2577

Appropriation. Tax levy. Expenditures

2578

Limit of taxation

- a Col. Peabody, 6 Ja 05, p.17. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.15-17.
- b Mass. Douglas. "The law limiting the tax rate in cities and towns for local purposes to \$12 on each \$1000 of assessed value is producing bad results. From information obtained from about half of our cities it appears that the rate is so low that the majority of our municipalities are unable to live inside of this limit and conduct their affairs as the people want them conducted. As a result, all kinds of devices are resorted to in order to obtain sufficient revenue. In at least one city the assessed value of real estate has been pushed up until residential property is assessed for fully 50% more than its market value. Some cities have asked for and obtained special legislation abolishing this tax limit for a period of years. . . I would urge that the Legislature make a thorough investigation of this question, and devise some reasonable method of relieving the cities unable to comply with the law as it now stands."

5 Ja 05, p.7-8

- c N. J. Stokes. "Municipal taxation is one of the most important questions of the day. . . There are 62 taxing districts in the state where the tax rate is between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 %, 15 where the rate exceeds 3% and six where the rate ranges from 3.6 to 5.7%. . . There have been notable instances where cities have met this problem and solved it in a practical, if not a permanent manner. This has been by a fair valuation of property according to the constitutional mandate and a corresponding reduction in rate. For instance, the city of New York in 1902 assessed its ratables at true value and reduced the tax rate from 3.27 to 1.41. . . Atlantic City did likewise, and reduced the rate from 3.35 to 1.47. . . The danger to the taxpayer in this remedy lies in the fact that he has no assurance that the low rate will be permanent, that it will not be raised on the basis of increased valuation. Here the state must come to the rescue. If a maximum rate for every taxing district in the state was fixed by legislative enactment, under this aegis of protection, property investors would seek New Jersey as a safe asylum. The Legislature of the state can very properly consider the wisdom of such legislation. The comptroller

of the largest city in the country says that a rate of \$1.50 a hundred is sufficient to meet the needs of any progressive municipality. If the maximum rate for every municipality in this state were fixed, at the outside, at \$1.70 on the hundred, or lower, if possible, the difficulties of the burdensome tax rate and municipal expenditure would be largely solved. . . . I would go even further than this. In 1898 the Legislature passed an act providing that the surplus money in the state treasury might be appropriated for the purpose of reducing the burdens of local taxation. . . . I would amend this act, and would provide that this distribution be limited to those taxing districts where it was used, not as a means for increasing expenditures, but as a means for reducing the tax rate proportionately to the amount of the contribution from the state. . . . "

17 Ja 05, p.13-15

Examination and audit

1 **Fla.** Broward. "Legislation to require a strict legal application of all county funds to proper purposes and a rigid accounting for all moneys received would tend to relieve the burdens of taxation now carried by the people for county purposes." 4 Ap 05, p.14

State supervision. Uniform accounts

See also 55, State examiner; 856, State accounts

1 **Fla.** Broward. ". . . There should be prescribed a uniform system of records, books and blanks to cover the transactions of the various offices and departments, thus securing a uniform system of records and accounts throughout the state and a better and easier check upon all financial transactions between the state and the various officials through whose hands the public moneys pass. The Auditing Department could be of great service in properly starting and instructing the various officials in the proper method of keeping such a uniform system of records and accounts. . . ." 4 Ap 05, p.21

1 **Minn.** Johnson. "In view of the vast sums of public revenue collected and disbursed by cities of the first class such as Minneapolis, St Paul and Duluth, there is a sentiment among the taxpayers of those cities, that the city finances should be subject to the same state supervision by the public examiner as that now given to county finances. . . The Legislature of 1891 passed a special act, now in force, giving state inspection of city accounts to St Paul; and an extension of the same or similar provisions to all cities would appear to be a right step in the direction of municipal credit, economy and retrenchment."

4 Ja 05, p.19-20

1 **N. M. Otero.** "Too much credit can not be given the 35th Legislative Assembly for the creation of the above office [Traveling Auditor and Bank Examiner]. . . . County books and records are in a much better condition, and it is now a very easy matter to determine the exact financial condition of each county in the territory. I would recommend that the present law be amended so as to make it the duty

of the Traveling Auditor to examine the offices of the clerks of district courts, and all other offices handling territorial money. . . ."

16 Ja 05, p.11-12

2588

Financial officers

2593 County

- a S. C. Heyward. "The law authorizes the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint county auditors and treasurers. The Governor now makes the appointment of these officers as the result of a party primary, which practically means their selection by the people. The auditor, in my opinion, should be entirely free from the influences of politics, and I recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted prohibiting any party from placing this office in a primary."

10 Ja 05, p.6

2597

Debts. Bonds

- a Ill. Deneen. ". . . The legislation which puts upon future generations the debts of the present impairs the credit of both. The creation of indebtedness under this power should be accompanied by ample provision for its retirement within a reasonable time through sinking funds established for that purpose." 9 Ja 05, p.8
- b Tex. Lanham. ". . . Issuing bonds and lending public credit may be grossly abused unless the utmost precaution be observed."

12 Ja 05, p.11

2600

Deposits and depositories

- a N. M. Otero. "I recommend that you enact a law requiring each county treasurer to deposit all moneys collected by him in some banking house at stated intervals. . . . The bank selected by the county treasurer in which to deposit county funds should be approved by the Territorial Treasurer before any deposits are made, or the designation of such banks may be made in the first instance by said Territorial Treasurer on the basis of the best terms of interest to be secured, but in no event the interest to be less than three (3) per cent per annum. Banks designated as county depositories should give bond to the county similar to the bonds given the territory for territorial funds, the bond to be approved by the board of county commissioners."

16 Ja 05, p.10-11

2620

Public works. Public improvements

2627

Municipal utilities (general)

See also 1337, Street railways

- a Mass. Douglas. Referendum should be applied to acts and ordinances granting franchises.

5 Ja 05, p.25-27

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2629-

19

Municipal ownership (general)

- a Mass. Douglas. ". . . It has been demonstrated by the experience of towns and cities in this commonwealth, both with regard to water supply and public lighting, that under favorable conditions and proper management the business of gas, electric lighting and water supply can be conducted by municipal corporations with profit to the inhabitants, both in price and in service. In many cases of privately owned public-service corporations the rates, fares and prices charged are too high. The public . . . will be far more likely to obtain service at reasonable prices if it has the right to do business on its own account. . . At present the laws offer great obstacles to the assumption of such works by the municipalities. A necessary change in the law is to provide that when a company offers its plant under the provisions of the statute, the municipality may enter into possession at once, thus removing the temptation from the company to delay the valuation for the sake of taking extra profits out of the business by letting the plant run down during litigation."

5 Ja 05, p.28-31

23

Electricity. Gas*See also 797. Public works (state)*

28

Companies*See also 2035. Petroleum and gas*

- a Kan. Hoch. Powers of State Railroad Commission should be extended to electric and telegraph and telephone companies.

10 Ja 05, p.13

48

Water*See also 797. Public works (state); 1079. Pollution of water; 1180. Control of water*

- a N. J. Murphy. "I recommend that measures be taken to prevent the diversion of the waters of this state to other states for domestic supply. I would suggest, also, that a limit should be placed upon the rights of both private and municipal corporations to exhaust the flow of rivers. . . The fresh-water flow of the Passaic river is being rapidly exhausted. . . I am informed that it is now proposed to sell the Passaic's waters to a town or towns on Staten Island, New York. To add this diversion to that already made would be fatal to the river, and is against sound public policy. The needs of our own municipalities for water supply should be considered, but even these should be limited by consideration for the welfare of river navigation, sanitary conditions and adjacent property. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.20-21
- b N. J. Stokes. "The importance to human health and comfort of an abundant supply of wholesome water needs no recommendation. From all over the state we have reports of the increasing difficulty in

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obtaining water of a satisfactory quality and quantity for our municipalities, while the present supply is rapidly diminishing. The springs of our state are lower than they were 50 years ago. Our wells must be driven deeper from year to year. Brooks and rivers once living and flowing, no longer exist, and streams once considerable in size, are now, in the heat of summer, mere trickling rivulets. . . Forests are natural reservoirs in which is stored the water gathered from rain and melting snow, to be drawn upon as necessity demands . . ."

17 Ja 05, p.20

- c N. Y. Higgins. "The growing demands for additional water supplies in the greater cities and for adequate supplies of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes in other municipalities indicate that in the not distant future the problem of water supply for municipalities will be a most serious one. . . The question presents itself whether it is not feasible to develop some plan whereby the municipalities may be insured a water supply at a minimum cost under state supervision through state conservation of the waters of the Adirondacks and other sources. The Legislature of 1904 enacted a law creating a water storage commission which has for its object practically the conservation of water for power purposes. A state commission, having also for its object the supply of water to the cities might be of great service."

4 Ja 05, p.24-25

- d N. Y. Higgins. Special message on water supplies: favors creation of a local water commission for New York city and also of a state commission to pass on all applications for the appropriation of water for municipal purposes.

20 F 05

2653

Consumption

- a Mass. Douglas. ". . . As a means towards keeping the consumption of water within reasonable limits, I recommend a change in the method of apportioning the cost of the metropolitan water. This cost is now assessed upon the several cities and towns in the district on a basis wholly independent of the consumption of water. I recommend that the cost be assessed in direct proportion to the amount of water used."

5 Ja 05, p.48-49

2661

Sewerage. Garbage

See also 797, Sewerage plants (state); 1079, Pollution of water; 1192, Drainage.

- a N. J. Murphy, State Sewerage Commission, 10 Ja 05, p.21-22.

2679

Parks. Public grounds

2694

Playgrounds. Recreation piers

- a U. S. Roosevelt. "Public playgrounds are necessary means for the development of wholesome citizenship in modern cities. It is important that the work inaugurated here through voluntary efforts should be taken up and extended through congressional appropriation

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

of funds sufficient to equip and maintain numerous convenient small playgrounds upon land which can be secured without purchase or rental. . . ." 6 D 04, p.13

1700

Roads. Streets

- a Ill. Deneen, 9 Ja 05, p.5-7. Minn. Johnson, 4 Ja 05, p.14. Okl. Ferguson, 10 Ja 05, p.9. Or. Chamberlain, 11 Ja 05, p.53-54. Vt. Bell, 6 O 04, p.3-4.
- b Ct. Roberts. "The 'old contract' and 'working out tax' system are fast disappearing, and by force of the example set by the state the towns are of themselves improving their highways, under more permanent and economical methods of highway construction. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.29
- c Ill. Yates. ". . . It is undeniably true that the road laws of the state need revision, and that the people be given a system by which the enormous amounts of money annually paid by them in the form of road taxes be used in such manner as to secure better and more permanent results than have yet been obtained." 4 Ja 05, p.50
- d Minn. Van Sant. "I ask your careful consideration for any measure which has for its aim the improvement of our highways. . . I would especially suggest the desirability of enacting a law providing for a state highway commission. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.25
- e N. M. Otero. ". . . I . . . earnestly urge you to revise and amend the existing road laws so that they will meet the demand for good roads which is becoming more urgent every day." 16 Ja 05, p.31
- f N. C. Glenn. ". . . An up to date road law should be enacted, and every county or township that desires it should be given a chance to improve their highways by bond issue or other mode of taxation. . ." 11 Ja 05, p.11
- g S. C. Heyward. "Last year . . . I recommended such legislation as would give the counties the right, by majority vote, either to issue bonds, or to levy an annual tax for road improvement. . . I now renew my former recommendation. . ." 10 Ja 05, p.27
- h Wash. Mead. ". . . The platforms of the two great political parties called for the repeal of the present road law. However, I am not convinced that the people of this state desire to return to the old road supervisor system of constructing and improving county highways. . . We have relegated to the past the system which permitted road supervisors or county commissioners to experiment with the people's money in building a system of roads not in accordance with practical or scientific methods." 11 Ja 05, p.32-33
- i W. Va. Dawson. ". . . I regret that the Legislature did not provide for a state superintendent of highways. . ." 4 Mr 05, p.5

1702

State road systems and state aid

- a Kan. Hoch, 10 Ja 05, p.5. Pa. Pennypacker, 3 Ja 05, p.3-4. W. Va. White, 11 Ja 05, p.53-55.

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- b Col. Peabody. "Annual appropriations for [the building and maintenance of roads and bridges] have been made by former Legislatures from the internal improvement fund, but such appropriations have been made without any regard to a fixed system, but entirely in response to demands from various localities. . . . Financial aid from the state should be proportional to the amount paid by the taxpayers in the localities asking for aid, and to the benefits to be derived by the people therefrom." 6 Ja 05, p.17
- c Del. Hunn. ". . . Unless the state is willing to issue bonds for an amount sufficient to construct permanent roads generally in each county, I advise the repeal of the present [state aid] act, and the enactment of what at the last Legislature was commonly known as the 'Newton bill,' which in effect gave state aid to any Levy Court district that would voluntarily tax itself in the endeavor to improve its roads locally. . ." 3 Ja 05, p.15
- d Ill. Deneen. "I suggest an inquiry into the feasibility of furnishing employment for our convicts in connection with the movement for good roads. . ." "I suggest . . . an inquiry into the advisability of the state furnishing road material free at a point within the county, to be designated by the local authorities. Inquiry also could be made . . . as to the feasibility of furnishing crushed stone or ballast to the railways in exchange for transportation of road material to the counties or districts." 9 Ja 05, p.6
- e Ill. Yates. ". . . The Good Roads Commission so far has been restricted to study and investigation of the various problems of road building in Illinois. It has neither the authority nor the means for doing any practical work. Such authority and such means should be given it, subject always to the popular will of communities through which improved highways may pass. . ." 4 Ja 05, p.50
- f Mass. Douglas. ". . . I . . . commend to your consideration the necessity of devising some more equitable plan for the distribution of the cost of construction and keeping in repair all such [state] roads. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.36
- g Mich. Bliss. "The 42d Legislature did a part of what was necessary to be done in order to place the state in the foreground with other states in the good roads movement. This amounted to but little however, compared to what would have resulted had the recommendation been put into execution in its entirety, for by not submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution giving to the state the right to assist in highway improvement, the State Highway Department which was created was declared by the Attorney General to be without constitutional standing. Notwithstanding this decision, however, my appointee as State Highway Commissioner has done everything he could do in the good roads cause without fee or reward and further has paid his own expenses. . ." 5 Ja 05, p.15
- h Mich. Warner. ". . . Under the Constitution of Michigan, state aid can not be extended to the improvement of the public highways. . . . In my judgment, steps should be taken to submit to

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the people the question of removing this prohibition. . . . I recommend that a department of road building be instituted at the Agricultural College of this state and that instruction be given along both academic and experimental lines. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.10

i Mo. Folk. ". . . A constitutional amendment would be appropriate, providing for a tax whereby the road system can be put on the same basis as the public school system, under state supervision. . . A state road engineer ought to be provided for, one skilled in the ways of road building, to oversee and superintend the construction of highways over the state. . . ." 9 Ja 05, p.14

j N. H. McLane. ". . . For many years it has been the policy of the state to make special appropriations for the improvement of highways in certain sections of the state. . . . I am of the opinion that the time has come when we should adopt a comprehensive plan, which shall be general in its application for the purpose of giving state aid for the improvement of the public highways. . . ." 5 Ja 05, p.20

k N. M. Otero. ". . . The building of the scenic route is not a mere local improvement but the starting point for a territorial system of good roads whose branches will ultimately extend into every county. At the same time the question of convict labor is solved very satisfactorily. . . ." 16 Ja 05, p.33

m N. Y. Higgins. "Without increase in the estimated revenues of the state for the ensuing year, appropriations for good roads must be modest in amount, pending the action of the Legislature and the people upon the proposed constitutional amendment permitting the issue of bonds for the improvement of the highways. . . . The highways that are to be improved under the proposed plan should constitute a reasonably complete system of land intercommunication, otherwise we shall simply have patchwork. . . . They should be kept in repair at the expense of the locality, under the supervision of the state. . . . I also recommend that the contracts for building the roads require that the contractor shall maintain the same for at least five years after acceptance by the State Engineer. . . ." 4 Ja 05, p.14-15

n Vt. McCullough. ". . . Let a commission . . . be appointed by the Governor . . . the Commissioner of Highways also being a member of the commission. Let the commission adopt a scheme for the construction of improved highways, of course utilizing the present as far as may be, providing for, say, two or three lines running north and south, on the west and east sides of the state, and six or seven lines east and west across the state, aggregating eight or nine hundred miles of highways altogether. By improved highways I do not necessarily mean macadam roads, for it is extremely doubtful whether such roads are the best, the most economical or the most permanent for our climate. . . ." 6 O 04, p.29-30

ds
-23

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- p W. Va. White. State Geological Survey should be required to report on road improvement. 11 Ja 05, p.53-54

2723 Automobiles and motocycles

- a Ct. Roberts. "The law regulating the speed of automobiles on our highways has proved a failure, largely because the penalty imposed for its violation is not severe enough to insure its observance. I recommend that the penalty for the violation of that law be increased so as to permit a jail sentence in aggravated cases. I am credibly informed that wealthy residents of other states, who use Connecticut merely to run over it, boast of the fines they have to pay, and count pursuit by the officers of the law a part of the fun of the transit of the state. Every automobile should be distinctly numbered. . . The bicycle lantern law is dead and ridiculous. In my opinion, the public safety would be greatly advanced if the law required all wheeled vehicles out after dark to carry lighted lanterns."

4 Ja 05, p.30

- b Ind. Durbin. "The number of accidents resulting from the careless and reckless driving of automobiles suggests the advisability of legislation regulating the speed and manner of handling of these machines upon the streets and highways of the state." 6 Ja 05, p.31

- c Mich. Warner. Regulation of automobiles recommended.

5 Ja 05, p.11

- d N. H. McLane. "There should be a law regulating the use of automobiles. It should provide that operators be licensed and machines be registered. A reasonable speed limit should be established." 5 Ja 05, p.20

- e N. J. Murphy. "I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of a revision of the present law concerning the regulation of automobiles. . . If the number of accidents from reckless automobile driving could be collected their number would be appalling, and I think it is not going too far to say that however alluring and interesting a sport may be, no one has a right to pursue it at the cost of permanent or fatal injury to others. . . If no machine was ever run at a speed to exceed 20 miles an hour, at least 90% of all the present accidents would be avoided. . . I earnestly recommend that the present law be so modified that no machine shall be permitted on the roads of this state unless it shall be geared so as to make a speed higher than 20 miles an hour impossible. I think a license fee of \$5 a year can be obtained without serious objection, and I suggest that the law be amended to require this, and that it be provided that the sum obtained from the sale of licenses to automobilists, which may easily reach upwards of \$30,000 per annum, shall be expended on the improvement of the roads. . . I think, also, that the examination of automobilists is not as thorough as it should be. A man who drives an automobile should be enough of an engineer to understand his machine, and better supervision for his more thorough examination should be made. . .

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Let the punishment for any infringement of the speed law be imprisonment for not less than 30 days, without any exception whatever. The speed law can not be enforced as long as the penalty for infringement is a fine." 10 Ja 05, p.22-25

f Vt. Bell. ". . . I would recommend some system of highway supervision, requiring a license for the automobile, that it be numbered for identification, restrained in rate of speed, and restricted to the freedom of certain thoroughfares which could be marked so plainly that whoever runs may read and understand. 6 O 04, p.4

2744

Weeds. Brush

a Vt. Bell. "I am in favor of some law covering the better care of roadside environments. Obstructions, bushes and unsightly weeds should be destroyed, for they become an offense. . ." 6 O 04, p.4



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In press.

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Published pursuant to the
New York State Education Department

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New York State Library

Bulletin 102

LIBRARY SCHOOL 21

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

by

James Ingersoll Wyer Jr. M.L.S. (N.Y.)

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Dear Sir: State Library

State Library Albany N.Y. October 26, 1905

Hon. A. S. Draper
Commissioner of Education

DEAR SIR: Herewith I submit the Library School alumni lectures of 1905 and recommend them for publication as a very practical and much needed help to small libraries as well as a manual for library schools. They are the outgrowth of lectures delivered 1903-5 to library classes at the Universities of Minnesota and Wisconsin and to the New York State Library School at Albany by J. L. Wyer Jr., librarian of the University of Nebraska and secretary of the American Library Association. The Minnesota State Library Commission and the League of Library Commissioners printed in two little pamphlets both now out of print, the parts deemed of most interest to small libraries. The entire substance of the lectures revised to July 1905 is here given, with a statement of the practice work which has always accompanied them. In the printed documents which had their day in the library world no consideration; no attention is paid to architecture, cataloguing, etc.

Very truly yours,

Alfred S. Draper

Approved for publication — Oct 26, 1905

A. S. Draper

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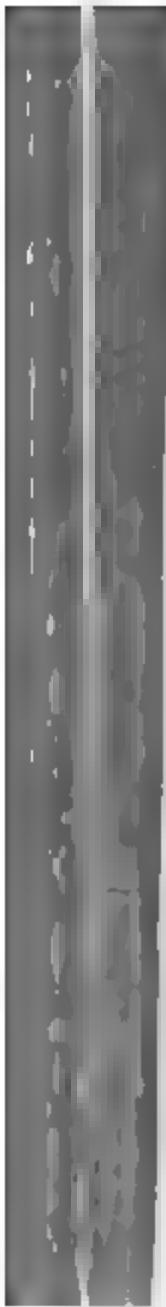
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Sections relating specially to public documents are reprinted in *Library Journal*, Jan. 1895, 20:13-20.

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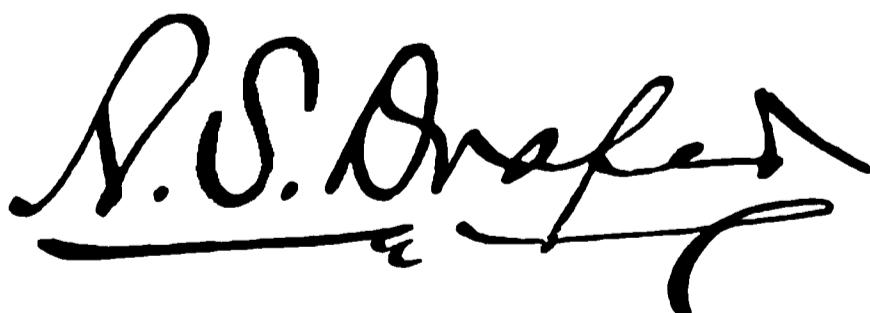
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Very truly

MELVIL DEWEY *Director*

Approved for publication, November 20, 1905

A large, cursive signature in black ink that reads "A.S. Draper". The signature is fluid and expressive, with a prominent "A" and "S" at the beginning.

Commissioner of Education

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U. S.—Congress. Department Duties. (*see its Official Congressional Directory*, any edition for 1904 or 1905)

U. S.—Government Printing Office. Annual Report of the Public Printer for the year ended June 30, 1902. 281p. O. Wash. 1902 (U. S.—Congress—Senate—57th Cong. 2d Sess. Doc. 5. Serial no. 4416)

Also later reports as they appear.

Van Tyne, C. H. & Leland, W. G. Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington. 215p. O. Wash. 1904. (Carnegie Institution. Publication 14)

Description of the archives and records of each government office, prefaced by statement of its duties and work, often with references to fuller accounts.

These chapters will discuss the printed public documents of our own government only. No formal exposition can do much more than introduce its intricacies or at the very most provide a tolerable foundation of information and familiarity on which to build a superstructure with understanding and intelligence. This superstructure, however, must be built by actually handling and using public documents. Their nature and uses can not be wholly mastered in the abstract, but only by really living with them and working over them till one comes away with soiled hands and vexation of spirit.

IMPORTANCE

Every library is interested in this subject. No library is so small that it may not with great profit not only get (ordinarily common and easy enough) but use (which is rarer) a certain few of the 1000 or more volumes published each year, and no library is so large that it may safely ignore the documents of the federal government.

If any single class of libraries more than another has been kept in mind, it is the smaller libraries, of less than 20,000 volumes, where the following conditions commonly prevail, at any rate in the West: The library has been in existence from 5 to 20 years, most of that time probably as a subscription or association library. During all its life successive congressmen and prominent citizens have remembered it generously and have sent to it faithfully all sorts and conditions of documents, most of which have been carefully stored in the back room or attic or piled on the highest and dustiest shelves, but few or none of which have ever been considered by either sender or recipient as to their appropriateness or value to that particular library. An occasional library has even

in its early days been designated as a depository by a congressman, who delighted to honor his district in this way, with the result that the piles of documents in the storeroom and attic are only larger and dustier than usual.

Such is the simple *actual* problem, while for a library just starting the *potential* problem is equally important, of what to get and what not to keep, so that the conditions in the previous instance may be avoided and a collection of live, useful books, not of lumber, may be built up. To reach some solution it is necessary to begin at the beginning.

PRODUCTION

The American government is our greatest publishing concern and maintains today the largest printing establishment in the country, perhaps the largest in the world.

Government Printing Office. The Government Printing Office, for such is its official title, was established in 1861; before that date the government printing was a political plum, given out to partizans. It now issues more than 1000 separate books and pamphlets yearly, and is operated at an annual cost of over \$6,500,000, the item for salaries alone being \$4,000,000. From this office are issued each year 500,000 copies of a single document, the *Yearbook* of the Department of Agriculture, the largest single edition of a document printed by any government. On this mammoth edition are employed over 1600 people at a cost for labor alone of \$100,000, and in the actual manufacture of the books are used 480 tons of paper, 20 barrels of flour, 3500 pounds of glue and 700 packages of gold leaf. From this monster printing shop comes the inexhaustible and ever increasing supply of government documents to be considered.

The Government Printing Office is under the charge of the joint committee on printing, consisting of three senators and three representatives. This committee has large powers, fully detailed in the printing law, in the control and management of the office. The finances of the office are conducted as follows: Congress makes annually, for maintaining the Government Printing Office, a gross appropriation which is, in the appropriation bill, apportioned among the different government departments, and the Government Printing Office then honors requisitions from the proper officers of each department to the extent of their several apportionments. The detailed appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1906,

aggregating \$6,005,645.82, may be found in the *Statutes at Large* for the 58th Congress, 3d session, p.1212-14.

The chief executive of the Government Printing Office is the Public Printer, appointed directly by the President, working under the joint committee on printing, and superintending the operations of the office under the present law known as the Act of January 12, 1895, which is the principal statute authorizing and regulating the production of our government documents and is cited among the references at the beginning of this chapter.¹

Superintendent of Documents. This law creates the office of the Superintendent of Documents, the incumbent of which is an under officer in the Government Printing Office, appointed by the Public Printer and charged with the following duties: To sell all documents whose distribution is not specifically provided for by law; to have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents and to have the custody of all documents awaiting sale or distribution; to prepare and publish two indexes, the *Comprehensive* and the *Consolidated* (p.63-64), and the *Monthly Catalogue* (p. 64); to act as a clearing house for all government documents among libraries, among government departments at Washington and among congressmen.

In the discharge of these duties, the Superintendent of Documents sold during 1903-4, 48,000 documents for \$12,607, received from various sources 1,459,511 documents, distributed 1,063,983 and had 955,247 in stock at the end of the year.

The office of Superintendent of Documents is sometimes confused with the Document Division of the Library of Congress. The two offices are entirely distinct. The Library of Congress is not charged with the official distribution or sale of any government documents except those published by that library. The Document Division of the Library of Congress is in charge of the building up of a great department of the public documents, not only of the United States but of all the separate states and of foreign countries. Its function is to collect, not to distribute or to exchange.

Printing law of 1895; specific provisions. We come now to a detailed consideration of some sections of the law of 1895. Under its direct provisions section 3 provides specifically for the printing of a certain fixed number of about 70 of the regular and most

¹In the section "Public Documents" in *Federal Statutes Annotated*, 1903, 1905, 6:147-87, is given a conspectus of all present laws now affecting the printing and distribution of government documents and a table of old laws now repealed and superseded. Cross references refer to other related sections, specially that on "Public Printing."

important documents, chiefly annual reports of the different government departments. This certain definite number is divided into two lots:

First, what is known as the "usual number" (exactly 1682) distributed as follows:

Senate Document Room (unbound) immediate use	150
House " " "	420
Reserve for binding on orders from congressmen	500
Depository libraries (full sheep)	500
Library of Congress	52
Senate library	15
House library	15
Secretary of Senate	10
Clerk of House	20
	1682
	=====

This "usual number," which is very important, will be considered later.

Second, in addition to the "usual number," the disposition of which is entirely provided for, the law provides for printing another lot, usually a larger number, for general distribution, commonly by the department making the report. Thus of the annual report of the Commissioner of Education there are printed 36,682 copies. 1682 are the "usual number," distributed as above. Of the remaining 35,000, in black cloth, 20,000 are given to the Bureau of Education; 14,700 placed to the credit of members of Congress, 52 to each senator and 27 to each representative, and 300 delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to remainder libraries, i.e. libraries not regularly designated depositories but to which are sent such remainders as are available.

General provisions. The law further makes general provision for the printing of any documents not specifically named in it in two ways, either by order of Congress or on requisition by the head of an executive department. A document may be ordered by Congress: (1) by order of either house alone, in which case only the "usual number" is printed; (2) by joint or concurrent resolution of both houses, which is required when more than the "usual number" is printed; (3) according to the terms of some new law.

Congressional set. Returning to the "usual number," more important than how many and how distributed, is the question, What is this "usual number" and how does it come to be printed?

The "usual number" is always printed of *all documents ordered printed by Congress and of no others*. 50,000 copies of a document may be printed on requisition of a department and scattered broadcast over the land, but the magic 1682 are not printed without the congressional sanction. This is important, because in the distribution of these 1682 copies we find that 500, bound in full sheep, are assigned to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries. Thus the bound volumes of documents forming the sets received by depository libraries include only those documents which Congress has deemed of sufficient interest and importance to order printed. And because of this origin in Congress of the order for their printing the sheepbound set sent to depository libraries is commonly called "the congressional set" to distinguish it from all other government documents. It is this set and only this set which has the serial number on the backs of volumes and in the government *Checklist* and indexes.

This congressional set is subdivided for each session of Congress into four series:

- 1 Senate Documents, which include all reports and messages from the President and departments which the Senate orders printed
- 2 Senate Reports, all reports of Senate standing or special committees
- 3 House Documents (see Senate Documents above)
- 4 House Reports (see Senate Reports above)

In case (and this is very common, for all reports from departments are submitted to each body) both Senate and House order the same document printed, it is numbered and assigned according to the first order received at the Government Printing Office, and the second or duplicating order is destroyed. For many years both orders were printed and the older volumes of the congressional set show many documents in duplicate, printed once on order from the Senate and again on order from the House.

It is in this congressional set that a fairly complete collection of continuous files of government publications can be found most readily. And yet this set, while it is the most important distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, is limited to 500 copies and is found generally in only the largest or most important libraries.

in the country. On this account it is not to the congressional set, which the smallest libraries can not get if they want it, but to the documents printed outside of the congressional set, many of which the smallest libraries get without wanting them at all, that librarians of small libraries turn with most interest.

It is not to be understood that the documents appearing in the congressional set are found nowhere else. Not so at all! Many, perhaps most of them, are available from the departments, from the Superintendent of Documents as remainders, from congressmen, or by purchase, but not of course in full sheep binding and with serial number. On the other hand, many of the most useful government documents, specially some of the publications of the Department of Agriculture, are not included in the congressional set.

Overproduction. It will thus be seen that however wasteful and extravagant the government may sometimes be in its big printing shop, the work is not done indiscriminately or haphazard. The Public Printer has a lawful warrant for every document printed, the exact number being fixed by the law itself, by the requisition of executive departments or by the specific order of Congress.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress December 2, 1902, says on the matter of public printing:

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand, and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the Government Printing Office for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and Congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has become customary to provide.

This language was repeated with even more vigor in his message of December 1904, where the statement was made that the government printing could without serious detriment be cut down in volume one half. While it is a matter of doubt whether the expense could be so much reduced, it is certainly true, and individual officials at Washington are quoted ready to admit it, that the government is greatly overprinting.

President Roosevelt's vigorous language had the effect of arresting the constant, rapid annual increase of the appropriation for the Government Printing Office, and that for the year ending June 30, 1905 was \$180,000 less than for the preceding year.

Newspaper reports are widely current of the wasteful and obsolete methods to which the office still clings. It is only within a year or two that linotype machines have been introduced, and the following editorial clipping from a prominent American newspaper shows the feeling which seems to exist as to the conduct of the office from the standpoint of economy:

It is plain that the proposed reform in government printing has not yet become effective, for the flood of stuff turned out from the public presses is now larger than ever and no way seems to be in sight to check the deluge. The department has recently moved into its new building, a monumental structure with a floor space of seven acres, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000. Even this enormous house, which was planned to be large enough for many years to come, was outgrown before it was occupied, and it was considered necessary to leave 1000 employees at work in the old building after the new floor space was all occupied. Labor-saving machinery has been installed extensively in the new building, including 76 typesetting machines. Under ordinary circumstances this would check the growth in the number of employees, but this office is a law unto itself. There are now 4600 printers at work, and the annual cost of the establishment is \$6,000,000. The same volume of printing could be done by private contract in Washington and New York for \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a year. Congress has appointed a committee to look into the subject during the summer to see why the work is so costly, why so much is done, and why an addition to the building was needed before the main structure was completed. If the committee goes to the bottom of the subject it will remain in Washington during the dog days, and when the report finally appears it can hardly be an indorsement of government ownership or management of anything.

NATURE

Scope. The documents of our government still comprise as always the messages and proclamations of the President, the full journal and debates of the sessions of both houses of Congress, the bills considered during these sessions as well as the much smaller number which actually become laws, the annual reports of each cabinet officer and similar reports from the chief of each of the numberless subordinate bureaus which have been formed in every department. All these are of the utmost interest to the student of history, economics and administration.

Besides the somewhat formal and perfunctory documents just named, which may be called the necessary business records of the government, and not one whit less important and interesting, though appealing rather more to the special scientific student or to the distinctly lay citizen, are the varied and extensive reports of

the special commissions established from time to time to investigate social questions (e.g. the Industrial and Philippine Commissions) or of expeditions sent out at government charge to study the fauna and flora of a state or region, and the hundreds of reports and monographs on scientific, social and political topics, annually completed by the very large corps of expert workers employed in the various branches of the government service both at home and abroad.

As some of us stand aghast at the formidable flood of printed matter which pours from the government presses we are disposed to question the wisdom and utility of so much of it. And yet, while admitting the undoubted mediocrity and the very questionable usefulness of some of it, it is impossible to doubt that these copious results of serious scientific study by trained workers have played a great part in the achievement of the commercial, agricultural, educational and scientific supremacy of the United States, and have also served to stimulate Americans in certain administrative and industrial fields where they are notoriously inefficient.

Knowledge of government organization necessary. It will be seen from this hasty survey of the scope of government publications that a minute and thorough knowledge of the organization of our government is decidedly the best preparation for an intelligent study and comprehension of its printed documents. I do not mean by this a study of abstract democracy or of the theory and genius of our institutions, but rather a literal knowledge of the names and functions of the various branches and subdivisions of the executive, legislative, judicial and administrative branches of our government. There is no better source for just the sort of information here meant than that part of the *Congressional Directory* (which should be in every library) enumerating the various departments and bureaus of our government and describing their organizations and duties. It will also be helpful to glance through the list of chiefs of divisions, bureaus and sections, as this list will hint more specifically and systematically at the scope of the work of each department.¹

The last annual report of the Public Printer shows concisely, in the list of documents printed on requisition of heads of the various administrative departments, the kind of work done in the different government offices.

Definition. Having now considered somewhat the scope of government documents, let us see if they can be defined so closely and

¹Further information on this point may be found in Follett's *Speaker of the House of Representatives and McConachie's Congressional Committees*

yet so comprehensively as to include all species of the extensive genus. This is difficult if not impossible.

We may say that a government document is any publication bearing the imprint of the Government Printing Office, but this definition must at once be qualified by the statement that while it is no longer the policy of the government to publish under any other imprint than its own, yet in the past many important government documents, e. g. the *Statutes at Large* and the *Annals of Congress* and the *Journals of Congress*, have been printed by private firms. The Constitution of the United States, too, when printed separately is a public document, yet it is much oftener printed privately than by the government. Despite these qualifications, however, the definition that a government document is any publication bearing on its title-page the imprint of the Government Printing Office is probably the best definition which can be formulated and sufficiently accurate to serve in the great majority of cases. Any other imprint on a book coming in any wise as a government document should put the librarian on guard and demand closer examination, while any book or pamphlet bearing the familiar words "Government Printing Office" on its title-page, however unlike the usual government document it may seem to be, will doubtless be found on close scrutiny to have emanated from some government office.

Difficulties in treatment. I have frequently observed a strong feeling that government documents are a class entirely apart from all other books and it is certainly true that the sudden sight of a government document fills the breast of the average librarian with sensations ranging from vague distrust and uncertainty to a distinct sinking of the heart and a feeling of real dread and helplessness. One librarian, very capable and sensible and not at all cowardly in most things, carefully sets aside on a particular shelf each government document as it reaches her library, letting them accumulate there till long after she might have made some of them very useful, waiting, as she expresses it, "till she gets up courage enough to tackle them."

I have often marveled at this feeling, which certainly is very general and very real, and have wondered whether after all government documents were such a specially formidable class of accessions; whether, if we steeled our hearts, put on our boldest manner and whenever we met a government document looked it straight in the face and treated it in all respects like a plain, ordinary book of any other kind, we might not be surprised to see how our fancied difficulties would vanish. This was before I knew very much bout them.

Distinct treatment necessary. The truth is they are so far from being like other books that they do require in nearly every case distinctly more thought and study, and methods of treatment entirely their own, in order to secure their greatest usefulness, and this for the following reasons:

1 Government documents are usually unsolicited gifts, and despite the old proverb the wise librarian must often if not always look a gift horse in the mouth to see whether she wants it at all. This is most important. Do not take everything offered even by governments and congressmen.

2 Government documents must be differently classified, arranged and catalogued in view of the nature and size of the library, and according to whether or not it is a depository, while the average book is treated pretty much alike in all libraries.

3 Single volumes of government documents as they reach a library can almost never be considered alone. Most of them are serials, continuations or parts of some set and are also complete books or articles as well.

ACQUISITION

REFERENCES

American Library Association — Public Documents, Committee on. Report, 1891—date. (*see American Library Association. Papers and Proceedings, 1891—date*)

U. S.—Documents, Sup't of. Annual Report. v.1—date, O. Wash. 1895—date

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SOURCES

Superintendent of Documents

The Superintendent of Documents distributes documents in the following five ways:

Depository libraries. Five hundred copies of the "usual number," 1682, are bound in full sheep for distribution to designated depository libraries. There are now 492 such libraries and the list is made up as follows: The law names all state and territorial libraries as depositories and the list is then completed by permitting each representative to name one library in his district, each senator one library in his state and each territorial delegate one in his territory.

When the Documents Office was first created these depository libraries formed a special and much envied class and enjoyed privileges which could then with great difficulty be secured in any

other way. At present, however, the Superintendent of Documents is making every effort to supply nondepository libraries, and the feeling that the request for a document from a library which seems to promise real use of it constitutes the best sort of claim for a copy has come to be so general with him and with departments and congressmen that the nondepository library in charge of a librarian who knows government documents and how to get what he wants is often more promptly and satisfactorily served than any other. The chief advantage of the depository privilege now is to the large library which maintains an unbroken congressional set. Formerly depository libraries received only the congressional documents, but the law has been amended from time to time so that now substantially all government documents are sent them.

It may be that the congressional designation, as at present, is the best way to choose depositories, but it certainly seems as though too little regard is paid in many cases to the size of the town or the importance and location of the library; e.g. though there are 10 depository libraries in Minnesota, the third city in the state, Duluth, has none and there is not one within 150 miles either in Minnesota, Wisconsin or Michigan, while the library designated for the district in which Duluth is located is at a high school in a town of 5000 or 6000 people. The present selection of depositories does not represent a carefully studied list of the largest and best libraries in each state. No attention is paid to ability to care properly for the 550 documents sent out yearly except to require that every depository except college libraries shall contain at least 1000 volumes other than government publications.

The law provides that each congressional district be entitled to one depository library and each congressman feels bound as a matter of pride or duty to see that his district is not neglected and this without giving a thought to the fact that there may not be any valid reason why a depository should be created in a distinctly rural district, and that on the other hand there is every reason of good sense and administrative considerations why no such needless and wasteful extravagance should be begun. It is the height of folly to foist on a struggling little library in a town of 2000 or 3000 people 500 volumes a year requiring 100 feet of shelving, a quantity of material which is in the way, which has been sent as a great favor by a self-complacent and prominent citizen, which can scarcely be returned without ungraciousness, and about the unquenchable source and the value of which the librarian is very much in the dark. Speaking without a close knowledge of local conditions, which may

perhaps (though I greatly doubt it) mitigate the apparent folly of the thing, I venture to wonder why the Woman's Harmony Club of Smith Center Kan., the Public Library of Hopkinsville Ky. (which does not appear on the Commissioner of Education's latest list) and the Ladies' Library Association, Greenville Mich. are on the depository list; why there are four depository libraries in Nashville and only one in Memphis; why there are two in Tallahassee with 3000 inhabitants and only two in Cleveland with 400,000; five in New Orleans and but two in either San Francisco or Buffalo.

The latest list of depository libraries is printed in the 10th annual report of the Superintendent of Documents for 1904, which shows 36 located in New York State; two in the Capitol (the New York State and the State law libraries figuring for this purpose as separate libraries). The distribution in New York State seems very satisfactory, the metropolis having nearly one half, as it has about one half the population. One wonders a little to find the *New York World* enjoying depository privileges, specially as there are two other depositories within a few blocks.

Within two years in New York State, the public library of Addison (probably by advice of the Regents or the public libraries section) has surrendered its depository privilege, as has also the Supreme Court Library at Delhi, and in their stead the Colgate University Library at Hamilton (certainly an appropriate selection) and the Seneca Falls Library (a questionable one) have been named. In the latter case both town and library are very small, and it seems doubtful if there is any good reason for maintaining a government depository there.

Under the new congressional apportionment resulting from the 12th census, each of some 30 new members of Congress is entitled to name one new depository library, but as the present number of copies available for depositories is limited by law to 500, it will be necessary for Congress to take some step, which it has not yet done, to increase this allotment. It is doubtful whether 30 new depositories are needed.

Remainder libraries. Remainder libraries are those not on the list of depositories, which may be designated to the Superintendent of Documents by members of Congress (not more than three by each member) to receive regularly the fractional number of documents remaining of the general edition after congressmen and the departments have been supplied. As already noted there are printed in addition to the "usual number" 35,000 copies of the *report of the Commissioner of Education*. Of these 20,000 go to

the Bureau of Education, while 14,700 go to congressmen, leaving 300 to be supplied by the Superintendent of Documents to remainder libraries, and as there are over 600 of these, it is evident that less than one half can be supplied from this source. With the designation of remainder libraries in the hands of congressmen, it seems certain that there must be many on the list that do not value their privilege very highly and probably make very little or no use of the documents received.

Manifestly they can not all get the same documents because there are seldom enough to give each library a copy. The numbers of remainder documents received by the Superintendent of Documents are very irregular and inconsequent, even absurd, for when Congress orders 1000 copies the remainder may be and in one case actually is much greater than when it orders 500,000.

It is wise for a government to be liberal, but it is hard to distinguish between liberality and extravagance. From the 1904 report of the Superintendent of Documents, it appears that less than 28,000 documents were supplied during that year to remainder libraries, an average of about 46 to a library, certainly not very burdensome, and yet if the documents are not the ones most wanted, are they worth getting at all?

The distribution to remainder libraries is now the smallest single item in the list of distributions made each year by the Superintendent of Documents. There are over 50 remainder libraries in New York State. The latest list in print is in the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Documents in government document serial no. 4220.

Geological depositories. Geological depositories are libraries, institutions or persons entitled to receive all the scientific publications of the Geological Survey except the annual reports. These libraries are designated under the provisions of an act of March 3, 1887, and of an act of January 12, 1895, and as under each act a congressman may name two libraries, it follows that four names may be designated by each congressman, which would mean, if the lists were full, that over 2000 libraries might profit by these provisions. These libraries received 41,473 documents in 1904 under this privilege, an average of about 27 pieces for each library. A study of the list of geological depositories in states with which I am familiar leads me to think that there is a great waste of money in this direction, and the fact that only 1500 libraries are on the list of the Geological Department, instead of over 2000 which might be, seems to lend additional point to the statement that the survey is heavily overprinting.

Miscellaneous documents supplied on special request. Nondepository libraries are given by the Superintendent of Documents every facility possible for obtaining desired documents. His office has adopted a rule to supply anything available to any library on request, provided that the document has not previously been supplied or will not be supplied later in due course under existing laws. The superintendent can not, however, accept a standing order for a certain document, even though he may be able to supply it year after year on request annually renewed. This would be creating a depository list contrary to law. Through his clearing house for duplicates received by the return of documents from government departments, and in many other ways, he comes into possession of a great number of valuable documents beyond what are needed to supply all depository and remainder libraries, and these he is always ready to make available.

A resolution of Congress approved June 30, 1902, promises to be of the greatest value to small libraries not now depositories. As previously stated, 500 copies of the "usual number" of all congressional documents are by law set aside to be bound on special orders of congressmen, and also 570 copies unbound are sent to the House and Senate Document rooms for immediate use. Experience has shown that when a congressman desires a book he generally sends to the latter for his copy and has it bound at the Government Printing Office, and thus does not draw on the reserve set, which, practically intact, is after two years delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to libraries. Under this resolution, he at once received the publications of the 54th-56th Congresses, and offering them to a selected list of over 300 libraries, they were distributed to the extent of 120,000 volumes. Of course these libraries are later than depositories in getting them and the volumes include many now distributed to remainder libraries but as they go to other libraries the only duplication likely to result is with those sent by congressmen either voluntarily or by request.

Other minor distributions reported in 1904 were: waste paper, 126,112 volumes; foreign legations, 345,841 volumes.

Sales. The law provides that any documents available and certain documents not distributed free even to depositories, such as the *Revised Statutes of the United States*, may be sold by the Superintendent of Documents at a cost price determined by the Public Printer. The Superintendent can, under the law, make sales for cash in advance and paid in cash or postal order. This provision is valuable to all kinds of libraries. It is frequently the

easiest and quickest way for depository and remainder libraries to get duplicate copies, which, of course, will not be supplied free by the Superintendent of Documents.

The Superintendent of Documents issues frequent priced catalogues of documents on hand, which are furnished free to all applicants. The latest documents and those of which the available supply is very small are not on these lists but prices will be given on application. The sale of documents by the Superintendent is constantly increasing and at present nearly 50,000 are disposed of annually for \$12,000.

As a last resort, when one can not obtain a document free from any source, it is cheaper to buy from the Superintendent of Documents than in the book market. Unfortunately, the sale of only one copy to a single person is permitted by law, and if two or three are wanted, kind friends must be found to order the extra copies. The Superintendent of Documents has recommended the abolition of this restriction.

While 126,112 volumes were burned as waste paper in 1904 the Superintendent of Documents was obliged to return one tenth of all money sent him because he did not have in stock the publications desired. This incident typifies the chief fault in the whole system of government document distribution. It is not centralized. Doubtless the documents which the Superintendent could not furnish were in the possession of many congressmen or the departments to which the bulk of each edition was originally sent. This condition is improving, however, and the Documents Office certainly does everything possible to remedy the difficulty.

Distribution by congressmen

The largest single item among those composing the 1,063,000 documents distributed by the Superintendent of Documents in 1904, after the number sent depository libraries, was one covering documents sent to miscellaneous libraries on requests of senators and representatives, 141,000 volumes.

How they are supplied. Besides this enormous distribution by the Superintendent on orders from congressmen, over 600,000 documents are placed to their credit in the House and Senate folding rooms. The Superintendent of Documents published in 1901 *Tables of Public Documents Printed Annually or at Regular Intervals*, showing both the "usual number" and the extra number and their detailed distribution. These tables show at a glance that each senator has to his credit 1180 copies of each volume of

the *Yearbook* of the Department of Agriculture and each representative 994 copies of the same.

Their zeal in distribution. From these figures can be formed some idea of the enormous quantities of documents placed in the hands of congressmen and as this material when distributed profusely over his district forms a very present reminder of the donor and as the undistributed documents are forfeited at the end of each congressman's term to his successor, the reasons for the zealous attentions of congressmen in this matter are not far to seek. With his enormous supply it is quite evident, therefore, that for the small library not now a depository of any kind, indeed even for remainder and geological libraries, the representative from its district or the senator from its state furnishes the most effective means of getting government documents.

It is true, as said above, that the Superintendent of Documents offers every advantage which the law permits to his office to non-depository libraries and the service to such libraries is constantly becoming better organized and more effective, and yet I am still inclined to say that more satisfaction can usually be obtained from your congressman. Let us, for a moment, balance the claims of these two sources of supply for small nondepository libraries. The congressman will probably give quicker service, as he distributes only a relatively small number of documents and is among the very first to be supplied, and many valuable documents do not reach the Superintendent except as forfeits when they are a year or two old. Probably, also, he will take most pains for you as your library is in his district and no congressman in his right mind ever renders indifferent service to a constituent. The congressman, too, can probably give a wider range of service than the Superintendent, getting documents for you that you would get if at all only after delay and much correspondence with the latter. On the other hand, the Superintendent will probably give more intelligent service. He knows better what documents are most useful or in greatest demand among libraries, and (a beautiful feature about his service) he will not send you anything (I am speaking now of nondepository libraries) which you do not want or have not signified your willingness to receive. And this brings us to a serious fault with congressmen.

Some one has said that it is hard to tell which do the most harm in the world, enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best. The overzealous congressman certainly has the best intentions. He means well without doubt, but beware of him, specially

if he be a new one with fresh enthusiasm and a desire to do favors to every man, woman and prospective voter in his district. He is very likely to make your library the dumping ground for all the scraps, remainders and job lots of documents, bound and unbound, which he can beg, coax or wheedle from his brother congressmen or the government offices. He never asks what you now have; he rarely says "by your leave." You first hear of his benefaction when the postmaster informs you of one or a dozen sacks of mail at the office for you. You must know what you want and specially what you do not want. You must give your representative and senators to understand distinctly that you do not want voluntary offerings, that when you want anything you will ask for it. You must deal promptly with unasked for gifts, sort out the ones you want, acknowledge them courteously, warmly, effusively, if you choose, but resack those you do not want and write your congressman for return franks for them and if he replies that the Documents Office can not now furnish franks as its storeroom is overcrowded, merely renew your request a little more urgently and insist on his providing a means of riddance.

Department distribution

Next to congressmen the department or bureau printing the document is furnished with the most copies. In some cases indeed, e. g. the annual report of the Public Printer, the only copies printed aside from the "usual number" are given to the office and none are available through congressmen.

Each bureau or office has a mailing list and in cases of a report or document you know you want and will want year after year, the best way is to get your congressman to have your library placed on the permanent department mailing list. Even then you must watch your files closely or you will be dropped some time without notice. So extensive is the work of distribution in a few of the departments, e. g. the Department of the Interior, that in 1902-3 the number of pieces distributed and cash sales exceeded those in the office of the Superintendent of Documents.

NEEDS OF THE SMALL LIBRARY

No definite and complete list of documents valuable to the small library is possible. No hard and fast rules can be laid down. Like all book acquisitions, the nature, situation and clientele of your library and the local circumstances must weigh in the decision. Some positive statements may be made, however. You do not want everything you can get. Libraries are too often collections

of books, not selections. It is not the province of the small library to gather indiscriminately or to keep all it can get.

Remember that every book added to your library costs so much good money (usually more than you think) to prepare it for the shelves, to catalogue it, and even to keep it standing on the shelves, unused and uncalled for, when it is catalogued. The books in the small library should be live, constantly used. The book rarely or never used has no place there, even if it be a government document, free as air. If you are in charge of a depository library which has no business to be one, surrender your privilege and take steps to supply your library in other ways with just what you want. The depository library is the last of all to get its bound volumes.

Turning now from the problem of what not to get, let us attempt an actual list of what to get. The following 19 titles of selected government serials should be found in all libraries, even the smallest, and the list of 16 single, complete documents following them will be found useful in any library. Suggested *Decimal Classification* numbers appear after each title.

Recommended list of sets

U. S.—Agriculture, Dep't of. Farmers' Bulletin

630

This series treats in a practical, simple and untechnical way subjects of particular interest to farmers and gardeners. On application to the department your library will be placed on the mailing list or the bulletins may be got through your congressman. They are not bound by the department—so each library will do well to bind them in volumes of convenient size.

— Yearbook

630

A cyclopedia of practical, popular articles on specific topics and a description of the organization and work of the department. A larger edition is printed than of any other public document, and as most of the copies are distributed by congressmen, it will be easiest to get in that way.

Catalogue cards for each article in the *Yearbook* and for each *Farmers' Bulletin* may be had from the librarian of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The *Yearbooks* 1894–1900 are also indexed in Bulletin 7, Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is the largest publisher of documents interesting and valuable to small libraries. It is anxious to get its publications into the hands of the people and active in advertising them. Its *Monthly List of Publications* will be sent free to any applicant. A *List of Bulletins, Circulars, etc. Available for Free Distribution*, printed at intervals, includes the publications of most general interest.

The Superintendent of Documents in 1904 issued as Department list no. 1 in his *Bibliography of United States Public Documents* the *List of Publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862–1902, with Analytical Index*. Each bureau and division issues now and then for free distribution a list of its own publications, e. g. *List of Publications of the Botanical Division*, 12p. Dec. 1902; *List of Publications of the Soils Bureau*, 14p. Jan. 1903; *List of Publications of the Office of Experiment Stations on Irrigation*, 8p. Oct. 1902. These lists are well worth getting, often serving as a useful bibliography. Look them over and see if there is any item which you are very sure will be useful in your library, but do not let them tempt you to aimless acquisition.

or to starting ill considered "sets", just because they may be had for the asking.

The Forestry Bureau has issued as Bulletin 36 the *Woodman's Handbook*, pt 1, by H. S. Graves. This useful little volume contains rules for finding the contents of logs and standing timber, methods of estimating timber, a brief outline of forest working plans and a description of instruments useful in the woods. It should prove of special service in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Its free distribution will be limited to congressmen and the Department of Agriculture. There are no copies for sale or distribution by the Superintendent of Documents.

Circular 24, from the office of road inquiry on highway maintenance and repairs, is a compilation of testimonials and arguments favoring good roads, chiefly from Wisconsin men and papers.

The Statistics Division issues monthly the *Crop Reporter*, which can be had through the office of the department or through congressmen. It will be found of general interest among current periodicals in the reading room, specially during the crop season.

U. S.—Census, Bureau of the. All publications

317.3

The report in 10 volumes of the 12th census for 1900 may be had by applying to the Director of the Census or to your congressman. The *Statistical Atlas*, a supplementary volume, will be found as useful as any of the other volumes.

The *Abstract of the 12th Census, 1900*, is a comprehensive manual of important statistics collected by the last census. It will be found an exceedingly useful reference manual supplementing the annual *Statistical Abstract*.

The special reports on wages, occupations etc. are of most interest to the special student of social subjects and will not be in frequent request at small libraries.

U. S.—Civil Service Commission. Annual Report

351.6

Keeps one informed as to the vicissitudes of civil service and the organization and administration of the United States classified service. Candidates for government positions under the civil service are found in every state, and the latest edition of the manual of examinations should be available in all libraries. All publications are free on application.

U. S.—Congress. Congressional Directory

328

Three or four editions, embodying changes and corrections, are issued during each session of Congress. One edition a session is enough for the average public library.

— Congressional Record

328

The daily record of the debates and proceedings in both houses of Congress. It should be placed in the reading room with other daily papers and it will be as much sought after and read as any of them. It is necessary to apply to your congressman at the beginning of each session, as one session's mailing list does not hold over. It is not so useful for later reference, being very poorly indexed.

U. S.—Education, Bureau of. Annual Report of the Commissioner

370

A great storehouse of contemporary educational history, statistics, laws and information. The most important educational publication in the country. Indexed to 1898 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index*. Volume 1 for 1895-96, pref. p. 46-54, contains a list of the publications of the Bureau of Education 1867-90, with subject index.

The edition of the cloth bound set, in which it first appears, is limited, and the surest way to get a copy is to address your congressman.

— Circulars of Information

370.9

If possible, try to get your library placed on the mailing list for this series of contributions to the history of education in the different states. The

four numbers issued in 1902 were histories of education in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Minnesota and Nebraska, and in 1903, for Maine, Texas and Colorado. Indexed to 1899 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index*.

U. S.—Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual Report 385

A formal detailed report of the activities of the commission is followed by a syllabus of all decisions made.

— Statistics of Railways in the United States 385

An invaluable compendium of statistical information. Will answer in most libraries instead of Poor's *Manual*.

All publications of this commission are distributed free on application to the department.

U. S.—Labor, Bureau of. Annual Report of the Commissioner 331

— Bulletin 331

— Special Reports 331

These publications are of utmost usefulness to the librarian who will take pains to find out what is in them. They are distributed free on application. The first two sets are indexed to 1899 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index* and the Bureau of Labor issued in 1902 its own excellent index to all three sets as well as to the sets of labor reports from the different states. This index covers Annual Reports 1-16, Bulletins 1-39 and Special Reports 1-9.

U. S.—Mint, Bureau of the. Report of the Director of the Mint 332

The information on coins, coinage and money which this report contains is frequently in request; but for this it has slight claim to a place in this list.

U. S.—National Museum. Annual Report 507

The chief reason for including this title is because the volumes to and including 1898 are indexed in the *A. L. A. Index*. The articles are usually on American archeology, well illustrated but not exactly of a popular sort.

U. S.—Postoffice Dep't. United States Official Postal Guide 383

Monthly with a complete annual number; subscription price \$2, published and sold at present by J. B. Lyon Co. Albany N. Y. It is a question whether it is worth \$2 to the small library, as the information may always be got at the local postoffice.

U. S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Consular Reports 382

Contain short reports from United States consuls all over the world on trade conditions, probable markets, suggestions for stimulating commerce, items from experience or practice of other nations, etc.

Not of very great use in smaller libraries and the title is included here mainly because the set is indexed to v. 60 in the second edition of the *A. L. A. Index*. Index numbers to the Consular Reports (not in the regular numbered series) have been issued by the Department of State as follows:

No. 1-59, v. 1-17

No. 60-111, v. 18-31

No. 112-51, v. 32-41

No. 152-203, v. 42-54

No. 204-39, v. 55-63

Some of these are out of print but every library maintaining this set should get them all if possible and bind and shelve them at the beginning of the set.

The Consular Reports appear monthly in pamphlet form, but if it is found that they are in demand they can be had later bound in cloth from the Department of Commerce and Labor, which now issues them. Till 1903 they were issued by the State Department and libraries which have cata-

logged them with that author heading are advised not to change; a note or reference card will meet all needs.

— Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance 380

Within a few years this publication has added to its statistical information a number of extremely well done and valuable articles on commercial and financial topics, e. g. monographs on "Great canals of the world" and "Movement of prices, 1840-1901." Many of these articles are reprinted separately.

If you are unable to get this journal directly from the publication bureau, your congressman can.

— Statistical Abstract of the United States 317.3

Appears annually and is the most useful summary of statistics relating to our country that is printed. May be had in advance edition bound in paper and is available through congressmen.

These 19 sets should be kept up to date in all libraries, either by getting the name of the library on the mailing lists of the departments issuing them or by securing copies each year from congressmen or the Superintendent of Documents.

In the 1904 edition of the *A. L. A. Catalog*, pt 1, p.367-72, is a classified list of public documents considered most useful for a popular library. Each volume of reports of the Industrial Commission and each of the special reports of the Commissioner of Labor are entered separately, thus making 25 items instead of two. Even allowing for this duplication, the *A. L. A. Catalog* list seems rather more ambitious as a collection of government documents than most small libraries will care to undertake.

The *A. L. A. Catalog* contains the titles of the following 11 government serials not named in the foregoing list:

1	American Historical Association. Annual Report	973
2	Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report	506
3	U. S.—Adjutant General's Office. Official Army Register	353
4	U. S.—Foreign Commerce, Bureau of. Commercial Relations	
		382
5	U. S.—Geological Survey. Annual Report	557.3
6	— Mineral Resources	553
7	U. S.—Interior, Dep't of the. Official Register of the United States	351
8	U. S.—Navigation, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Annual Report	387
9	U. S.—Navy Dep't. List and Station of Officers	353
10	U. S.—Patent Office. Official Gazette	608
11	U. S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor). Special Consular Reports	382

Till 1903 the Special Consular Reports were issued by the State Department and libraries which have catalogued them with that author heading are advised not to change; a note or reference card will meet all needs.

After careful consideration, it does not seem that any of these 11 titles are indispensable or even so important to a small library as to deserve a place in the list previously given. They are undoubtedly the ones to be considered next if it were thought wise to extend that list and if any selection from them is worth more than an individual opinion, 1-2 and 8 are preferred. Perhaps, indeed, the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution because of its excellent semipopular scientific articles deserves a place among the recommended sets.

Starting useless sets

Coming back, then, to our 19 recommended titles I would say that beyond them, be exceedingly shy about starting sets. Know the nature of a set carefully, wait till you have had calls for it, but, once you have begun it, be vigilant to keep it up to date and to get all back volumes.

Recommended list of single complete documents

A. L. A. Catalog; 8000 volumes for a popular library, with notes, 1904; prepared by the New York State Library and the Library of Congress, under the auspices of the American Library Association Publishing Board; editor, Melvil Dewey, associate editors, May Seymour, Mrs H. L. Elmendorf. 2v. in 1, Q. Wash. 1904

017

This revised, extended and greatly improved edition is of the utmost usefulness to the small library as an aid in cataloguing, classification and book selection and buying. One cloth bound copy will be sent free to every library in the United States. Other copies may be had from the Superintendent of Documents as follows: Complete, cloth 50c, paper 25c; either part alone, cloth 25c, paper 15c. There are no free copies available for individuals.

Pt 1, classed list; pt 2, dictionary catalog

Cutter, C: A. Rules for a Dictionary Catalog. Ed. 4. 173p. O. Wash. 1904 . 025.3

This fourth edition revised contains 30 pages of added rules but omits appendixes 1, 4, 6 and 7 found in the third edition. It is exactly as Mr Cutter left it, no liberties having been taken with his manuscript.

Copies may be had free from the Commissioner of Education, Washington D. C.

Egleston, N. H. Arbor Day, its History and Observance. 8op. il. O. Wash. 1896 371.89

Issued from the Department of Agriculture, but not in any of its regular series.

Heitman, F. B. Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, from its organization, Sep. 29, 1789, to Mar. 2, 1903. 2v. Q. Wash. 1903 355

This is the unofficial work of a private compiler, purchased and published by the government by authority of an act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1903.

It contains list of general officers of the United States army and of United States volunteers, 1775-1903; complete chronologic roster of chiefs of bureaus, staff corps, field and staff officers of the line; officers who have been thanked or rewarded by Congress, and a number of miscellaneous lists of officers, battles, wars, forts, cemeteries etc. covering the entire period of our national life. The major portion of the work is taken up with a complete alphabetic list of commissioned officers of the army, including officers of the volunteer staff, giving their full names, records of service with ranks attained.

This valuable reference work does not bear the imprint of any department or bureau, so it would seem that application to your congressman would be most likely to get it. It is advertised in the *Monthly Catalogue of United States Public Documents* as for sale by the War Department for \$2.

Hermann, Binger. The Louisiana Purchase and our Title West of the Rocky Mountains, with a Review of Annexation by the United States. 87p. Q. Wash. 1900 978

This is an authorized reprint as *House Document 708, 56th Congress, 1st session*, of this timely and valuable monograph originally published in 1898 and no longer to be had in the original form. It has been distributed to depository libraries as serial no. 4002 and may be had from congressmen in pamphlet form and probably in somewhat limited numbers.

U. S.—Animal Industry, Bureau of. Special Report on Diseases of Cattle and on Cattle Feeding. Ed. 2. 533p. O. Wash. 1904. (U. S.—Congress—House—58th Cong. 2d sess. Doc. 744. Serial no. 4734) 619.2

— Special Report on Diseases of the Horse. Ed. 2. 600p. O. Wash. 1903. (U. S.—Congress—House—57th Cong. 2d Sess. Doc. 487. Serial no. 4552) 619.1

U. S.—Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. Report to the President on the Anthracite Coal Strike of May-Oct. 1902. 257p. O. Wash. 1903 331.89

There is an earlier less desirable edition without the appendixes. The report, probably, can be got from congressmen, and the Superintendent of Documents offers it for 15c.

U. S.—Congress. Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley. 246p. Q. Wash. 1903. (U. S.—Congress—Senate—57th Cong. 2d sess. Doc. 219. Serial no. 4432) 920

A collection and republication of the memorial addresses delivered in Congress on the three martyr presidents, by George Bancroft, J. G. Blaine and John Hay respectively.

The separate address on McKinley is also published as *House Document 453*.

— Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774-1903, Continental Congress to the 57th Congress. 900p. Q. Wash. 1903 328.73

Also includes biographies of the executive officers of the government 1789-1903. Issued in paper at 90c, cloth \$1, and will be sent depository libraries in sheep as *House Document 458, 57th Congress, 2d session*, serial no. 4539. Your congressman should be able to tell you whether it is to be had free and how.

— Revised Statutes of the United States. Ed. 2. 1394p. Q.
Wash. 1878 345.2

Two supplements bring the work almost down to date. These books are never distributed free, but the three volumes may be had from the Superintendent of Documents for \$7.75.

U. S.—Congress—Printing, Joint Committee on. Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia. 343p. Q. Wash. 1901
917.53

Of the 7000 copies printed, the majority were distributed by congressmen.

U. S.—Congress—Senate—District of Columbia, Committee on. Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia. 179p. O. Wash. 1902 917.53

Contains many fine pictures and plans showing the projected transformation of Washington city. Of special interest to those in civic improvement work.

U. S.—Congress—Senate—Foreign Relations, Committee on. Compilation of Treaties in Force 1904. 996p. O. Wash. 1904.
(Serial no. 4622) 341.2

U. S.—Industrial Commission. Report. 19v. O. Wash. 1900-2
331

This set has been pronounced the most notable document ever published by our government. It treats of capital and labor and the many social topics resulting from their interrelations. It is a pity that the edition was so soon exhausted. The set is very hard to get, the Superintendent of Documents having none for distribution and the quota with congressmen having been distributed long ago. The volumes occur in the congressional set as serial no. 3990-92, 4168-69, 4338-49.

U. S.—Insular Affairs, Bureau of. Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, with maps, charts and illustrations. 933p. O. Wash. 1902. (Serial no. 4240) 919.14

Sold in cloth binding for \$2.10 by the Superintendent of Documents.

DUPLICATION

Possibility of getting nine copies. One evil in the distribution of government documents is the wasteful duplication likely to occur. It is quite possible for a library to obtain as many as nine copies of a single document without any of the various donors becoming aware of the duplication. The operation would be as follows: one from the bureau issuing the document, one from the department to which the bureau is subordinate, one from the representative of your district and one from each senator of your state (with a second copy from each of the three by asking

for it by document number instead of title), one from the Superintendent of Documents.

Need of central distributing office. Suggestions as to remedies for this waste and for the consolidation of agencies for document distribution are given in the *Seventh Annual Report* of the Superintendent of Documents, p. 8-12.

This brief review of the distribution of government documents reveals very clearly the chief fault in the system, a lack of centralization. We have seen that the Superintendent of Documents distributes annually about 1,000,000, the Department of the Interior and its different bureaus nearly or quite a 1,000,000, more, and congressmen 600,000, and that it is easily possible for an individual to get eight or nine free copies. A central distributing office is highly desirable but seems a long way off. Every individual or office which now controls any distribution looks on it as a personal privilege or prerogative, and however much of a nuisance certain aspects of it may be, would relinquish its exercise to a central agency only with much opposition and dissatisfaction. It is true that since the establishment of the Superintendent of Documents Office, more and more of the distribution is being centered there and some day it will come about that every library can have just what it wants, nothing more, nothing less, and all from one central office, probably the Superintendent of Documents, either under its present auspices or as a part of the Document Division of the Library of Congress.

This central distributing office should contemplate a minimum of distribution in the control of congressmen and the departments and an increasing maximum of distribution in its own hands. The various standing mailing lists, now in the hands of congressmen, departments, bureaus and commissioners' officers, should be consolidated, duplicate entries weeded out and it would seem entirely possible to maintain a card record for each important document sent out on individual request. Congressmen, departments and bureaus should be able to refer all requests for documents to such a central office with the assurance that they will get prompt and intelligent attention.

If so radical a change could not be brought about all at once the department standing mailing lists might be allowed to stay in department offices, a duplicate be placed in the Documents Office, and all requests received by departments from persons not on these mailing lists be referred to the Superintendent. A similar consolidation of the sale of all documents should also be effected.

A useful circular entitled *Memorandum from the Division of Documents Referring to the Distribution and Sale of Public Documents*, issued from the Library of Congress February 15, 1904, is reprinted below. It gives the impression (doubtless intentionally) that most government documents may be obtained only by purchase and that the free distribution is much less and much more closely restricted than is actually the case.

Distribution and sale of public documents

(Par. 1) *Free distribution of documents in general.*—While in some of the states of the union the State Librarian is charged with the distribution of public documents, the Librarian of Congress has no such duty with respect to the documents of the United States. There is no official of the government who has control, for free distribution to applicants, of all the documents issued by the government. Distribution, so far as it takes place, is in the hands of the issuing authorities.

(Par. 2) Documents are issued by authority of Congress or that of the executive departments and other offices of the government. So far as the editions printed permit any gratuitous distribution, such distribution is deemed an act of courtesy on the part of senators and representatives or of the several executive departments and offices.

(Par. 3) *Sale of documents.*—The laws of the United States provide in certain cases for the sale of public documents. Several of the government offices are authorized to sell their own publications at cost; and there is also a general agent for the sale of official documents, the Superintendent of Documents.

(Par. 4) The Superintendent of Documents (whose office should not be confused with the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress) is authorized by the act of January 12, 1895, to sell at cost any document in his charge the distribution of which is not specifically directed by law. A list of the documents for sale by his office is sent gratuitously to every applicant. The most recent documents and those of which the available supply is very small are not found in this list; but on application prices are quoted for such publications. The Superintendent of Documents can, under the law, receive remittances only *in cash* or by *postal order*, and as a rule this is true of the other offices authorized by law to sell documents. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 5) The Department of the Interior sells the decisions relating to public lands, decisions in pension and bounty land claims, and land office maps. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 6) The Patent Office sells the Official Gazette at \$5 per year and the other publications of the office. Correspondence

and remittances should be addressed: The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 7) The United States Geological Survey sells the maps and scientific publications—monographs, professional papers, and bulletins—of the survey. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 8) The Public Printer sells current issues of the daily Congressional Record, and receives subscriptions for the daily Congressional Record at the rate of \$4 for the short sessions and \$8 for the long sessions of Congress. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: Chief Clerk, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Bound volumes of the Congressional Record are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

(Par. 9) The Postoffice Department sells the Post Route Maps of the United States. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: Disbursing Clerk, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 10) The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey sells the maps, pilots, and other publications of the survey. Agencies for the sale of these publications have been established in the principal cities, but those who desire can purchase directly from the office. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 11) The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department sells its charts and other publications. Agencies for the sale of these documents exist in the principal cities, but those who desire may deal directly with the office. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 12) The Nautical Almanac Office, Navy Department, sells the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and other publications of the office. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed: The Nautical Almanac Office, Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C.

(Par. 13) The Catalogue of Title Entries of books and other articles entered in the Office of the Register of Copyrights is sold for \$5 per annum. Remittances should be made to the Collector of Customs in the district in which the applicant resides, or to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., and not to the Register of Copyrights.

(Par. 14) *Classes of documents.*—The documents published by government authority fall into several classes and are subject to various rules in regard to their free distribution and sale.

A. Documents for the use of Congress, printed in the usual number

(Par. 15) *Free distribution.*—Of the documents of this class which bear a congressional number, such as "House Document No. 62," no distribution to individuals is contemplated by law. A

certain number is reserved by the Public Printer to be bound upon orders by members of Congress and officers of the two houses entitled to them, and also to be bound for libraries of the United States in which public documents are deposited. The remainder of the edition is designed for the current use of the two houses of Congress in the work of legislation. The number printed is not sufficient to give to each senator and representative more than one copy. It will be understood that copies of such documents are accessible only to senators and members of the House of Representatives, and that when they part with copies they curtail the supply which is designed for their own use. The gift of such copies of documents is therefore an act of special courtesy on the part of senators and members of the House.

(Par. 16) *Bills* are printed in very limited editions except in special cases. They are not distributed to libraries, and, like numbered documents, can be obtained only through the special courtesy of senators and representatives.

(Par. 17) *Laws*, as soon as passed, and treaties when proclaimed are printed in slip form for the convenience of Congress, but are not distributed except as stated in Paragraph 15. Section 213 of the Revised Statutes provides that certified copies of laws or treaties can be obtained from the Department of State by paying a fee of 10 cents for each sheet containing 100 words. Correspondence relating to certified copies should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

At the close of each session the laws and treaties are collected into a volume (*pamphlet laws*, see Par. 20), and these volumes are united, when the Congress is completed, in the *Statutes at Large* (see Par. 32).

(Par. 18) *Numbered documents of earlier date*.—At the close of each session the numbered documents, as well as bills and slip laws, remaining on hand at the Capitol are destroyed. Unless there has been a special edition, it is practically impossible to secure separate copies of these documents for earlier Congresses.

(Par. 19) *Sale*. Very few of the documents of this class come into the possession of the Superintendent of Documents for sale.

B. Documents for the use of Congress printed in large number

(Par. 20) *Free distribution*.—There are certain documents which, either by law or by special resolution, are printed, not only for the immediate current use of the legislative bodies, but also for distribution by the members of the two houses. In such cases each senator or representative is assigned a definite number of documents, which he may dispose of at pleasure. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that senators and representatives are likely to give consideration in the first instance to libraries and to applicants personally known to them and that in few cases is any considerable number of documents assigned to each senator or representative. The quota of the Year Book of the Department of

Agriculture, the most widely circulated of all the government publications, assigned to each representative is 994; so that even in this case a representative is hardly in a position to respond to every call which may be made upon him. It may be added that in many cases the number of books assigned to senators and representatives for distribution is only three or four.

(Par. 21) *Older documents.*—The quotas of senators and representatives are generally soon exhausted, but occasionally a few copies of reports remain undistributed for a number of years, and these older issues can sometimes be supplied.

(Par. 22) *Sale.*—Documents of this class are generally sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

C. Speeches

(Par. 23) *Free distribution.*—The speeches made in the two houses of Congress are not reprinted in separate form at government expense. When this is done it is at the cost of the speakers, and they alone have pamphlet speeches to distribute.

(Par. 24) *Sale.*—Those who desire to obtain particular speeches without requesting them from the speakers themselves may purchase from the Government Printing Office (Par. 8) the issues of the Congressional Record in which the speeches are contained.

D. Documents printed for the use of Congress and the executive departments

(Par. 25) *Free distribution.*—In addition to the documents assigned to senators and representatives for distribution (Par. 20), a certain number of copies is generally provided for the offices from which the reports have emanated. The latter frequently use the documents as a means of enriching their working libraries by exchange, and frequently find themselves under the necessity of restricting their further distribution to libraries and to persons who are known to them to be professionally interested in the documents in question.

(Par. 26) These documents are generally obtainable by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents.

E. Documents issued by the departments

(Par. 27) *Free distribution.*—Documents issued by the departments are obtained through the courtesy of members of Congress only when the latter, to oblige their constituents, take the trouble to make application to the various executive offices. All applications should therefore be addressed to the offices directly. The practice governing the distribution of these documents depends largely upon the purpose of their publication. They fall roughly into the following groups:

(Par. 28) i. Documents intended for the information of the officials of the department. These are rarely given to persons not connected with the government service, as they are printed in small editions and are often regarded as semiconfidential.

(Par. 29) 2. Documents which have an interest extending beyond the administrative service. These are printed in somewhat larger number, and the practice in their distribution accords with that noted under class D (Par. 25).

(Par. 30) 3. Documents intended for the information of the public. Some of these are issued for the instruction of persons having business with the government offices, while others are of a more general character and are designed to cultivate the public interest in the subjects to which they relate. Publications of this group are issued quite freely to applicants.

(Par. 31) *Sale*.—The documents of this class mentioned in the first group (Par. 28) are rarely obtainable by purchase. Those of the second and third groups (Pars. 29 and 30) are generally to be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

F. Documents which are not distributed

(Par. 32) *Sale*.—In some cases the law provides for the distribution of certain documents to designated public offices and to libraries and for the sale of all that remain undistributed. This applies particularly to the United States Statutes at Large and to the Supplements to the Revised Statutes; but there are a few other publications which belong to this class. Some of them have already been indicated in a general way in the list of offices (Par. 5-13) by which the publications are sold.

ARRANGEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION

METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT

Subject or chronologic. The matter of arrangement, so far as it is particularly vital, presents two alternatives, *subject* and *chronologic*, the latter probably in accordance with the serial numbers assigned by the Documents Office.

The arrangement and classification of government documents must vary so much in different libraries, depending on present size and probable growth, nature, constituency and whether depository or nondepository, that no general statement of any great value can be made beyond this, that arrangement on the shelves by subject is to be preferred, of course classifying documents either in single volumes or sets, not with other books on the same subject. There is no reason, except in large depository libraries maintaining a serial number arrangement, why documents should be shelved in a separate room or alcove and every reason why a library should be as much of a unit as possible, with all the books on a given subject in the very fewest possible places. The best arrangement, however, will fall short of getting the greatest good out of documents if they are presided over by an attendant ignorant of their use and value.

Serial number. It is necessary just here to explain exactly what the serial number is to which allusion is made. From the 15th Congress, in 1817, the documents have been printed, collected and bound in manner and form more or less similar to the present. At the close of every session of Congress when the Superintendent of Documents comes to bind the 500 sets for depository libraries, he arranges the documents which Congress has ordered printed (these alone being included in the congressional set) into four classes, Senate documents, Senate reports, House documents and House reports.

Till 1895 the congressional set was divided into six series: Senate executive documents, Senate miscellaneous documents, Senate reports, House executive documents, House miscellaneous documents, House reports; but in 1895, beginning with the documents for the 1st session of the 54th Congress, the terms "executive" and "miscellaneous" were abolished and the documents in these series became known as Senate documents and House documents. These documents are numbered consecutively in each series as they are printed, so the Superintendent of Documents collects them into volumes of convenient size and assigns to each volume a serial number, which is found on a label at the bottom of the back or, more recently, in large black figures at the top of the back. This plan was first adopted by Mr John G. Ames in 1895, at which time he arranged as complete a set as he could collect of all documents from the 15th to the 53d Congress, and then numbering them serially from 1 to 3344, used these serial numbers in the useful *Checklist of Public Documents* issued from the Superintendent of Documents Office in 1895. Since that time the Government Printing Office has indicated serial numbers on its labels and most large depository libraries have gone back and labeled such of the first 3344 volumes as they own and placed them on their shelves in serial order (which is of course chronologic order as well).

ARRANGEMENT IN DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Serial number. The first impulse in a depository library is to arrange by serial number, oversized books separately. This secures regular sequence of the four series into which the documents of each Congress are divided, i. e. Senate documents and reports and House documents and reports, but it separates all the volumes of every department set. The larger depository library will probably find it most useful to get, in addition to the congressional set, all the department documents also and then maintain one complete,

unbroken serial number arrangement of the congressional documents and as complete sets as possible of all the department editions, duplicating in large measure the congressional series, but justifying this duplication by ease in consulting a set shelved all together. I heartily believe that any depository library of, for example, over 20,000 volumes will find it most convenient to follow this plan, but my own choice for their arrangement would be to classify each set like sets of any other class of books and shelve them with the other books on the same subjects; in short, to scatter the duplicate sets by subject through the library.

Combination of serial number and dummy. I said above that any library of over 20,000 will find it most convenient to maintain this second set. This, however, is expensive of time, shelving, care, and often of money, and there are two ways by which it may be avoided. To accomplish this I recommend strongly:

- 1 That sets (e. g. Consular Reports, bulletins of Geological Survey, etc.) be separated from the serial set and dummies substituted marked on the back with serial numbers and on one side with call number and location of the volume removed. Or,
- 2 That the serial set be left intact, but all sets and continuations catalogued, giving volume or year of each volume owned, followed by its serial number thus: v.1, 1898, serial no.4261; v.2, 1899, serial no.4420.

The first way is preferable. Check the government *Checklist* and put in it the call number of all documents taken from the serial set and classified elsewhere.

Proposed "library edition" and its effect. A proposition in Senate bill 4261 of the 57th Congress, 2d session, has been for two or three years urged on Congress and recommended by the Superintendent of Documents. Its details are given by the American Library Association committee on public documents in its report for 1902 (*Library Journal*, July 1902, 27:C92-96, or American Library Association, *Papers and Proceedings*, 1902, p.92-96). Under its provisions the principal documents would reach the depository libraries within a few weeks of their issue. This proposed plan of a special "library edition" involves the discontinuance of the sheep set as it is proposed in an amendment to bill 4261 to bind the "library edition" in half morocco, but it does not mean the abolition of the system of arranging congressional documents by serial numbers, which would be assigned to the "library edition" just as they now are to the sheep-bound volumes.

ARRANGEMENT IN NONDEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Serial number. For purposes of arrangement and classification remainder and geologic depositories will here be considered nondepositories as the number of books received by them is comparatively small. No nondepository library under 20,000 volumes should ever undertake a serial number arrangement of government documents. In the first place, it is becoming more and more difficult to get complete sets even of the later numbers, and in the second place, not all of them are to be desired even if they were obtainable. If a small nondepository library should fall heir to a nearly complete set of congressional documents the wisest thing it could do would be to select the volumes needed to fill out such government sets as, after careful thought, it had decided to maintain, and then sell or exchange all the others. Even after a nondepository library exceeds 20,000 volumes it will in most cases be very questionable whether it is wise to try to collect more than a few department sets which seem most useful. In case of doubt the factors that should decide are: Is there a depository library in the same town, or near the town? How large is the town and how large is it likely to become? and specially, How large is the library and how large is it likely to become? The idea is wrong that every little library will some day be a big one. This is no more true than that every little suburban grocery store will some day be a big emporium.

Subject arrangement. How, then, should a small nondepository library arrange and classify such government documents as it decides will be useful to it? It should pass over the serial number entirely and classify each set and each independent volume just as if it were not a government document, thus keeping all books on the same subject together. This point is of greater importance in a small library, perhaps in any library, than an isolated arrangement of the government documents. The plan of classifying these right in with the rest of the books takes for granted competent and accurate cataloguing because by so classifying them the serial number is thrown to the winds and all government arrangement entirely disregarded. Of course if it is found or felt that it is sometimes going to be convenient to know just what serial numbers the library does contain the information may be given by marking the call numbers assigned to the books opposite the serial numbers in a copy of the government *Checklist*.

PROBLEM IN A SMALL LIBRARY

As to the practical problem of most small libraries, select all of the 19 sets previously recommended or such of them as you are sure

you want. Get as full sets as possible and be vigilant and energetic to make them complete. Classify and catalogue them. Return all others, or if a little doubtful about the wisdom of returning them, wait to see if any use for them arises.

UNBOUND DOCUMENTS: CONTINUATIONS AND NONCONTINUATIONS

When pamphlets continue regular sets, enter them on the periodical check list, mark the full call number on the upper left corner of each and put them in pamphlet boxes just after the bound volumes of the sets. Never accession pamphlets. Wait till they are bound and then accession the bound volume. When pamphlets do not continue regular sets and are not likely to appear later in bound form, two courses are open:

1 Bind at once if they are large enough and valuable enough to justify the cost.

2 Treat them like any other pamphlets; i.e. put *class number only* in upper left corner and send to shelves for storage in pamphlet box for that class.

It is impossible to give in detail here the different peculiarities of many of the government serials in matters of original issue, e.g. what series or documents are issued only in pamphlet form, what ones the government binds, in what various forms, and how bound copies of these may be obtained. This comes only from experience.

CATALOGUING

REFERENCES

- Hasse, A. R.** United States Government Publications; a handbook for the cataloger. pt 1-2, Q. Bost. 1902-3
- N. Y. (State)—Library.** Documents: United States. (*see its* Bibliography bulletin 36: Selection of Cataloguers Reference Books in New York State Library. 1903. p. 290-96)
- U. S.—Documents, Sup't of.** Author Headings for United States Public Documents. 21f.O. Wash. 1903
- Checklist of Public Documents. Ed. 2 enl. 222p.O. Wash. 1895

RELATION BETWEEN CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION

Cataloguing is so intimately related to classification and this is so emphatically true with government documents that it is difficult to treat the two topics entirely apart. Indeed, questions of cataloguing have already been somewhat touched on.

The principle underlying the relations between cataloguing and classification, as well known, is to make one supplement the other; never duplicate work or information in cataloguing which the classification already supplies. This point may be emphasized by recurring to a previous illustration. If the serial number arrange-

ment in the government documents be preserved, then let the cataloguing furnish the data and information which will resolve the serial order into department sets; not actually do this, of course, in a physical sense, but if the catalogue cards be written so as to show what volumes of a certain set the serial set contains and so as to indicate under which serial number each volume may be found, the classification is very effectively supplemented by the cataloguing.

On the other hand, if the documents be wisely distributed by sets and subjects, and it is found convenient to have a record of their serial numbers, a card may be made for the catalogue, listing them by serial number, unless it is possible to get a copy of the government *Checklist* in which to indicate the serial number holdings.

AUTHOR HEADING

Reference has been made to the importance of an intimate knowledge of the organization of our government and of the different duties and functions of the various offices. This knowledge is of equal importance in cataloguing the documents, and much of the blind and inaccurate work in this department of cataloguing is due to lack of a clear understanding of the political and historical relations between the documents themselves and the bodies responsible for them; between government documents and government authors.

Inversion or noninversion

The chief point of difficulty in cataloguing government documents in all libraries is the form of author heading. In the case of author headings for individuals the best cataloguing is that which uses the form, provided it be correct, which will be first looked for by the most users, and other forms of the same name (because they are likely to be looked for by a few) are inserted as reference entries. This presumes on a considerable public use of card catalogues and the presumption is well grounded, for despite the fact that they are a tiresome mystery to many, the public does learn to make large use of an alphabetic author or subject catalogue.

In the case of author headings for government documents, however, it may safely be said that they are not used by one in a thousand or in several thousand, outside the library staff, so that the chief considerations in selecting them are the convenience of the library staff and uniformity in the individual library and with the best practice in other libraries. To use a familiar example, the Bureau of Education is a bureau of the Department of the Interior. Shall the author heading used in the cataloguing of the report of the

Commissioner of Education be

U. S.—Dep't of the Interior, Bureau of Education

U. S.—Interior, Dep't of the—Education, Bureau of

U. S.—Bureau of Education

U. S.—Education, Bureau of

If either of the first two be adopted it results in a congestion of cards under the name of each department and it also means that every user of the catalogue must know to what department every government bureau, division, section or office belongs. Such knowledge is palpably unreasonable and impossible and entry under department for publications by specific bureau has practically been abandoned. There still remains the choice between the last two forms, or, as it is technically termed, the question of inversion. The plea for using the full, accurate, uninverted form is that no tampering, twisting or distorting should appear in the author heading. The arguments for the inverted form discard sentiment and cleave to utility. A brief summary is herewith submitted of reasons advanced in support of each one of the two systems.

Against inversion

1 Uncertainty as to the word under which the entry is made; difficulty in arriving at uniform decisions in regard to same; great danger of inconsistency and confusion in entries and additional time and expense involved when this method is followed.

2 Awkwardness of headings.

3 The decided inferiority of any arbitrary method to the simple rule of entering under the first word, as proved by the experience of libraries which have applied such to title entries.

4 Inversion tends to confuse the functions of the author and the subject catalogues.

5 The cards printed with some inverted form of heading can be used only by libraries that follow that particular form. This method is therefore specially objectionable when applied to catalogue cards printed for general use.

In favor of inversion

1 If any form of heading for cards radically different from that used in the *Document Catalogue* (which can not be legally changed by the Superintendent of Documents) should be adopted, a lack of harmony would thereby necessarily result.

2 In spite of the constant changes which take place in the official names of the United States and state officers, the users of the catalogue would always be able to find the entry at once by looking under the distinctive word and would not be annoyed by a cumbrous system of cross references.

3 Most of the libraries of this country use the inverted form and the majority of the library schools teach it.

4 It brings entries of a like character together under the significant word of the heading.

5 It does not require technical knowledge of the organization of government departments on the part of the public who use the card or printed catalogue. This is the most important point of all, as not one person in a hundred, outside of the library staff, would know whether the office is a bureau, division or department, but would look first under the distinctive word.

This important question of inversion was considered by a committee of the Association of Departmental Librarians of Washington D. C. The committee consisted of the Superintendent of Documents, the head cataloguer of the Library of Congress and the librarian of the Geological Survey. A majority of the committee reported against inversion and in favor of the third form of the headings given above. This report and its recommendation were then referred to the American Library Association catalogue section at its meeting at Niagara in June 1903, where the committee's recommendation against inversion was considered and voted down, thus recording the American Library Association as favoring the inverted form.

While these steps were being taken a committee of the American Library Association was at work assisting the Publishing Board in the revision of the A. L. A. code of catalogue rules. This committee (I quote a member of it verbatim) "was inclined to use the uninverted form but the Niagara meeting rather checked the easy flow of its convictions. The committee, in presenting its report to the Publishing Board left that rule among the doubtful points. The board then decided (in October 1903) on the uninverted form, contrary to the action of the Niagara meeting, because the arguments were stronger for that form and because the Library of Congress intends to use it. The adoption of noninversion does not make the library preferring the inversion change its practice, for it can practically attain that result with an uninverted heading by underlining the word which it chooses for alphabetizing, while the large libraries can not obtain the uninverted form by any such simple device if the card is printed in inverted form."

This decision was evidently reached or forced because the Library of Congress stood out for noninversion and would hear to nothing else, and it does not seem to have been agreed to by the Superintendent of Documents, who decided to issue printed catalogue

cards for certain documents and who in 1903 published a 21-leaf pamphlet entitled *Author Headings for United States Public Documents*, in which the inverted form is used throughout. It seems a pity to have the two government cataloguing offices disagree on this question.

My own preference is and has always been for the inverted form, though admitting the force of some of the reasons against it, e.g. uncertainty as to word of entry (remedied by list referred to above printed by the Superintendent of Documents), awkwardness (admitted, but offset by greater utility), tendency to confuse functions of author and subject catalogues (an objection without force as the tendency is good rather than bad).

Another alternative intended to enable those who prefer the inverted heading to use the printed catalogue cards with uninverted form is that adopted by the Massachusetts Library Club, the Massachusetts State Library and the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and consists of printing in italics that word in the author heading which would be used in alphabetizing by the library preferring inversion.

Selected author headings

Most important headings are starred

*U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of

Album of Agricultural Graphics

Album of Agricultural Statistics

Annual Report of the Secretary

Farmers' Bulletin (Main ? card under title)

Reports and special reports

Yearbook. (Make title card)

All publications issued by the department not bearing the name of any of its bureaus, divisions or offices

U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of—Library

Bulletin

*U.S.—American Republics, International Bureau of the, see

International Bureau of the American Republics

Not a government office.

*U.S.—Animal Industry, Bureau of

Annual Report

Bulletin

Circular of Information

U.S.—Anthracite Coal Strike Commission

Report iv. 1903

No more published.

U.S.—Biological Survey, Division of

Bulletin
Circular
North America fauna

U.S.—Botany, Division of

Now united with the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Bulletin
Circular
Contributions from U. S. National Herbarium
Refer from U.S.—National Herbarium.
Illustrations of North American Grasses
Report of the Botanist
Extract from Report of Secretary of Agriculture

***U.S.—Census, 12th, 1900**

Bulletin
Final Report. 10v.
Statistical Abstract

U.S.—Chemistry, Bureau of

Refer from U.S.—Chemistry, Division of.
Bulletin
Circular
Report

***U.S.—Civil Service Commission**

Report

U.S.—Coast and Geodetic Survey

Annual Report of the Superintendent
Bulletin
Catalogue of Charts
Coast Pilots
Notice to Mariners
Special Publications, 1-7
Tide Tables

***U.S. - Commerce and Labor, Dep't of**

Annual Report of the Secretary

U.S. - Comptroller of the Currency

Annual Report
Bulletin
Decisions

***U.S. - Congress**

American Archives (or under title; see Hasse, *United States Government Publications*, 2:8-9)

American State Papers (or under title; see Hasse, *United States Government Publications*, 2:17-19)

Annals of Congress (or under title)

See Document Checklist to know what forms a complete set.

Congressional Directory (or under title)

Congressional Record (or under title)

Memorial Addresses

Revised Statutes

Bills, acts and slip laws (which are merely the earlier stages of legislation) are similarly catalogued but are rarely sent to libraries.

Session Laws

Statutes at Large

U.S.—Congress—House

Refer from U.S.—House of Representatives.

Documents

Journal

Reports of committees with name of committee, inverted, after heading thus: Agriculture, Committee on

U.S.—Congress—Senate

Refer from U.S.—Senate.

Same titles as House

The office of the Superintendent of Documents uses U.S.—Congress; U.S.—House of Representatives, and U.S.—Senate for the three headings immediately above and enters congressional committees directly under the name, e. g. U.S.—Agriculture and Forestry, Committee on (Senate). This scatters the cards for publications of Congress as a whole, its branches and committees. In support of the differing practice recommended in the present list may be cited Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*, 1904, section 90, and the practice of the Library of Congress.

***U.S.—Documents, Sup't of**

Annual Report (when in separate form)

Catalogue of United States Public Documents

Check List, ed. 1-2

No more published.

Comprehensive Index

Consolidated Index

Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series

***U.S.—Education, Bureau of**

Annual Report of Commissioner

Circular of Information

U.S.—Entomological Commission

Annual Reports 1-5, 1877-87

No more published.

Bulletin

No more published.

***U.S.—Entomology, Division of**

Bulletin

Bulletin; technical series

Circular

Insect Life. 7v. (Main? card under title)

No more published.

Periodical Bulletins.

Report

Extract from report of Secretary of Agriculture.

Special Bulletins

***U.S.—Ethnology, American, Bureau of, see Smithsonian Institution—Ethnology, Bureau of American**

***U.S.—Experiment Stations, Office of**

Bulletin**Circular**

Experiment Station Record. (Main? card under title)

Report

***U.S.—Fisheries, Bureau of**

Bulletin**Fisheries and Fishery Industries****Report**

U.S.—Foreign Markets, Division of

Bulletin

U.S.—Forestry, Bureau of

Refer from U.S.—Forestry, Division of (old name).

U.S.—Geographic Names, Board on

Bulletin**Decisions****Report**

U.S.—Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, J. W. Powell in charge

Secondary card under Powell.

Contributions to North American Ethnology. (Make title card)

No more published.

Report

No more published.

U.S.—Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, G. M. Wheeler in charge

Secondary card under Wheeler.

Maps

No more published.

Report

No more published.

Unclassified publications

No more published.

U.S.—Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, F. V. Hayden in charge

Secondary card under Hayden.

Annual Report. 12v.

No more published.

Bulletin

No more published.

Miscellaneous Publications

No more published.

**U.S.—Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, Clarence King
in charge**

Secondary card under King.

Report

No more published.

Bulletin 222 (1904) of the U.S. Geological Survey gives a complete list of the publications of these four surveys.

U.S.—Geological Survey*Annual Report****Bulletin****Geologic Atlas of the United States****Mineral Resources of the United States**

1898-1900 form part of annual report but 1900-date are again published separately.

Monographs**Professional Papers****Topographical Maps****Water Supply and Irrigation Papers****U.S.—Government Printing Office****Report****U.S.—Indian Affairs, Office of****Report of the Commissioner*****U.S.—Industrial Commission****Report. 19v.**

No more published.

U.S.—Insular Affairs, Bureau of*U.S.—Interior, Dep't of the****Decisions in Appealed Pension and Bounty Land Claims****Official Register of the United States****Register of the Department****Report of the Secretary****U.S.—Internal Revenue, Commissioner of****Report*****U.S.—Interstate Commerce Commission****Annual Report****Decisions, Report and Opinions****Proceedings of Conference of Railroad Commissioners****Statistics of Railways*****U.S.—Labor, Bureau of****Annual Report of the Commissioner****Bulletin****Special Reports****U.S.—Land Office, General****Circular**

Decisions of Department and General Land Office

Report of the Commissioner

***U.S.—Library of Congress**

Catalogues

Report of the Librarian

Subdivide further by adding names of divisions thus, U.S.—Library of Congress—Catalogue Division.

***U.S.—Mint, Bureau of the**

Report

Report on the Production of Precious Metals

U.S.—National Academy of Sciences, see National Academy of Sciences

***U.S.—National Museum**

Annual Report

Bulletin

Proceedings

The museum being a part of the Smithsonian Institution strict cataloguing would prescribe the heading Smithsonian Institution—National Museum, but the best cataloguing practice allows the above form.

U.S.—Naval Observatory

Observations

Report of Superintendent

Washington Observations. (Make title card in large libraries)

U.S.—Navigation, Bureau of (Navy Dep't)

List of Merchant Vessels

There is also a bureau with this name in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

U.S.—Navy Dep't

All publications not distinctly credited to or issued by a bureau or minor office of the department

U.S.—Ornithology and Mammalogy, Division of, see U. S. Biological Survey, Division of

U.S.—Paris Universal Exposition (date) Commissioners

Reports

***U.S.—Patent Office**

Alphabetic List of Patentees

Annual Report of Commissioner

Decisions of Commissioner

Official Gazette. (Make title card)

Specifications and Drawings

***U.S.—Pensions, Bureau of**

Annual Report of Commissioner

List of Pensioners on Rolls

***U.S.—Philippine Commission, 1899–1900**

Report. 4v.

No more published

U.S.—Philippine Commission, 1900—

U.S.—Plant Industry, Bureau of

All publications not specifically credited to one of the three divisions of this bureau

***U.S.—Post Office Dep't**

Annual Report

Official Postal Guide. (Perhaps main entry under title, certainly a title card)

U.S.—President

Messages to Congress

***U.S.—Public Road Inquiries, Office of**

Bulletin

Circular

U.S.—Publications, Division of

Bulletin

Monthly List

U.S.—Soils, Bureau of

Succeeds the Division of Agricultural Soils.

***U.S.—State, Dep't of**

Foreign Relations of the United States

Treaties and Conventions. iv. 1876. (Make title card)

No more published.

***U.S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Agriculture)**

Circular

Crop Reports

Miscellaneous Bulletins

Miscellaneous Reports

Report of Statistician

***U.S.—Statistics, Bureau of (Dep't of Commerce and Labor)**

Exports Declared

Foreign Commerce and Navigation

Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance (Make title card)

Statistical Abstract of the United States

Consular Reports. (Make title card)

Special Consular Reports

Commercial Relations of the United States

Till July 1, 1903, these last three titles were published by the State Department.

***U.S.—Treasury Dep't**

Annual Report of Secretary

Report on Commerce and Navigation

Report on the Finances

Synopsis of Decisions

***U.S.—War Dep't**

Annual Report of Secretary

Drill Regulations

Manuals and Tactics

Official Army Register

Rebellion Records

Now complete. About 163v.

All publications not distinctly credited to a subordinate bureau or office

***U.S.—Weather Bureau**

Annual Report of Chief

Bulletin

Monthly Weather Review. (Main ? card under title)

Weather Crop Bulletin

Weather Maps

It will be profitable to compare this list with the pamphlet on author headings issued by the Superintendent of Documents. The latter includes only headings for departments which actually existed at the date of printing (1903). The list given above includes some commonly used headings for commissions, surveys, departments etc. not now in existence. The chief claim of this list to usefulness is in its enumeration of some of the most important publications which should be catalogued under each heading, thus enabling the cataloguer to identify more easily the proper heading for a document or set of documents immediately in hand. In the Superintendent of Documents list, however, merely the headings are given, with no indication whatever as to sets to be catalogued under them.

Importance of uniformity

Headings for departments and bureaus not covered by this list may be added by getting exact names from the *Congressional Directory* or the Superintendent of Documents, the *Comprehensive Index*, *Additions Bulletin* 3 of the New York State Library, or the *Peabody Catalogue* for older headings, but an official list should be kept in or out of the catalogue of the headings used and should be followed. Do not be alarmed if the next library met with does another way. Consult your catalogue or official list of government headings for every document entered under U.S. Do not let the bulletins or monographs of the Geological Survey be entered, for example "U.S.—Geological Survey," which is right, then later, "U.S.—Interior, Dep't of the," then, "U.S.—Interior, Dep't of the—Geological Survey."

In cases of doubt the entry should always take the form of the official name of a bureau, office, department, division etc. not of an officer or individual. When departments, bureaus or offices have had varying names, adopt the present form with references from all other forms you know of and future forms as they appear, but do not try to follow changes with full cataloguing. Adopt one form only, make all your main entries under that form and take care of all others by references. To emphasize the futility and impossibility of taking anything except the present form for the bureau, division or office, the Department of Agriculture may be cited, which was at first a subdivision of the Patent Office, which itself was a subdivision of the Department of State. The Department of Agriculture was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849 but its reports were printed in the Patent Office reports till 1862; then the office of Commissioner of Agriculture was created, lasting till 1889, when under the title "Department of Agriculture" it became an executive department (*Library Journal*, Mar. 1901, 26:152).

A word here about a form of cross reference not commonly made, perhaps, but very useful. As stated above, the public will make little use of the U.S. headings but occasionally there comes a man who wants reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Industrial Commission, Consular Reports, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, the *Congressional Directory* etc. He never thinks of looking under U.S. for these things. Whenever a person comes to you for help after having vainly searched under some such perfectly sensible heading as these, make the necessary reference or title cards, giving call number, not merely referring to some other card for it.

So much for the author heading. For the title you will of course follow the title-page, introducing the author's name if it be a monograph and you intend to make a secondary card for the author. For the body of the card, showing in cases of serials what volumes you have, what years covered etc. the same rules may be followed as for other serials and continuations. There is nothing uncommon in the imprint, and subject cataloguing is quite apart from the present purpose.

COMPLETE SETS

In cataloguing government documents it is always desirable and frequently difficult to ascertain just what volumes are required to form complete sets and just where and how such volumes were published. It is this work, frequently very intricate and perplexing, that takes so much time. In a way it is not so important for

smaller libraries; they may merely catalogue what they have, but if a library is (as it should be) constantly trying to complete such sets as it has decided are of value to it, it becomes necessary to know what volumes are required. Space will not permit of treatment of this subject in detail, but the list of department indexes [p. 65] will often help to determine such questions.

Helps in cataloguing. A selection of check lists useful to cataloguers in this connection, and covering not only the documents of the general government but those issued by special departments and bureaus, is found in Bibliography Bulletin 36 of the New York State Library, p. 290-96. The only item on this list which will be mentioned here is Miss Hasse's *United States Government Publications*. The author, one of the chief authorities on the subject in the country, is publishing through the Library Bureau a handbook for cataloguers of government documents, with which every one of them should become intimately acquainted.

This work, to be complete in four parts, treats of the United States government publications only, but includes as such the publications of the states and cities, so that only 35 or 40 pages of each of the two parts now printed relate to the cataloguing of the documents of the United States government proper. While this work is one that is of interest and value to all workers with government documents, its chief usefulness will be to larger libraries. This estimate may need to be qualified when parts 3 and 4 appear, as they will deal with the executive departments, government institutions and government serials, under which heads falls most of the matter of the greatest interest to smaller libraries. To those who have access to it, I would specially commend the preface to part 1 and the descriptive introductory matter before each of the three sections on "Constitutions," "Statutes" and "Treaties." The inverted form of heading is used in the sample cards but the period instead of the dash after U.S.¹

Again, in part 2 the exhaustiveness and detail will put it almost beyond the pale of greatest usefulness to smaller libraries. I do not agree with the use of U.S.—Statutes and U.S.—Treaties as author headings, preferring U.S.—Congress and U.S.—State, Dep't of, as given in our list. The two headings used by Miss Hasse are much more in place in the subject catalogue.

There is no need of cataloguing separately the subseries of the congressional set, as Miss Hasse recommends on page 24-28 of part 2, showing holdings of Senate Documents, Senate Reports, House

¹ For further notice of this work see Library Journal, June 1902, 27: 340-41.

Documents and House Reports; your *checklist* accurately checked will do this. Depository libraries should continue the *checklist* by adding in manuscript a record of volumes of the congressional set received since serial no. 3344, till a new check list is issued by the Superintendent of Documents. This may also be done by removing the few pages headed "Schedule of volumes" at the end of each volume of the *Consolidated Index* and inserting them in the *Checklist*.

ANALYSIS

Analysis is always a question of time, money and the particular subjects of special interest or study in the individual library; e. g. local history, American education, etc. Do not duplicate analytic work, e.g. the *A. L. A. Index to General Literature* indexes the *Circulars of Information* of the Bureau of Education, the *Bulletins* and *Reports* of the Bureau of Labor, the *Consular Reports* and the *Reports* of the National Museum. The American Library Association Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon st. Boston, has printed excellent analytic cards with suggested subject headings for the *Annual Reports*, *Contributions to Knowledge*, and *Miscellaneous Collections* of the Smithsonian Institution: the *Bulletins* and *Proceedings* of the National Museum; the *Annual Reports* of the Bureau of Ethnology; the *Bulletins* and *Monographs* of the Geological Survey and the reports of several of the western geological and geographical surveys; the *Circulars of Information* of the Bureau of Education and the *Annual Reports* of the American Historical Association. When these cards can no longer be supplied by the A. L. A. Publishing Board or when it has discontinued cards for the current numbers the Library of Congress can usually supply analytic cards for the above sets and for many others. The Department of Agriculture library analyzes all serials from that department on both I and P size cards with suggested subject headings, but it can furnish cards only in complete sets. The analytic cards for the *Farmers' Bulletins* and the *Yearbook* are so valuable that in some libraries it would be worth while to take the whole set if it could be got free.

The Superintendent of Documents is now prepared to furnish printed cards to depository libraries only with documents regularly sent to them, under the following conditions:

No cards will be furnished for (1) annual reports, (2) annual or serial publications, (3) documents or reports relating to private *claims* or analytic entries, except numbered documents of more than 15 pages in the volumes of the congressional set. The first

lot of these cards was issued in duplicate and enough copies were furnished of each to permit putting one card in the catalogue for each subject indicated. They were thus convenient and useful in making available the matter contained in the publications, but since the first shipment or two, only one card has been sent out for each publication, presumably to be used for the author heading, which in the case of government documents is likely to be the least useful, and the library must make all subject cards if it desires to catalogue the document thoroughly. It is difficult to understand why this policy has been adopted when the cost of extra cards would be merely nominal, the type being already set up. The practical result of this method of furnishing cards is that as the libraries can not afford the time to make the extra subject cards, it will hardly seem worth while to prepare them as indicated, and consequently the cards sent out by the Superintendent of Documents will not be used, or if used will certainly not be as useful as they might be if furnished in duplicate at a very slightly increased expense for printing. The extra cost of furnishing the subject cards would be nothing compared to the benefit to libraries and the public.

MAIN ENTRY UNDER PERSONAL NAME

This form of entry is very rare; examples of it are Bowditch' *American Practical Navigator*; Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*; and Hermann, *Louisiana Purchase*. That main entry under personal name is rare does not mean that such secondary entries are also rare. On the contrary, in all intelligent cataloguing of government documents, these should be numerous, but the main entry will be under U.S. whenever it is possible to assign the document in hand to a particular office, bureau or department. It is probably entirely safe to say that no document which is evidently a continuation or serial will ever call for main entry under personal name.

It has been brought to my attention in this connection that the Peabody Institute and Miss Hasse enter the reports of the Powell, Wheeler, Hayden and King government exploration parties under these personal names as main entry. It may not matter abstractly with these and similar exploring expeditions whether the main entry is U.S. or the personal heading, so long as there is a secondary entry under the other form (and it may be a profitless splitting of hairs to argue the question) but as these expeditions were government enterprises, authorized by act of Congress with expenses paid by the government, and the United States, not the individ-

uals, responsible for them, it seems an impropriety to use anything but the U.S. heading for main entry, and the precedents quoted do not shake such conviction for a moment. The individual men in these cases were merely incidental to the expeditions; if they had died, the work would have gone on with other men in charge. There are conceivable cases where the choice of main entry is so well balanced that equally good cataloguers will differ in practice, but these exploring expeditions do not seem to furnish such examples and the principle set down above is the safe one to follow.

USE

REFERENCES

Hasse, A.R. How May Government Documents be Made More Useful to the Public? (*see Library Journal*, Jan. 1901, 26:8-13, and *Public Libraries*, Jan. 1901, 6:28-34)

Kroeger, A.B. United States Public Documents. (*see her Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books*. 1902. Bp.61-63)

Lane, L.P. Aids to the Use of Government Publications. p.40-57, O. n.p.1900.

Reprinted from the *Quarterly Publications* of the American Statistical Association, v.7, Mar.-June 1900.

Mann, Margaret. Government Documents. (*see Public Libraries*, Nov. 1899, 4:405-7)

Accurate and consistent classification and arrangement and the intelligent cataloguing of government documents, such as has been described and insisted on, will do very much to facilitate their easy use, but after all has been said, these processes are somewhat arbitrary and formal, and after the classifier and the cataloguer have done their best, there will still remain as the two chief means for attaining an efficient use of material for reference and reading (1) indexes, (2) personal familiarity.

INDEXES

It is not difficult to account for the very widespread positive feeling which has become almost an instinct with patrons of libraries and indeed with librarians themselves, that the documents of our government are such a trackless wilderness of disordered and random publications as to be beyond effective use except to serious and painstaking students of them. When we consider that for 100 years after the inauguration of our government there was absolutely no attempt at a general index; that it is only 20 years since Poore's first comprehensive catalogue (for 10 years the sole and notable pioneer in this field), that it is only 10 years since the *Checklist* gave us the serial numbers, and with them the only existing or even approximate statement of what constitutes a complete

set of congressional documents, that it is no more than five years since the *Monthly Catalogue* has been so arranged as to render its use easy in following current publications, it is readily understood why the tradition of unusableness which has stood for a century should be stubborn and persistent, and why many librarians should be fearful and reluctant to go behind these formidable leather backs.

The history of the issue and indexing of government documents is from the first a story of evolution and a record of experiments and of mistakes, but of steady though slow improvement. Our indexes are numerous and of widely different technical perfection and usefulness. They have come one by one with no definite plan for their correlation, with no systematic attempt to cover the whole field of knowledge. Each has its own peculiarities of arrangement, of workmanship and of scope, which must be intimately known to him who would get results from them.

An abstract, disconnected study of indexes themselves will profit little compared with genuine use of them for definite reference purposes. It is only by actual practice with them on real questions that the intimate knowledge comes—which makes possible easy, thorough and rapid use.

The references given at the beginning of this chapter are worthy in themselves but they should be only the starting point, as each is accompanied by a well chosen list of further references which will repay careful study. Always note separate indexes on the catalogue cards for the set indexed and so far as possible shelve them with the books, even if it is necessary to get a second copy for this purpose. Mention is made in the notes of the 19 sets recommended for small libraries whenever an index to any of them exists.

The following list of indexes is in three parts:

- 1 Indexes to early documents
- 2 General indexes, chiefly from the office of the Superintendent of Documents
- 3 Department indexes

As we are here concerned only with printed documents no notice will be taken of indexes and catalogues of the government archives or manuscript records.

I Indexes to early documents

Arranged chronologically

Ford, P.L. Some Materials for a Bibliography of the Official Publications of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. 572.Q.
Brooklyn 1888.

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library.

Greely, A.W. Public Documents of the First 14 Congresses, 1789-1817; papers relating to early congressional documents. 903p. O. Wash. 1900. (U.S.—Congress—Senate—56th Cong. 1st Sess. Doc. 428. Serial no. 3879)

— Public Documents of the First 14 Congresses. (*see American Historical Association. Annual Report, 1903. 1:343-406*)

Today the congressional documents in the sheepbound set for each session of Congress are clearly divided into the four series Senate and House Documents and Senate and House Reports, with separate volumes for the Journal of each body, and this division is made distinct and preserved for shelf arrangement by the careful work of the Superintendent of Documents in assigning a permanent serial number to each volume. In the early Congresses, however, apart from the journals, there was no clear cut line of demarcation and the separate printed documents and reports of Congress were brought together whenever convenient and bound under the caption "State papers." Congressional documents were issued as occasion required in all sorts of shapes and sizes, with separate pagination or unpaged and with no sequence or serial number whatever. Each house had a different printer, so that the same document often appears in different forms and sizes, while every member seems to have been a law unto himself in making up volumes.

The issues of congressional documents during the first 15 Congresses have never been completely determined, there is no admittedly complete list of the documents constituting a full set nor is there any complete or even approximately complete set of them anywhere. Many of the documents properly attributable to that period can be adjudged so only by internal evidence and their number, like that of incunabula, is constantly increasing as new discoveries are made. The Library of Congress (but not, however, till within two or three years) and the Boston Athenaeum have probably the best collections of these early government documents, while the Library of the Superintendent of Documents Office is using every effort to get together the most complete set in the country. Brig.-Gen. Greely, librarian of the War Department, spent some years in the attempt to compile a complete list, resulting in the 900 page volume of 1900. Gen. Greely tried to get or see a copy of every document named in it and the resulting collection has recently been transferred to the Library of Congress.

This was an important bibliographic work prepared after great study and with painstaking effort. Unfortunately it was almost entirely printed during the author's enforced absence from Washington and many obvious errors and duplications appear in it which are not attributable to him. A supplement, prepared by Gen. Greely, was issued in the *Report of the American Historical Association* for 1903 and is a welcome addition to the original list.

As this list merely described each separate document, it did nothing toward bringing order out of the original random methods of publication. These were in fact so noticeable and irritating to early students that in 1831 an act of Congress authorized the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House to compile and publish a selection of the most important of the documents of the first 13 Congresses. A later act, March 2, 1833, authorized a selection of documents down to the end of the 22d Congress. Accordingly 2464 documents were so chosen from 160 folio and octavo printed volumes, 80 manuscript volumes and from 100 large files of single documents preserved in the Senate record room. These were printed between 1832 and 1861 in 38 folio volumes under the title *American State Papers*. These volumes are roughly classified by subject under 10 main headings: Foreign relations, Indian affairs, Finances, Commerce and navigation, Postoffice department, Military affairs, Naval affairs, Public lands, Claims, Miscellaneous. This notable reprint, including heretofore unpublished material, while containing a few misprints and showing some traces of careless editing, is the most convenient form in which we have the documents of the first 22 Congresses and is of the highest historical value to students of American affairs.

The six volumes on *Foreign Relations* include important messages of the Presidents, some committee reports, but chiefly diplomatic correspondence; documents sent to the Senate and a few other documents from the files of the State Department, which had never been before the Senate. Dr A. C. McLaughlin in Publication 22 (1904) of the Carnegie Institution, examines into the extent to which all the diplomatic correspondence was printed in these six volumes. Other reprints of early documents have been made, which are listed in Greely's *Index*, p. 6-9.

What is needed is first a combined check list of all known collections or volumes of existing early federal documents and next a new, well edited reprint of some of these early out of print documents, so that the most important libraries could own as complete sets as possible. Then, but not before, will it be useful to think of indexes to the documents of the first 14 Congresses.

U.S.—Congress—House. Index to the Executive Communications made to the House of Representatives until the End of the 14th Congress; also an index to all the printed committee reports [Congresses 1-15]. 247p.O. Wash. 1824. (18th Cong. 1st Sess. Doc.163. Serial no.104)

A somewhat rare document. While it is of value and importance and is the earliest attempt at a minute index to government documents yet it is incomplete, specially with regard to Congresses 1-2. Its title excludes all mention of many important communications sent only to the Senate and it contains no records of any committee reports prior to the 3d Congress, 2d session, 1795. The references are too brief and do not reveal or indicate the nature and contents of the documents listed.

An index to reports of committees from the 1st to the 15th Congresses, 1789-1819, is mentioned by T. F. Gordon on page 2 of House Document 46, 28th Congress, 2d session, as in 60 pages and is characterized as vague and worthless.

— Index to the Executive Communications and Reports of Committees, made to the House of Representatives, Dec. 3, 1817-Mar. 3, 1823, 15th, 16th and 17th Congress. 103p.O. Wash. 1823.

Not in the congressional set.

It is complex in arrangement and the alphabetizing is careless and inexact. Gordon criticizes the work as vacuous and uncertain.

— A Digested Index to the Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives from the 18th to the 21st Congress. 152p.O. Wash. 1832.

Not in the congressional set.

A useful and meritorious attempt at a properly digested index. It is in one, not several, alphabets, and in many cases information as to the contents of documents is noted. The index to committee reports is the poorest part.

— Index to the Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, from the 22d to the 25th Congress, both included, commencing Dec. 1831, and ending Mar. 1839. 380p.O. Wash. 1839. (Serial no.350)

Best of the early indexes. An extended comment on this index and an explanation of an interesting plan for a proposed improved index to public documents is given in the 28th Congress, 2d session, House Document 46, in serial no. 464.

— Consolidated Index of the Executive Documents of the House of Representatives from the 26th to the 40th Congress. 393p.O. Wash. 1870. (40th Cong. 3d Sess. House Misc. Doc. Serial no.1387)

— Consolidated Index of the Reports of the Committees of the House of Representatives from the 26th to the 40th Congress. 158p.O. Wash. 1869. (40th Cong. 3d Sess. House Misc. Doc. Serial no.1386)

McKee, T. H. Indexes to Reports of Committees of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives from the 14th Congress, 1815, to the 49th Congress, 1887. 2v.O. Wash. 1887.

Separate volumes for Senate and House. By joint resolution July 29, 1886, Congress directed the joint committee on printing to collect and bind for each standing committee of both houses complete sets of its reports, each set provided with an index. Of the indexes bound separately Lowdermilk says only 80 copies were printed and in 1893 he sold the two volumes, bound, for \$25. Information given is the Congress, session and number of the report, which enable one to run down the report in the congressional set, though the further item of "Volume" given in McKee refers only to the volume number of the sets specially compiled for the committees.

Ordway, Albert. General Index of the Journals of Congress from the 1st to the 16th Congress inclusive, being a synoptical subject-index of the proceedings of Congress on all public business from 1789 to 1821 with references to the debates, documents and statutes connected therewith. 2v.Q. Wash. 1880-83. (U.S.—Congress—House—46th Cong. 2d Sess. Rep't 1776 and 47th Cong. 1st Sess. Rep't 1559. Serial no.1939 and 2071)

Very valuable but restricted in scope, covering only public business.

— General Personal Index of the Journals of Congress from the 1st to 16th Congress inclusive, being an index of the personal record of members of Congress from 1789 to 1821. 2v.Q. Wash. 1885-87. (U. S.—Congress—House—48th Cong. 2d Sess. Rep't 2692 and 49th Cong. 1st Sess. Rep't 3475. Serial no.2331 and 2446)

Greely says "only fairly satisfactory and far from complete."

Church, A. W. & Smith, H. H. Tables showing the Contents of the several Volumes comprising the Annals of Congress, Congressional Debates, Congressional Globe, Congressional Record, Statutes-at-large, U.S. Supreme Court Reports and succession of Supreme Court Justices; arranged by Years and Congresses. 29p.O. Wash. 1892.

U.S.—Congress—Senate—Library. Important Serial Documents published by the Government and how to find them; prepared by A. W. Church and J. M. Baker, 1896. 91p.O. Wash. 1897. (54th Cong. 2d Sess. Senate Doc.103. Serial no.3470) A new edition was published in 1901 under the following title.

— Finding list to important Serial Documents published by the Government, in the library of the United States Senate; prepared under the direction of C: G. Bennett by J. M. Baker. 281p.O. Wash. 1901. (56th Cong. 2d Sess. Senate Doc. 238. Serial no. 4043)

A new edition of the preceding.

Useful as continuing the *Checklist* to 1900; would be more useful if it gave serial numbers. Contains some information not in the *Checklist*, e. g. a list of United States Supreme Court reports and a chronologic list of the contents of the *American State Papers*, with references to series but not to volumes.

2 Indexes chiefly from the Superintendent of Documents Office

Arranged chronologically

Poore, B: P. Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, Sep. 5, 1774-Mar. 4, 1881. 1392p.sq.F. Wash. 1885. Sup't of Documents. (Serial no. 2268)

This was the pioneer index to government documents. It is a monumental 1392 page double column, fine print quarto volume. It was years in making, cost thousands of dollars and while its technical construction is poor and it is difficult to use, it was absolutely alone in its field from 1881 to 1895. It is designed to include every document that the compiler could get his hand or his eye on, whether in the congressional set or not. Much sport is made of the ponderosity and perplexities of Poore, but the index was a great boon for 10 years after publication, is a work of very commendable zeal and industry and may even yet be consulted with profit.

The main body of the work is a list of brief entries arranged chronologically under subject headings printed in bold type. The index of authors and subjects refers to the page only in the body of the work and is very incomplete. The catalogue was compiled under conditions so unfavorable to intelligent work that its completion in any form merits the gratitude of all workers with government documents, while from its range of time it necessarily includes much that never has and never will appear in any other regular index.

To the small library which limits its collection of government documents to all or some of the 19 sets previously recommended, this index will be of little use, indeed of almost no use, as only two of those sets and of the 16 recommended single documents only the *Revised Statutes* date back to 1881.

Ames, J: G. Comprehensive Index to the Publications of the United States Government, 1881-1893. 2v.Q. Wash. 1905. (58 Cong. 2d Sess. House Doc. 754. Serial no. 4745-46.)

The long awaited index covering the gap between Poore and the *Comprehensive Index* (third item below). Follows the plan and scope of the earlier Ames Index (second item below) which it now wholly supersedes. A detailed personal index adds to the usefulness of the volumes.

Bowker, R: R. United States Government Publications, Jan. 1, 1881-June 30, 1895. (see American Catalogue, 1876-95: Subject Alphabet appendixes)

This list of government documents is merely a checklist of publications issued by the different departments and bureaus of the government. It is not an official catalogue in any sense. It is accurate so far as it goes, but very incomplete. There is no subject index except in so far as the grouping by departments helps to trace a document by its subject.

Ames, J: G. Comprehensive Index of the Publications of the United States Government, 1889-1893. 48op.sq.Q. Wash. 1894. Sup't of Documents.

This index, prepared by the Chief of the Documents Office for the Department of the Interior, is designed to include not only the congressional set but all other documents, though it is very meager indeed as to the latter. Now wholly superseded by the Ames index noted just above.

U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. Catalogue of the Public Documents of the 53d-56th Congress and All Departments of the Government, Mar. 4, 1893-June 30, 1901. v.1-5,Q. Wash. 1896-1903.

Being the *Comprehensive Index*.

Contents:

- v. 1 Mar. 4, 1893-June 30, 1895
- v. 2 July 1, 1895-June 30, 1896
- v. 3 July 1, 1896-June 30, 1897
- v. 4 July 1, 1897-June 30, 1899
- v. 5 July 1, 1899-June 30, 1901

A straight dictionary catalogue of authors and subjects. These volumes, prepared according to the provisions of the printing law of 1895, are models of complete, clear, accurate and intelligent cataloguing. The annual reports for all departments of the government are carefully analyzed. This is a minute, complete key to the great storehouse of information printed during each congressional session and includes not only the documents found in the congressional set but those printed independently by the different departments. It is essential to every library and should be supplemented by the *Monthly Catalogue* [p. 64]. The *Comprehensive Index* is supplied free to all depository libraries and will be sent to others by the Superintendent of Documents at 75c each for the first three volumes and \$1.35 each for volumes 4 and 5.

—Tables of and Annotated Index to the Congressional Series of United States Public Documents. 769p.sq.Q. Wash. 1902.

Pt 2 of a "complete list of the publications of the United States government, known to have been printed," to be published in three parts and then consolidated into one volume with a general index.

Pt 2 covers the documents of the 15th-52d Congresses; pt 1 is to cover those of the 1st-14th Congresses and pt 3 the reports and miscellaneous publications of the executive departments, bureaus and other government offices, printed without congressional numbers.

This work in its first 109 pages is substantially the same as the second edition of the *Checklist* given below, except that it omits the documents of the 53d Congress, gives a few new notes and corrects a great many inaccuracies of the *Checklist*. Pages 113-753 give an alphabetic author, title and subject index to the documents in the congressional series from the 15th to the 52d Congress inclusive and form the most useful part of this volume to depository libraries or to those libraries which maintain a serial number arrangement. This volume is reviewed in the *Library Journal*, May 1902, 27:281-83.

—Checklist of Public Documents, containing Debates and Proceedings of Congress, 1st-53d Congress, with miscellaneous lists of documents and historical and bibliographical notes. Ed.2 enl. 222p.O. Wash. 1895.

To be superseded for 1st-52d Congresses by the above *Tables and Index*, the 53d Congress being covered by *Catalogue of the Public Documents from Mar. 4, 1893*.

The first edition of the *Checklist* was unimportant and is now useless. It is found in serial no. 2953. The second edition was the first really useful key to our government documents and in it was introduced the serial num-

bering of the congressional set. A brief history of each executive department, bureau and commission is given with a list of their serial publications and a specially valuable index showing where in the congressional documents the most important sets may be found. By checking on this list the volumes owned by your library, it becomes a shelflist of your serial set. Naturally the *Checklist* is of least use to those libraries that are not depositories or that do not maintain a serial arrangement. It is not in any sense a subject index but was from its publication till the *Monthly Catalogue* was well under way and till the *Comprehensive Indexes* began to appear, the most important and useful single index or help in handling government documents in libraries.

It will be noticed that the serial numbers in the *Checklist* end with the 53d Congress, while it was not till 1898 that the Document Office began printing them on the labels on the bottom of the back of each volume of the serial set. This gap in the serial numbers is supplied in the *Monthly Catalogue* for June 1898, p. 369. The second edition of this *Checklist* was never included in the congressional set.

Greely criticizes the *Checklist* for omitting the first 14 Congresses, saying that the House of Representatives commenced numbering its reports with the 13th Congress and the Senate with the 14th, and that there was no real reason why the *Checklist* should not have begun with the 1st Congress. He also finds serious fault with the device of the serial number arrangement, but I think most libraries will agree that it has proved a very useful help in arranging and identifying the documents.

— Index to the Subjects of the Documents and Reports and to the Committees, Senators and Representatives presenting them, with tables of the same in numerical order, being the "consolidated index" provided for by the act of Jan. 12, 1895. 54th Cong. 1st Sess. Dec. 1895–date. v.1–date, O. Wash. 1897–date.

One volume is issued for each session of Congress. It is not in any sense an index to the daily proceedings of Congress and is not of great value to public libraries not depositories. Its purpose is to supplement and complete the *Congressional Record* by indexing those papers which Congress orders printed separately from it and, of course, includes only the documents in the congressional set.

Being fundamentally a subject index, personal author entries do not appear, but names of congressmen are prominent, with a record of each one's activity in the work of the session, bills introduced, pension claims put through etc.

Further, this index gives a numerical list in four separate arrangements: Senate Documents, Senate Reports, House Documents, House Reports, giving in each case the number, title or subject, and serial number. There is also found in the back of each volume a schedule of the volumes in the congressional set, with the serial numbers assigned by the Superintendent of Documents. As noted above, its chief use is in the depository libraries though it is probably the most useful of any index to the congressmen themselves.

Hickcox, J: H. United States Government Publications; a monthly catalogue, 1885–94. 10v.O. Wash. 1885–94.

v. 1–4 published by J: H. Hickcox; v. 1–2, \$2 each; v. 3–4, \$5 each; v. 5–10 by W. H. Lowdermilk, \$5 each.

Continued by the following *Catalogue of United States Public Documents*.
U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. Catalogue of United States Public Documents, 1895–date. v.1–date,O. Wash. 1895–date.

This catalogue is a monthly list of the current publications of the government, commonly known as the *Monthly Catalogue*, including not only the congressional set but all publications of departments and congressional

committees and of the different bureaus and divisions. It is classified not by subjects but by government offices issuing the documents. It was originally intended as an ephemeral publication to be superseded at the end of the year by the *Comprehensive Index*, but it was found that the *Comprehensive Index* was a much greater work than had been expected and would usually be from a year and a half to two years behind, so that for documents of the last two years reliance must be placed entirely on the *Monthly Catalogue*. This meant that its index must be better than was originally contemplated. In fact, it began with no index at all and has had during its 10 years publication a remarkably varied history. All these index changes and peculiarities can be learned only by examining carefully the files of the catalogue. Its present excellent index now constitutes its chief usefulness; without this it would be of small value to any library.

This catalogue is the most useful index for the small public library but an exceedingly vexatious one; useful, because here is the only place where the current issues of government documents can be followed, and vexatious, because one constantly encounters references which are practically unobtainable. For example, the depository library notes a certain committee report bearing on a subject of live present interest. The Superintendent of Documents will not supply it because it is going to that library in the sheep set, and the congressman is as likely as not to report that he can not obtain a copy or can not identify the reference.

Whenever the *Monthly Catalogue* enters a document which Congress has ordered printed and which will therefore appear in the congressional set, the Congress, session, series and number are given in the entry. An entry in the catalogue not indicating congressional number shows that the document was first printed on requisition of the head of the department, and that at the time of indexing no order had been given by Congress for printing it, though such an order may be issued of course at any later time.

The catalogue contains in each issue a list of shipments made during the month to depository libraries, and against this list each depository library should carefully check all shipments received from the Documents Office. The authorized edition for free distribution is limited by law to 2000 copies; about 1400 of these go to libraries, the remainder to heads of departments, congressmen and the press. The Superintendent of Documents has frequently recommended printing a larger edition for free distribution, but without avail. More copies are printed but they are for sale only, and the *Monthly Catalogue* may now be had by any one who chooses to pay the price, \$1.10 a year.

3 Department indexes

This list does not pretend to be complete. Several of the government offices, notably the Smithsonian Institution and the Department of Agriculture, have issued numerous indexes, many of a duplicating or cumulative sort. Only the latest or most important are noted.

Agriculture

Greathouse, C. H. Index to the Yearbooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1894-1900. 196p.O. Wash. 1902.
(U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 7)

Handy, R. B. & Cannon, Mrs M. A. List by Titles of Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1840-June 1901. 216p.O. Wash. 1902. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 6)

Thompson, G: F. Index to Authors, with Titles of the Publications appearing in the Documents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1841-1897. 303p.O. Wash. 1898. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 4)

——— Index to Literature relating to Animal Industry in the Publications of the Department of Agriculture, 1837-1898. 676p.O. Wash. 1900. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 5)

——— Index to the Annual Reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1837-1893. 252p.O. Wash. 1896. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 1)

——— Synoptical Index of the Reports of the Statistician, 1863-1894. 158p.O. Wash. 1897. (U.S.—Publications, Division of. Bulletin 2)

U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of. General Index of the Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office, 1837-1861 and of the Department of Agriculture, 1862-1876. Ed.2. 225p.O. Wash. 1879. (Department report 14)

——— ——— Supplement, 1877-1885. 113p.O. Wash. 1886. (Department report 42)

——— General Index for the Reports on Agriculture, 1847-1866. (*see its Report of the Commissioner for 1867, p.473-93*)

U.S.—Agriculture, Dep't of—Library. List of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1841-June 30, 1895. 76p.O. Wash. 1896. (Library bulletin 9)

U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. List of Publications of the Agriculture Department, 1862-1902, with analytical index. 623p.O. Wash. 1904. (Bibliography of United States public documents: Department list no. 1)

Reviewed in *Library Journal*, Jan. 1905, 30:53.

U.S.—Publications, Division of. Monthly List of Publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 1892-date. O. Wash. 1892-date

Coast and Geodetic Survey

U.S.—Coast and Geodetic Survey. Bibliography; descriptive catalogue of publications relating to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1807-1896. 118p.O. Wash. 1898. (Special publication 2)

Superseded by the next item.

——— List and Catalogue of the Publications issued by the Survey, 1816-1902, by E. L. Burchard. 239p.Q. Wash. 1902

Education

U.S.—Education, Bureau of. Publications, 1867–1890; with subject index. p.1453–551, O. Wash. 1891

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the War Department library in 1895.

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The person, whether librarian, reference librarian or loan clerk,
who is to be intimately associated with government documents
should make it a point to examine with more or less care every-
thing of that nature which reaches the library. He should do more
than glance at the back of a book or the cover of a pamphlet. He
should have the instinct for knowing quickly a pamphlet or book
which contains really useful material and should make proper note
of it. Matter of special local value should be promptly noted and
brought to the attention of those patrons of the library whom
it will interest. Do not brand a book or a set "useless" because it
is never used. With the indexes now available if any one of these
recommended sets is not used the fault is more likely to be with
the librarian than with the documents.

APPENDIXES

1 CLASS WORK

Required reading

Forum, July 1898, 25:598-602

Read in connection with lectures 1 and 2.

U.S.—Congress. Official Congressional Directory

Spend one half hour examining, specially the section "Department
duties".

Statutes at Large

Spend one half hour examining and read that part of the printing law of Jan. 12, 1895, relating specially to government documents or read article in *Library Journal*, Jan. 1895, 20:13-20.

U.S.—Government Printing Office. Annual Report

Spend one quarter hour examining.

U.S.—Documents, Sup't of. Annual Report

Spend one half hour examining; no. 2, 7 and 10 are the most important.

American Library Association—Public Documents, Committee on Report

Read report submitted at Niagara conference, 1903.

Indexes

The indexes named at the end of the table of contents, which will be grouped on the table or convenient shelves in the Documents Room, must be examined before the last lecture and it will probably be found profitable to examine them with some care before beginning work on the following questions.

Reference questions

Work absolutely independently.

Answers must be ready for the last lecture.

Indexes will be found in the Documents Room.

Work on questions may begin after Lecture 1 or 2.

Take full and exact notes and bring them to class, of each place consulted and in the order consulted, for answers to the following questions. Take full notes of author, title, set, series, number of document or volume etc. where answers are found.

- 1 Find the treaty of peace with Spain.
- 2 What volumes of Consular Reports are not found in the congressional set?
- 3 Find something about briquettes.
- 4 How many copies can you find in this library of the report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1900-1, v. 1?
- 5 Who is the author of "The Common Crow of the U. S." and where is it found?
- 6 Make a list of all items in United States documents by or about W. H. L. Pepperell.
- 7 Find a description of the ice caves at Flagstaff Ariz.
- 8 What is the serial number of the *A.L.A. Catalog*?
- 9 Find some good material for debaters on the canteen.

- 10 What is the serial number of the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1889? for 1899?
- 11 Under what department is the Bureau of Pensions; the Bureau of Standards; the Board on Geographic Names?

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